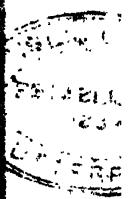


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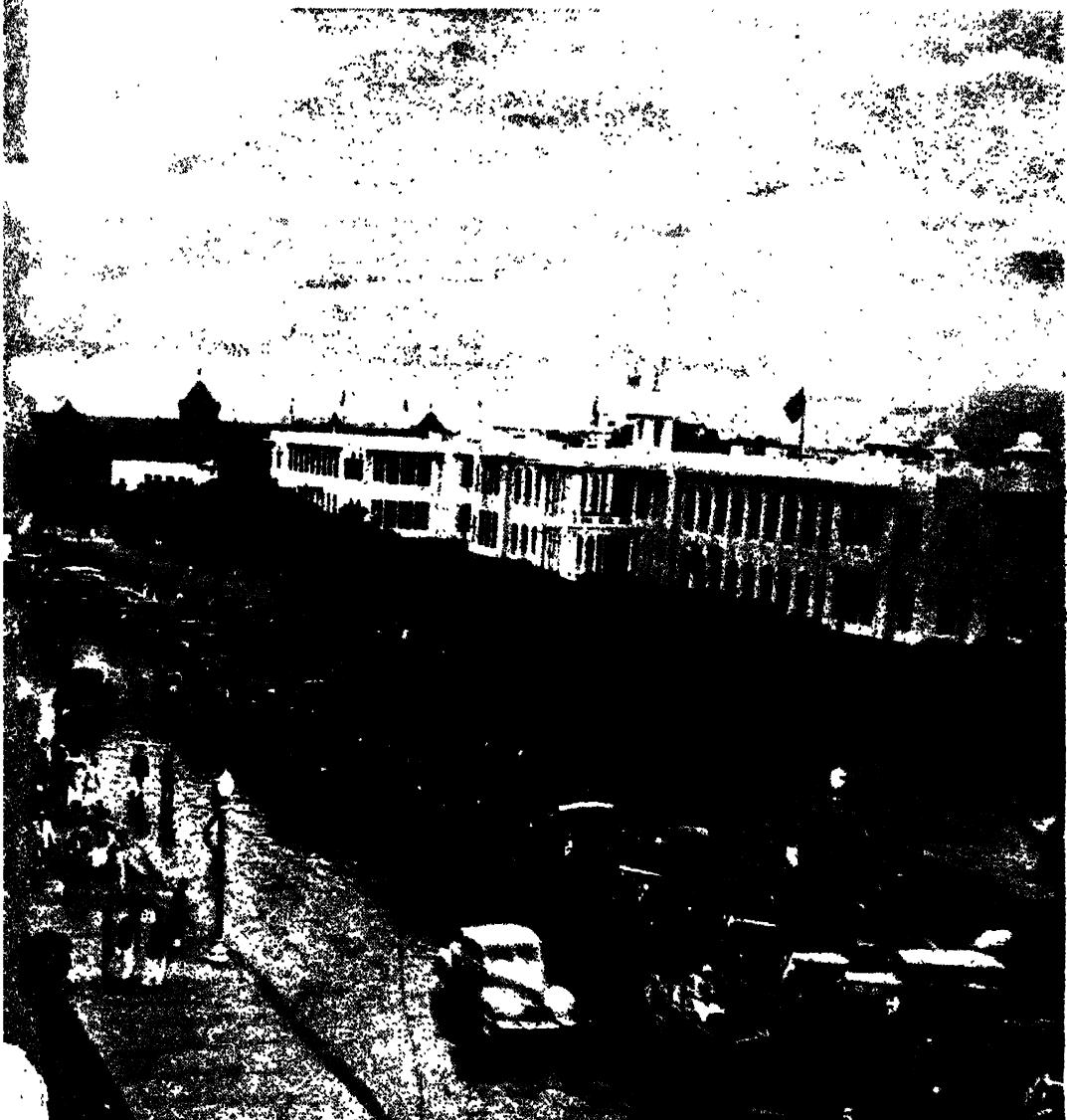
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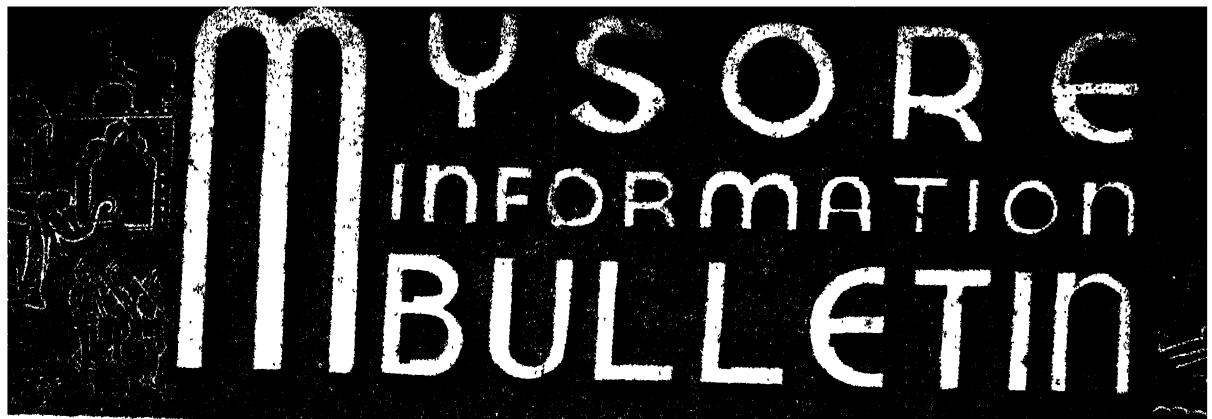


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Governor-General touched Bangalore on his way
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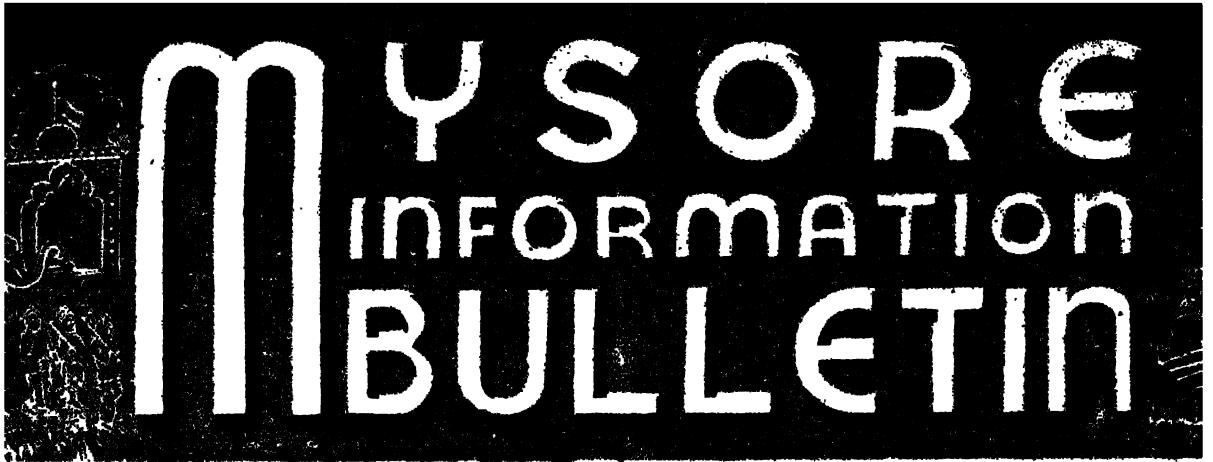
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(Photo: Janavani).



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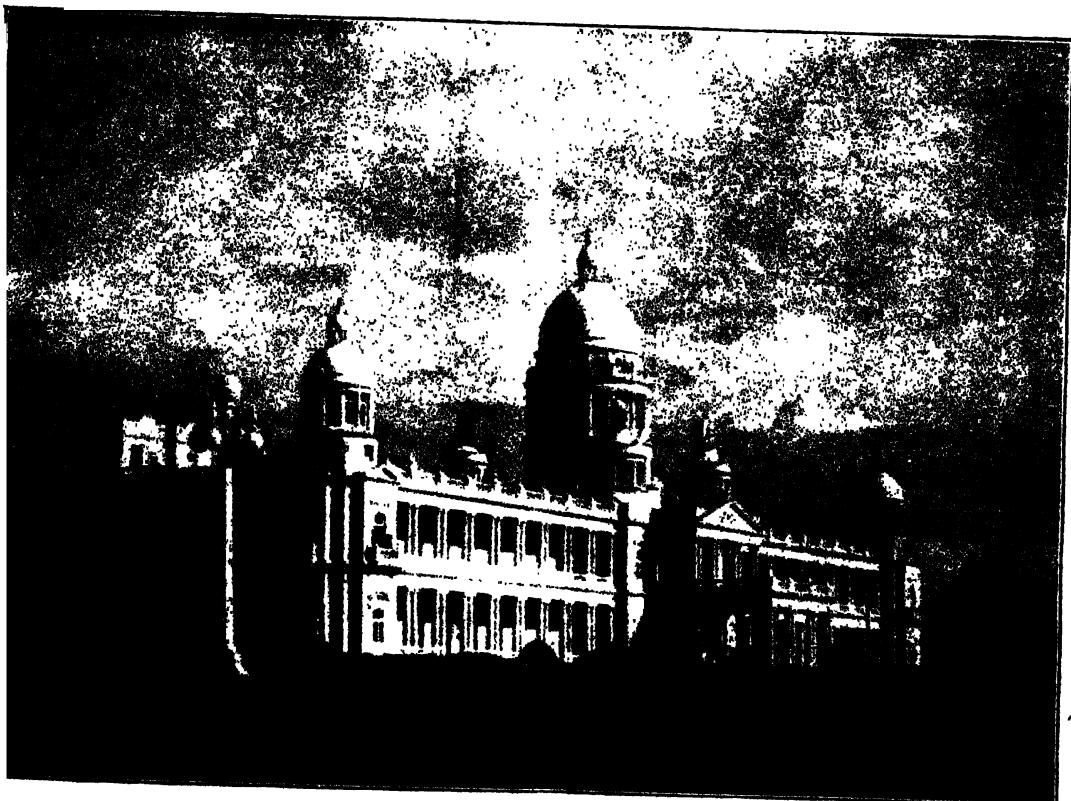
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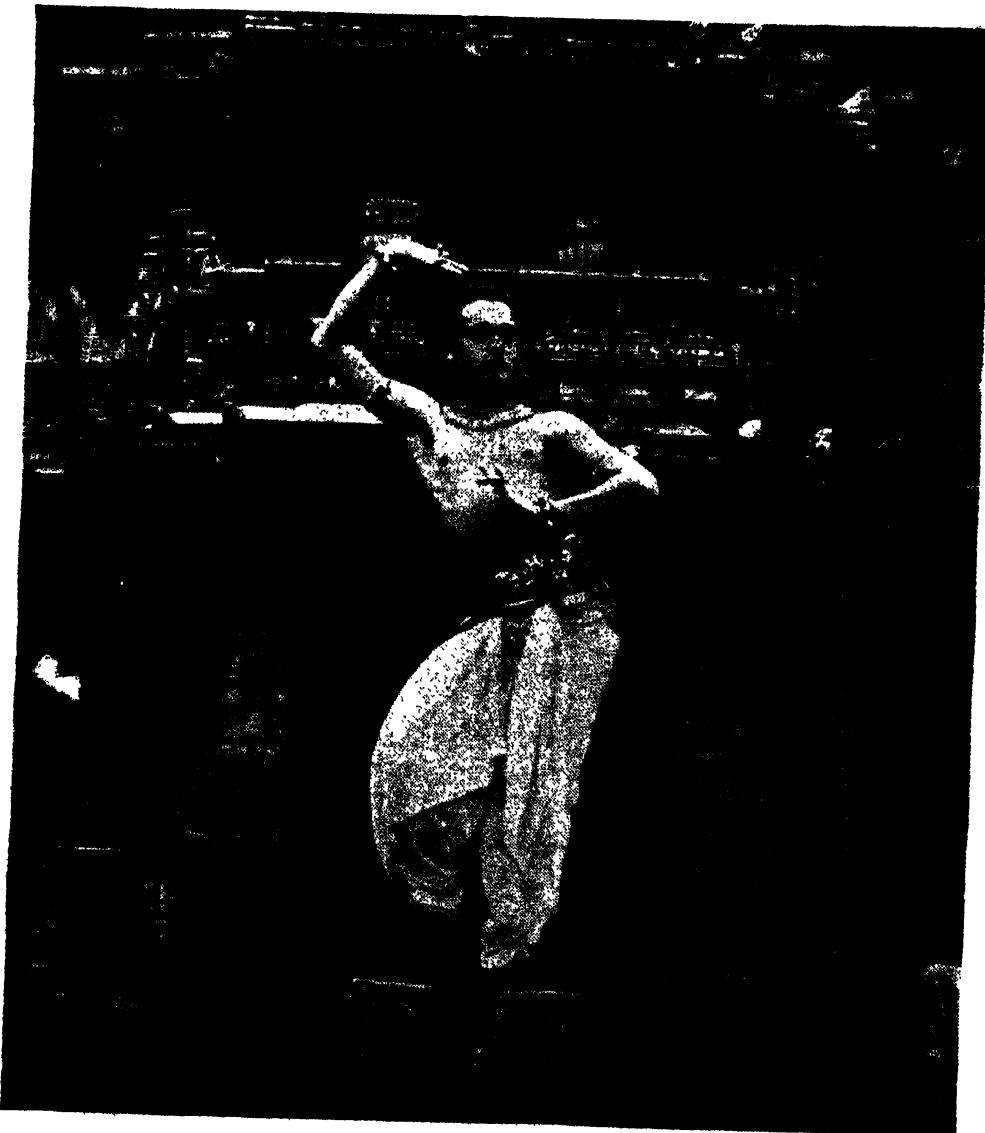
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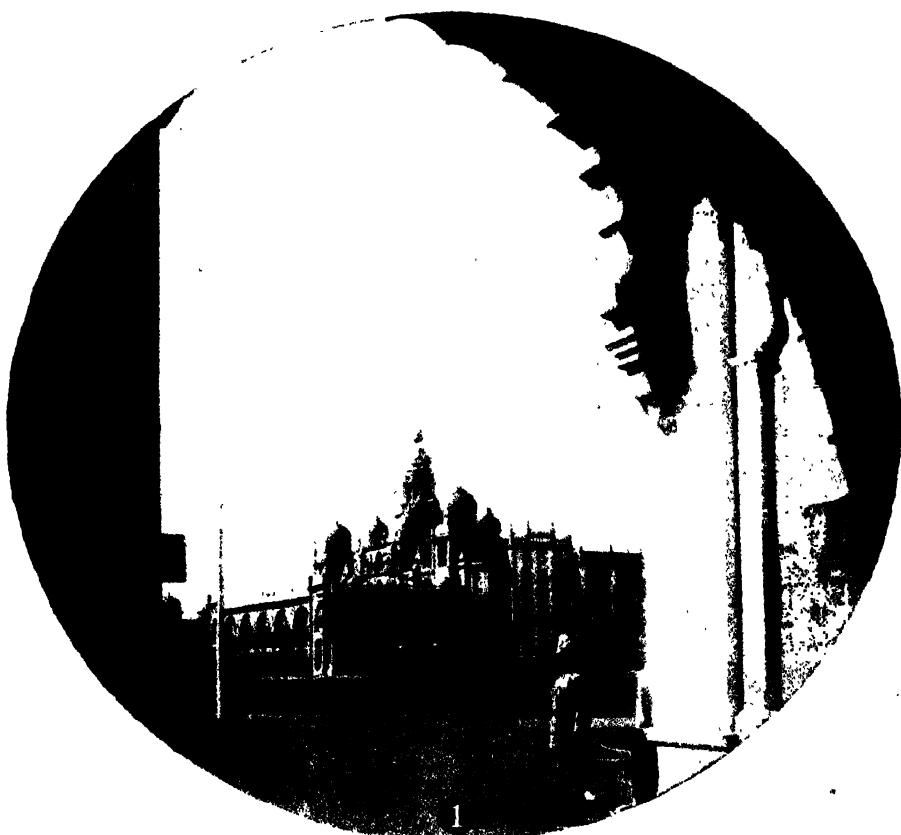
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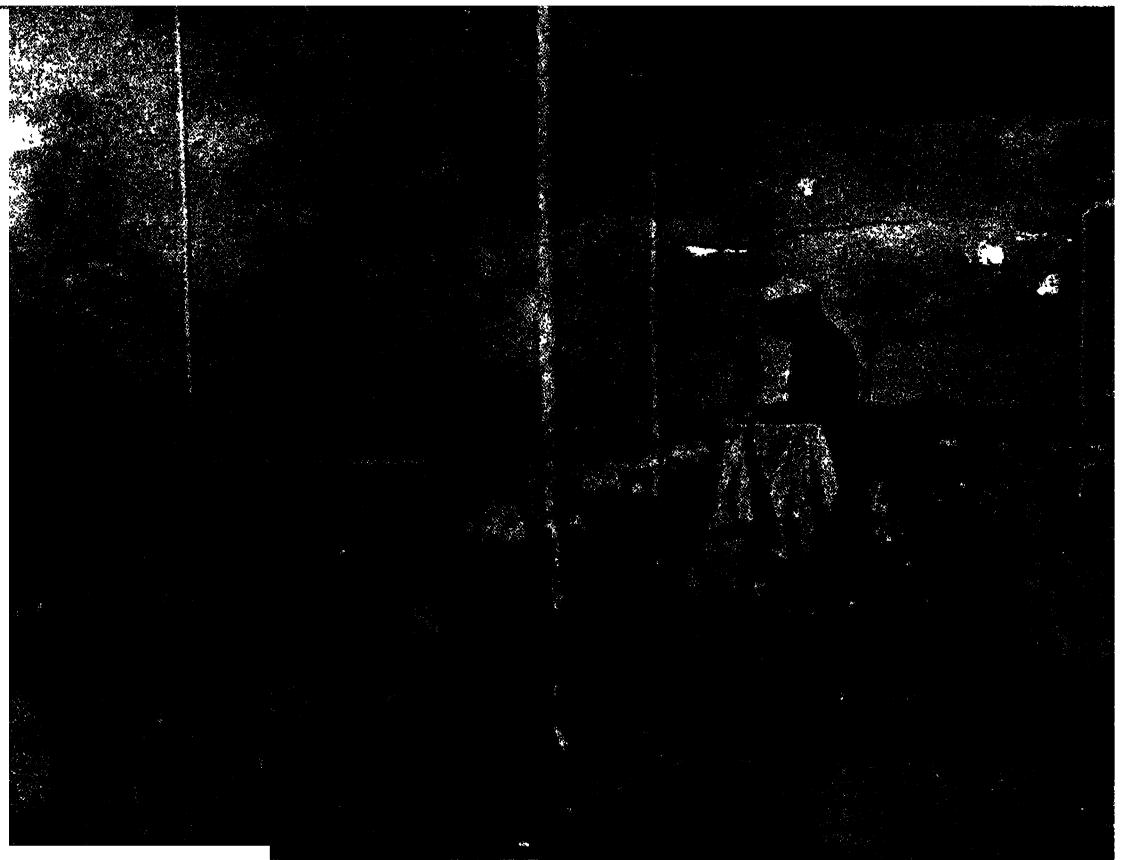
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Bangalore, January 1948

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MYSORE VILLAGE OFFICERS

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA ON THEIR GOOD SERVICE

His Highness the Maharaja replying to the address presented by the Mysore State Village Officers' Association at Mysore, on 3rd January 1948, said :—

Let me express my appreciation of the Address which you have just presented to me and of the sentiments of deep devotion and loyalty contained therein.

The Patels, Shanbhogs and other Village Officers of the State have been well-known for generations for their loyalty and devotion to duty and I am sure that the traditions which your ancestors have built up in these respects will be kept up and continued for the good of the State and for the happiness of the people.

You have referred to the Proclamation recently issued by me announcing the grant of Responsible Government to my people which will ensure the closest association of the people with Government and confer equal opportunities on all my subjects. I fully trust—indeed, I am confident—that under such Government the State will make even greater progress in every direction and ensure prosperity to all my people.

A broad-based institution

The institution of Village Officers in the State has, as you have pointed out, a long history and the system of Government is broad-based on this institution. The work that the Village Officers have

done in the past and their contribution to the success of the administration of the State are well-known. The multiplicity of the kinds of duties that have fallen on Village Officers through the course of the decades has been recognised by my Administration and the manner in which such work has been accomplished by them has met with approval from time to time.

The time spirit

You have referred to the time spirit and the changing conditions all over India. These changing conditions will not leave the State of Mysore unaffected. I feel certain that the Village Officers have recognised this factor and are trying to readjust themselves to these mutations.

One practical proof of such recognition by the Village Officers' Association, which incidentally since 1922 has, as you say, striven to maintain the position and dignity of Village Officers, is found in the activities of your Association. It is not merely by forming more branches and enlisting more members to the Association, but it is even more by the spirit of service that you inculcate in the members of your Association that you will best serve the cause of the Village Officers.

I am glad to note that your branch organisations will undertake several kinds of social work which will enable your members to discharge their functions satisfactorily. You have this year started a course of instructions for batches of Village Officers in various aspects of social service. It is a development which I welcome and which I am sure will benefit as much the Village Officers themselves as the people whom they intend to serve.

Rural prosperity .

You have in your Address dealt with some requests. I am sure my Government

which is intensely concerned with the welfare of the rural population will do all it can to promote these objectives.

I am indeed happy to be present here on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of your Association. Twenty-five years of good service carried on unostentatiously is a tribute to any Association and I hope that the coming years will prove that your Association has in an increasing degree helped the progress and prosperity of the rural population whose welfare initially and primarily you are called upon to look after.

I thank you once more for your loyal good wishes for me and my family.



Photo: Janavani.

His Highness the Maharaja replying to the address presented by the Mysore State Village Officers' Association In Mysore City on 3rd January 1948.

NATION-BUILDING PROGRAMMES IN MYSORE

"RING OUT THE OLD AND RING IN THE NEW," SAYS THE CHIEF MINISTER

Mr. K. Chengalaraya Reddy, Chief Minister, addressing the Session of the Mysore Representative Assembly on 23rd December 1947, made the following concluding remarks.

It has been the tradition of this House to make a few remarks on behalf of the Government at the end of every session of the Assembly. In accordance with that I take this opportunity to make a few observations as Chief Minister.

At the very outset I have to say how keenly I have regretted my enforced absence during the greater part of the session owing unfortunately to my ill-health. I am glad, however, that it has been possible for me to join in the deliberations of this House at least during the concluding days.

I offer my sincere thanks to this august House for the warm welcome it has accorded to the new Ministry constituted after the agreement between the Congress and the Dewan, which was duly and graciously approved by His Highness the Maharaja. I am also gratified at the token of confidence that has been given in several ways in an unmistakable manner to the new Ministry.

A New Atmosphere

I am sure the Assembly has felt a new atmosphere. It is no doubt true that fully democratic Houses of Legislature will come into existence only after the new constitution is hammered out and inaugurated. But even this Assembly, I venture to say, has been during this Session, not merely a "representative" body. It has acted with the full consciousness that its decisions have got a compelling force on the Government and that it has also acquired a power to dis-

place the Ministry by tabling and passing a no-confidence motion. There are no doubt certain anomalies of which we are all conscious, but you will agree with me that it is a feature inherent in the transitional constitutional position in which we are situated.

I am glad that a substantial amount of business has been put through during this Session. It might be that a larger number of questions could have been dealt with than has actually been done, but that requires on the part of all a proper appreciation of the significance and scope of questions. I am confident that this will be fully understood and used for good purposes under the new constitution. I would like only to add that questions are solely intended, as the rules indicate, for eliciting information and not for purposes of making representations or raising discussions and controversies.

Several Bills have been placed before this House during this Session and have been duly passed. The debate on the Minor Tank Restoration (Amendment) Bill has disclosed that the contribution expected of the landowners towards restoring a tank should be reduced. This Ministry is behind none in taking a decision which would be most beneficial to the raiyat population, but I venture to say that this is a matter of finance also and it would not be proper to ignore that aspect altogether. I am glad that several Bills affecting the rights and privileges of labour have been passed at this Session. There are some other necessary Bills which have got to be introduced at

a very early stage in order to improve the conditions of labour further. I wish to inform the House that we are at it and I hope we will be able to go in for far-reaching labour legislation as early as possible. Bills relating to the protection of civil liberties have also been passed by this House. I am referring to the Bills relating to Habeas Corpus and Writs of Mandamus. This legislation was long overdue and it should be a matter of supreme gratification that we have been able to pass the same. Thereby we have fallen into line with similar legislation in other parts of India and the World.

Temple Entry

We have done the right thing after the achievement of Indian freedom on August 15th and popular Government here in passing the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill relating to the trial of European and British subjects and Americans in the State. I now desire to refer to the Harijan Temple Entry (Authorisation) Bill which the House has passed. Public opinion has been insistent for the introduction of this measure in the State since a long time. Resolutions have been passed during various sessions of the Representative Assembly by overwhelming majorities urging introduction of such a measure, and a similar expression of opinion has often been registered in the Legislative Council also. In other Provinces and States this wholesome reform was introduced some years ago. It was a sore point with us that we in Mysore were lagging behind. By passing this Bill we have done but the right and just thing for the Harijans who are the blood of our blood and bone of our bone. But I would like to observe that the passing of the legislation by itself will not be a sufficient gesture of justice, fair-play and equity to them. This should be but an index of what our attitude should be to them in other spheres. Equal

opportunities for all is a motto that is very much on our lips. May I say that if this dictum is sought to be applied only in relation to appointments here and there, we would be failing in our duty? We should strive for securing and ensuring equal opportunities for all in the widest possible sense in the economic, educational and cultural spheres as well. It is against this background that I would like to exhort that we must do everything possible in our power to endeavour to give equal opportunities to the Harijans in all spheres of life.

The Dewan in his opening address to the Representative Assembly, rightly desisted if I may say so, from making a declaration of policy or enunciation of programmes of the new Ministry. The new Ministry has been in office only for a short time as this House is aware and it would be premature on our part to declare any policy or programme of a far-reaching character straightforwardly. It has also become imperative because this Ministry by its very nature is a short-term one.

Drafting New Constitution

This Ministry has been charged with the task of bringing into existence a Constituent Assembly for formulating and the drafting of a suitable constitution for Mysore based on full Responsible Government under the ægis of His Highness; and it is obligatory on our part to expedite steps in order to usher in a new constitution by July 1948. This is a very difficult and responsible duty. We had to take our decisions well in time. That is one of the reasons why we could not wait for the ascertainment of the opinions of the Assembly and Council before we decided on the course of action in this behalf. While I do not desire to go into the various criticisms that have been made regarding the scheme which has been announced, I would just like to refer to a few

important ones. It would have been certainly desirable from an idealistic point of view to have the Constituent Assembly elected on the basis of Adult Franchise, but because of the exigencies of the time factor, it had to be definitely ruled out even as it was done in the case of the Indian Constituent Assembly. Then, it has been argued that the members of the Constituent Assembly should have been elected by a joint session of the existing Legislature and the example followed in connection with the setting up of the Indian Constituent Assembly has been cited in this connection. I just want to remind the Honourable Members of this House that election for the Legislature in the Provinces took place only recently whereas the elections to this House and the Council took place about three years ago. I think it will be conceded, on a dispassionate appreciation of the situation, that public opinion in Mysore has gone far ahead during the period and especially during the last few months. It was, of course, open to us to have held fresh elections for the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council and then got the Constituent Assembly elected on an indirect basis by the newly constituted Houses of Legislature. But that again would have taken time and we would not have been in a position to adhere to our time table. It was under these circumstances that we had to adopt the scheme that has now been announced. I do not see why any Honourable Member of this House or of the body politic should fight shy of facing the electorate and bowing to the verdict of the electors at the polls. It has been argued that the creation of multi-member constituencies and the fixing of the District as a Unit will prevent independent members being returned. Frankly, I do not think so. If we created single member constituencies, I am afraid that in most cases the chances of independent members

would be far less than under the present scheme. I am also confident that interests like the Indian Christians, Women and Labour, etc., will be duly represented and I see no difficulty, with mutual goodwill and adjustment, for them to be duly elected and represented in the Constituent Assembly. I am sure that endeavours will be made to give no room for any just dissatisfaction. Let it be remembered that no reservation for these interests was made when elections took place to the Indian Constituent Assembly. And according to the present decisions no such reservations are intended to be made in the new Indian or Provincial Constitutions. In fact, many of the Christian representatives in the Indian Constituent Assembly were definitely against any such reservation for their community. They were confident that they would get a square deal through joint electorates without any reservations. Another opportunity will be availed of, if necessary, to refer to other vital aspects pertaining to this very important matter

Land Revenue Policy

Regarding our policy and programme in other spheres, though I would very much like to deal with some of them at length, I must reluctantly refrain from doing so now. As the House is aware, we have just accepted some Special Resolutions of a fairly far-reaching character. We have agreed to set up an expert committee to go into the Land Revenue Policy of the Government. This Committee will be set up not to mark time or shelve the issue but with a view to taking quick decisions and for promptly implementing them. There are some aspects of the Land Revenue System, as prevalent in Mysore, which require immediate modification. As regards the more fundamental aspects pertaining to the same, it may perhaps take a little time to consider and introduce far-reaching legislation.

Excise Policy

Regarding Excise Policy, you are doubtless aware that Prohibition has been accepted as a policy of Government and that a five-year programme has been announced in this behalf. While this Ministry is in agreement with the objective of Prohibition as also the period, it is felt that before it is introduced in full, some aspects of this scheme would doubtless need reconsideration. In what respects it is to be reconsidered will engage the attention of the Government. Meanwhile, the closure of all border shops adjacent to the Provinces where Prohibition has been introduced, and the fixation of a ceiling price for the sale of intoxicants as was indeed recommended by the Prohibition Committee will engage the immediate attention of the Government and it is hoped that orders in this behalf will be passed at a very early date.

Food Situation

There has been a full debate on the food situation in the State. There is no gainsaying the fact that this is the one important subject which is engaging the attention of the entire population. The producers as well as the consumers are equally vitally interested in the working out of a satisfactory food policy and programme. While I do not desire to dwell on the various vital aspects which emerged during the debate, I must say that the present Ministry will try to hold the scales of justice evenly and will do nothing that will either be prejudicial or harmful to either the producers or the consumers. This is a very difficult job. But it has got to be done even at the risk of some unpopularity perhaps. Every endeavour has been made to give a fair price to the producer and an equal endeavour will be made to fix a fair and just price to the consumer. As has been

declared, we have decided on gradual de-control and I fervently hope we would be in a position to remove the control altogether before the end of 1948, if not earlier. As the House is aware, we have already removed several controls and it will give Government the greatest pleasure to remove the control on foodgrains as well, the moment they are satisfied that no person in the State would be subjected to starvation or semi-starvation because of the removal of such control.

But the crux of the problem regarding food is the great necessity for producing more foodgrains in our State. It was Sir M. Visvesvaraya who said long ago that we have either to industrialise or perish. It is absolutely true. But in the present context, may I say that we have to either produce more foodgrains or perish. The House will be shocked to be told that while the population of Mysore has increased from about 40 lakhs in 1881 to nearly 80 lakhs now, the area under cultivation has not only not increased, but has in fact actually decreased during the interregnum. I do not want to tire this House with figures now, but I would appeal to every Honourable Member of this House to study this problem thoroughly, not only study but also bend every ounce of his or her energy to step up production in every possible way. The problem bristles with difficulties and I can only say this, that the present Ministry will spare no efforts to revitalise agricultural policy and programme. Things cannot be done overnight or in a very short period of time in the matter of expanding our agriculture and making it more efficient. A five-year programme has been drawn up in this behalf and I want to say that it will be modified wherever necessary with a view to producing enough foodgrains in our State for our requirements. Self-sufficiency in this matter should be our goal and motto. If I may use a strong word,

it is a disgrace that we have to go to the doors of others all over the world continuing to beg for foodgrains.

Industrial Truce

You know that in the recent Industrial Conference, the most vital problem that faces us at the present has been emphasised in no unmistakable terms. As on the food front, so also in the industrial sphere, we have got to increase our production or go under. Towards this end far-reaching decisions have been taken to take all such steps as may be necessary to secure industrial truce for at least three years and a formula has been evolved to make that possible. It is as much in the interest of the Industrialists as of Labour, and in a wider sense, in the interest of the entire body politic as well, to prevent strikes and lock-outs during this vital transitional period for India. Government desire to convene a conference of all the Industrialists and Labour representatives in the State to take counsel and to take necessary steps in consonance with the policy declared recently at Delhi and I hope that we will arrive at quick decisions and make it possible for Industry and Labour to work shoulder to shoulder to increase the production which is so urgently required at the present juncture.

Corruption and Black-Marketing

I will refer to just one more point before I conclude and that refers to integrity in the body politic in so far as it relates to administration of Government programmes as well as in the services. This Ministry has declared now and again that they will not countenance in any shape whatsoever corruption or black-marketing both of which are highly detrimental to the welfare and happiness of the people. These two evils are like cankers eating into the very vitals of the

body politic. These evils have got to be dealt with and removed. We appeal to the human instinct and to the good sense of all in this behalf. We expect that they would rise equal to the occasion and respond in a spirit of true service and in obedience to the moral law. It was in the hope that they would do so that we stayed our hands during this short period of two months and did not feel like taking any drastic steps using the long arm of law. Once again, I make an earnest appeal to one and all to be utterly honest in their dealings whether they be in the services or in any other sphere of activity whatsoever. But if this appeal goes in vain and we are continued to face with a situation when we have got to take drastic steps, I wish to say emphatically that we will act firmly. We would like to be as soft as rose petals, but at the same time, we will not hesitate to be as hard as flint in dealing with anti-social conduct.

Live Like Brothers

I would be failing in my duty if I do not make a pointed reference to the recent communal disturbances in Bangalore City. The flare-up has lacerated our hearts. While restoration of peaceful conditions due to the steps taken by the Government as well as the public is a matter for gratification, it does not afford one full satisfaction. Unfortunately, the conflicts and brutalities in certain parts of North India are finding their echo in Mysore though to a less degree. I frankly ask why it should so happen here. All sections of the people in Mysore have lived like brothers from times immemorial and we should have to live like brothers for generations to come. We should not become victims to the law of the jungle, but we should raise our moral stature and always act in obedience to the moral law which knows no religion. I hope that all of us will apply our minds to take needful measures even in normal times to

ensure perfect harmony on a permanent basis.

I thank you once again for the co-operation you have extended to the Ministry during this Session and offer you my best wishes when you are going back to your homes after this Session—not for rest, but for work. We are going through very critical times and we have to face many a difficult problem immediately. I want to draw your pointed attention to the food

problem once again. I appeal to every one of you to help in the procurement of as much food-grains as possible without causing distress or being unjust to the grower and also to help the Government to see that the food that is procured is distributed in an equitable manner.

In all matters let us, in the words of a great poet, "Ring out the old and ring in the new."

"TRANSCEND BARRIERS OF RACE, RELIGION, CASTE AND CREED"

CHIEF MINISTER'S CALL TO STUDENTS.

Mr. K. Chengalaraya Reddy, the Chief Minister, in a message to the Eleventh Conference of the All-India Students' Federation says :—

"Youth and students have ever been in the vanguard of the freedom struggle in every country. So it has been in India. I salute all those who have fought, suffered and sacrificed in the various freedom struggles in India. I wish to make a special reference to their heroic part in the 1942 "Quit India" Movement. The great and glorious part of the students in the recent struggle for Responsible Government in Mysore will be recorded in golden letters in the history of Mysore. The successful termination of the struggle has been not a little due to them. Political freedom is won. And we are face to face with the heavy responsibilities of freedom. How shall we shoulder them to achieve economic and cultural freedom and harmony? By creating cabals and cliques, insane intolerance and senseless strife or by sincere and unremitting work in a perfectly disciplined and integrated manner?

I appeal to the students to be messengers of harmony and brotherhood, transcending the barriers of race, religion, caste and creed. Even as they have fought for freedom they should be ever ready to protect it and preserve it. They should further be in active pursuit of constructive work which will bring succour to the havenots and the under-dog.

"Be united and strong, and let selfless service be your motto. And spare no efforts to equip yourselves with knowledge to enable you to become efficient servants of the country. Limitless opportunities are opening up before the youth. The need of the hour is men and women of ability and character, with wide vision and infinite capacity for work. Above all be fearless. There is nothing to fear, as Roosevelt once said, except fear.

Let these words of Tagore burn themselves into your minds :

"Go ahead without respite and live your life, or lie in repose and be dammed. Such is the law of the world."

ALL-INDIA INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE, NEW DELHI.

FINANCE MINISTER ON THE ROLE OF MYSORE INDUSTRY.

The All-India Industrial Conference called at New Delhi from the 15th to the 18th December 1947, by the Honourable Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerji, Minister for Industry and Supply, Government of India, was attended by representatives of the Indian Provinces and the leading States, including Mysore.

In his opening address of the session, Dr. Mookerji drew attention to the alarming fall in production in recent years and consequent inflation and stressed the need for evolving practical measures to speed up production to full existing capacity in India. He expressed the hope that with the active co-operation of the Governments of the Provinces and the States, of industry and labour it will be possible to lay down an all-India policy and programme of industrial development which will rally all classes of the Indian people to a supreme endeavour to raise India from poverty and hunger.

Minister's Speech

Mr. H. C. Dasappa, Minister for Finance and Industries, who represented Mysore State, speaking at the Conference, said:—

"I have great pleasure in joining with the rest of the Provinces and States in thanking, you, Sir, for the happy thought of calling us all here with the object of working out the industrial progress of the land. The need for such a Conference is always there but I venture to say that it is all the more necessary when there are so many handicaps we labour under, those to which you have made a reference in your Address. There was a

sense of frustration in the land. Your Address has instilled a new hope. I hope, Sir, that this Conference will enable us to solve many if not all of our problems.

A pioneer in industrial development

Speaking for Mysore, Sir, I must say, that it has been in its own way a pioneer in industrial development. Years ago, when the attitude of powers-that-be was none too encouraging, Sir K. Sesha-dri Iyer had the vision and the temerity to harness the Cauvery Falls for electricity. How much this "white coal" meant for our industrial development is a romance. The manufacture of charcoal pig iron at Bhadravathi again was the first of its kind in India and happily for us the genius that conceived it is in our midst to-day. I mean, Sir M. Visvesvaraya. Likewise, wood distillation, manufacture of lime acetate, synthetic fertilizers, electric transformers, etc. I may briefly indicate the development programme we have for Mysore. But, before that, I would like to say that from the early days there has been an attempt at industrial planning in Mysore. The Mysore Economic Conference and the various Committees attached to it have been at work for long. Nor have we been slow to work out our programme of post-war planning. A Policy Committee with official and non-official members has given us a blue-print of the lines of progress and as a result of it we have launched on various schemes of development.

New ventures

The Electric Pig Iron furnaces of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, which

are intended to treble the present output, will be the first of its kind in India. It is facilitated by the Jog Electric Scheme we have undertaken and is intended to reduce the use of charcoal and minimise dependence on coal and coke. We have already placed orders for the plant. The steel production will also be trebled. Similarly, action has been taken and plant ordered for trebling the present cement production. A scheme for installing a large-scale chemical fertilizer plant for manufacturing 25,000 tons of ammonium sulphate and 25,000 tons of nitro-lime per annum has also been approved by the Government of India and will be ordered shortly. An additional Sugar Factory of 1,000 tons crushing capacity per day is also being started. The manufacture of rayon is engaging active attention. The utilization of bamboo for making rayon pulp is being investigated locally as well as in expert's laboratories in U. S. A., and I am glad to say that the preliminary investigations have given encouraging results and further examination is on hand. Action is also being taken to double the present paper output in the State and also to start an Alkali industry and acetic acid manufacture.

Electricity

As regards facilities for industrial development such as power, raw materials, etc., we have electricity, if not in abundance, at least in fairly good quantities and with yet greater possibilities. What is more, being all hydro-electric, it is cheap. We have plenty of water resources—another facility indispensable for any industry. It is also helpful for growing commercial crops like sugarcane and developing sugar industry. We have iron-ore, limestone, chrome and manganese, ore, magnesite dolomite, etc., forest wealth consisting of bamboo which can be used for pulp for the manufacturing of paper

and rayon. Mysore is one of the largest producers of silk in India. Climatic conditions which largely determine the location of industries are extremely favourable for certain industries in Mysore. Lastly, I would mention the presence of trained technical personnel. We have a number of technological institutions. Mysore has the good fortune of having the Indian Institute of Science.

No paper programme

It will thus be seen that the facilities are there and that our programme has been not merely a paper programme, but a programme of action. We have indicated the lines of development as to their particular suitability for Mysore.

As regards the relationship between the State and private enterprise a policy has been evolved which is working very satisfactorily. Right from the beginning heavier industries like Electricity, Railways, Iron and Steel—these have been nationalised. On the other hand, there is ample freedom and scope for private enterprise. In between we have what is really our peculiar contribution to industry, aiding the industries, by taking a percentage of the shares and having the Managing Directorship in the hands of Government officials. This has tended a great deal to secure the confidence of the investing public as well as the stability of the concerns.

Capital goods

While Mysore suffers in connection with the other areas as regards the difficulty of obtaining capital goods and exchange I venture to say that there are certain difficulties of a remediable character. We are very far off from coal and freight mounts up our cost of production. The sea-borne route further increases the charges. Either the sea-route charges have to be reduced or coal should be sent

by an all rail-route. I do not need to mention about other needs, such as, a larger quota of special grade iron, coal and coke, etc.

The future of the industry lies with labour to no small extent. This Conference will no doubt deal with that vital question. The adoption of either the profit-sharing system or the system of production bonus would go a great way to smoothen the relationship.

One salutary feature is that we have throughout taken care to foster cottage industries. The Mysore Government was one of the earliest to organise the Khadi industry. We had a three-year development plan in 1939, and again as a measure of post-war development we have taken up another three-year plan costing Rs. 26 lakhs.

I hope that the joint deliberations at this Conference, unique as it is, will result in the solution of our industrial

problems and set the way to a rapid allround progress in the land."

The Representatives of Mysore participated in the discussions of the following Committees which were appointed by the Conference : (1) The Policy Committee, (2) Engineering Industries Committee, (3) Chemical and Non-Engineering Industries Committee, (4) Textiles Committee, and (5) Small-scale and Cottage Industries Committee. Though the overall outlook of the Committees was in the all-India perspective, the representatives of Mysore did their best to safeguard the interests of Mysore as far as possible.

The Hon. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Prime Minister of India, addressing the Conference on the final day, made an appeal for the need to stop slowing down of industrial production and called for an industrial truce for a period of three years between capital and labour in order to enable all industries to be restored to capacity.

"THE MOST ANCIENT AND DEMOCRATIC HOUSE IN ALL INDIA"

LAW MINISTER'S TRIBUTE TO THE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY

Mr. K. T. Bhashyam, Minister of Law and Labour, addressing the Session of the Mysore Representative Assembly, on 15th December 1947, said :—

On this the first occasion of my presiding over the deliberations of this Assembly I convey to you my very good wishes both individually to every one and collectively to you as an Assembly. My thoughts naturally go back to the days when I was sitting as a member side by side with you and I recollect the many instances when in spite of extraordinary stress and strain we maintained the dignity and honour of this most ancient and democratic House in all India. However high the emotions, all sections of the House kept up the even level of the debate, largely due to the depth of understanding among us. And that understanding was based on the consciousness that we were all engaged in the common effort of protecting and advancing the interests of the people, and the realisation that as representatives of the people it behoved us to act in such a manner as would redound to the credit of those who would be judged by our conduct and the happiness of those whom we sought to serve. That has been the high tradition of this House and I am sure every one of us will, with the utmost zeal, uphold and help to advance it. We cannot afford to forget that we are engaged on high business of State involving the safety, welfare and progress of millions of our countrymen and the level of our debate and deportment should be high indeed. The Mysore Representative Assembly has established a great reputation and it should be our aim during our time to maintain and develop it so that when the time comes for us to hand over the torch to our successors it might be found to burn the brighter and the more lustrous. It shall be my endeavour as President to promote the traditions of this House for orderliness, dignity and high honour among the members; and in so doing I hope I shall have the utmost support and co-operation

from the House in general and from every member in particular.

I am sorry that we are passing in Bangalore through what I hope is but a short period of communal misunderstanding. Even more than the sufferings and sorrows involved in it I feel intensely, as I expect every one of you to feel, the great fall from our high standard of life, with all its nobility, grace and understanding. It seems as if we have clean forgotten our great cultures based on tolerance and love and the long history of our land in which people of different communities and races have lived together in perfect cordiality and brotherhood. Mysore has long been known as a land of peacefulness and hospitality. Our ancestors built up a great tradition for us and we shall be unworthy of them if we do not maintain the reputation for grace and good feeling among us. Government are doing their duty in maintaining law and order and the situation is under perfect control, I appeal to the citizens of Bangalore, elders and youths alike, to recall to their mind the great traditions of Mysore and to co-operate with the Government in promoting peace and tranquillity based not merely on the presence of the Police and the Military but on mutual tolerance and love.

Protection of Society

Certain stray acts of lawlessness and disobedience of Police orders have come to the notice of Government. I wish to make it clear that Police orders have to be obeyed in the larger interests of society and that acts of lawlessness will be put down with a stern hand. The Police and the Military are meant to enforce Law and Order and to maintain peace and tranquillity and they will be failing in their duty if they did not do so firmly and courageously. I wish to make it clear that the Government will support them in the discharge of their duty and expect them to act with faith and confidence in such support. Government

consider it their paramount duty to look to the safety and protection of society at large and all unsocial elements will be dealt with in strict accordance with law.

Duty of the Press

I have a word to state regarding the Press. They have been immensely helpful in publish-

ing useful news and in avoiding panicky ones. But a few exceptions have come to the notice of Government. It is expected that every newspaper without prejudice to the highest standards of truthfulness will strictly enforce the policy of publishing only such news as will promote the morale of the public and conduce to the increasing cordiality and harmonious relationship in the public life of the country.

WITHDRAWAL OF CONCESSIONS GRANTED TO THE STUDENTS OF MUSLIM COMMUNITY

(The following statement was issued by Mr. D. H. Chandrasekharaiya, Minister for Education, on 13th January 1948).

"The question of certain concessions enjoyed at present by the students of the Muslim Community in regard to the payment of tuition fees and the use of free conveyance seems to have begun to agitate the minds of the public in general and of the students community in particular on the ground that there is no necessity to continue such concessions any more. The Government have taken note of this question and are examining the way to tackle it satisfactorily. It cannot be denied that a matter of policy followed since some years past requires careful consideration from all aspects before any change is effected therein. The responsibility in the matter has become all the more serious in view of the communal disharmony prevailing everywhere in India resulting in the resolve of Mahatma Gandhi to fast so long as present communal tension lasts. For these

reasons, the Government earnestly request that the question may be left to the Government to be decided in the best manner possible and at the most appropriate time."

"As far as the students are concerned, the part that they should play cannot be better expressed than in the words of that greatest man living on earth, viz., MAHATMA GANDHI. In referring to the students organisation, he has said that 'it should be an organisation calculated to make them efficient citizens and not for fighting political battles.....' The constructive programme, however, is there for the students as for anyone else. They can make a valuable contribution to many of its items.....' The Government hopes that the students will keep this wholesome advice ever in their thoughts and actions."

COMMUNAL HARMONY IN THE STATE

HOME MINISTER ON THE CO-OPERATION OF THE PRESS

Mr. T. Mariappa, Home Minister, held a Press Conference on 16th December 1947 when he addressed about 40 Representatives of the news papers and news agencies. At the outset the Home Minister extended a hearty welcome to the Pressmen present and said that the Press in its own particular sphere helped the Police and the Military in controlling the communal disturbances which broke out unfortunately in Bangalore City from the 12th December 1947. The Press he said, played an important role in shaping public opinion and in the maintenance of peace and tranquillity. On behalf of the Government the Minister expressed thanks for all that the Press was doing in this direction. Continuing, the Minister stated that the object of the Press Conference was to exchange views on the relationship between the Government and the Press during communal disturbances and to discuss how best the Press could help in the task of restoring of public morale.

"Streamer" headlines

The Home Minister referred to certain "streamer" headlines in some papers which tended to incite the feelings of the public and which must be avoided. There is an opinion, he said, prevailing in certain sections of the public that if the Fort High School incident had been nipped in the bud, the present serious situation would not have happened. But he felt that High School incident was not by itself the root cause of the present trouble. It had a wider context. Since August 15, the entire atmosphere in India had been surcharged and communal tension on an unprecedented scale prevailed in Upper India which had not yet been completely brought under control. The Fort High School incident itself was not the root cause of the present unrest. There may also be, he feared, some vested interests behind this movement.

Continuing the Home Minister referred to an article published in a local paper and

said that publication of such articles would create ill-feeling between the two communities. The Muslim Press in particular in the State had a great responsibility to discharge in that respect. Muslims were in a minority in the State. They should see that they gave no room for suspicion and distrust. The publication of objectionable writings should be altogether avoided. It was thus that they could win the love and affection of their Hindu brethren. Of course, all reasonable help and protection that should be given to a minority community by the Administration would be given to the Muslims but the best protection would be a change of heart on the part of the Muslims that still felt any hesitation in owning complete loyalty to the Indian Dominion and the State.

The Police

The Home Minister assured that Government would do their utmost to protect those who were in need of protection. He assured that Government have taken all steps to afford protection for those people who needed it most. He repudiated the suggestion that the Police did not behave in the manner in which they ought to have behaved. In fact the Minister added that all are aware they have worked under very trying circumstances. Without resorting to firing they have been able to bring the situation in Bangalore under control. The Minister stated that he, however, had cautioned the Police that in the discharge of their duties the Police should not indulge in excesses.

Proceeding the Minister said : "I am one with you in saying that correct information should be placed before the Press and the public. In fact, the Government want full co-operation from the Press and they do not want to keep back any information worth giving except the community to which the incidents may relate to."

Need for Discipline

"The next question is one which deserves the utmost attention of the public and the Government. This relates to those *goonda* elements who have taken the law into their own hands. At the very outset I must say that very firm action will be taken against those persons. Government are firmly of the opinion that if such lawlessness is allowed to develop there would be no safety for any citizen in the State. Regarding students we must excuse to some extent their enthusiasm. It is but right that the entire student community should feel jubilant over the recent success which they achieved. Therefore, all that can be excused, but they should all cultivate a certain amount of discipline and should not place obstacles in the matter of discharging governmental functions. Without a breach of trust, I can unfold to you one particular fact. When the 'Shimoga Incident' occurred, I placed my views before Mr. Mahmood Sheriff very frankly and stated that it was not an isolated instance which can be curbed or which can be put down by firm action of the Government.

He responded to my suggestion and made an open statement in Shimoga to the effect that Muslims as a class would be loyal to the Dominion of India and to Mysore and that he would honour and hold aloft the Indian Dominion Flag. For various reasons, this was not given due publicity. With a view to removing any misunderstanding Mr. Sheriff later made a categorical statement to this effect which was followed up by another statement by Mr. Abdul Gaffar who said that hereafter the Muslim students would place no obstacles in the matter of singing of 'Vande Mataram' song. This is really a heartening sign and the Hindu majority must reciprocate the feelings so openly expressed by the Muslim brethren. I can assure the Muslims on behalf of Government that Government would give them all protection. One thing must be made clear and that is, that there should be no wavering regarding the loyalty that they owe. With this assurance they can be rest assured Government would give all help and protection which is justly due to any citizen of Mysore or any citizen of India."

UNIFICATION OF KARNATAKA

Mr. H. Siddalya, Minister for Public Works and Agriculture, opening the eleventh Karnataka Unification Conference held at Kasargod, on 29th December 1947, said :—

"The Unification of Karnataka is not a new ideal before the Kannada people. It has been their insistent demand for the last quarter of a century. Now that the fetters of India's slavery are broken and she is free to carve out her future in her own way without any alien hindrance, it is but natural that the long-cherished goal of the people for a separate province should receive earliest consideration of the Government of India. There appears to be some fear in certain quarters that the creation of linguistic provinces may let loose new forces of disruption and create unnecessary troubles but I feel the formation of linguistic provinces need not in any way weaken the Centre. In fact the Centre will be strong only when the parts are strong. The present dismembered linguistic people in India will be more a source of weakness than a source of strength to the Centre. So, even to strengthen the Centre the immediate formation of the linguistic provinces is necessary. If all those who have been striving for linguistic provinces can put their heads together and settle their boundary problems in a judicious spirit, I do not think the Government of India will make any delay in implementing the most essential wish of the people."

"The new Karnataka province embracing all Kannada parts in South India will be one of the richest provinces of India, with a revenue of 20 crores of rupees and a population numbering well over 20 millions. The people who speak this beautiful language which is considered as one of the three oldest languages in India and which is noted for its melody and richness of thought are

already culturally united and now they need a political alliance in the form of one administrative unit. Fortunately some of the difficulties that were in the way are disappearing one by one. It is really a matter of joy to see that many Rulers of States in North and South are coming forward to merge their States with the neighbouring provinces and hand over their administration to Indian Dominion. This merging is already done in Orissa and now the rulers of the Deccan States have also expressed their desire to merge.

The people of Mysore have expressed their desire in the past to join their Kannada brethren with establishment of Responsible Government in Mysore. His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore has already set up Responsible Government in the State. If His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore were to become the Ruler of All-Karnataka with Responsible Government, he would be an ornament to the country as a whole so that the ancient flag of "Ganda Berunda" which has come down from the days of the Kadambas would be the fittest emblem for Karnataka under the Mysore Rulers. If Mysore is also included in the proposed province it would be one of the largest provinces in India commanding great industrial and economic potentialities. I, therefore, venture to hope that when all the natural resources are fully harnessed the new Karnataka Province, which was once this castle of all human culture and glory during the times of "Vijaya Nagar Empire", will occupy her rightful place in the new political set-up and make its contribution to the progress of India."

The views expressed in the pages of the "Mysore Information Bulletin" do not necessarily represent official opinion. Captions and sub-titles are inserted only to guide reading matter and not for lending any official emphasis.

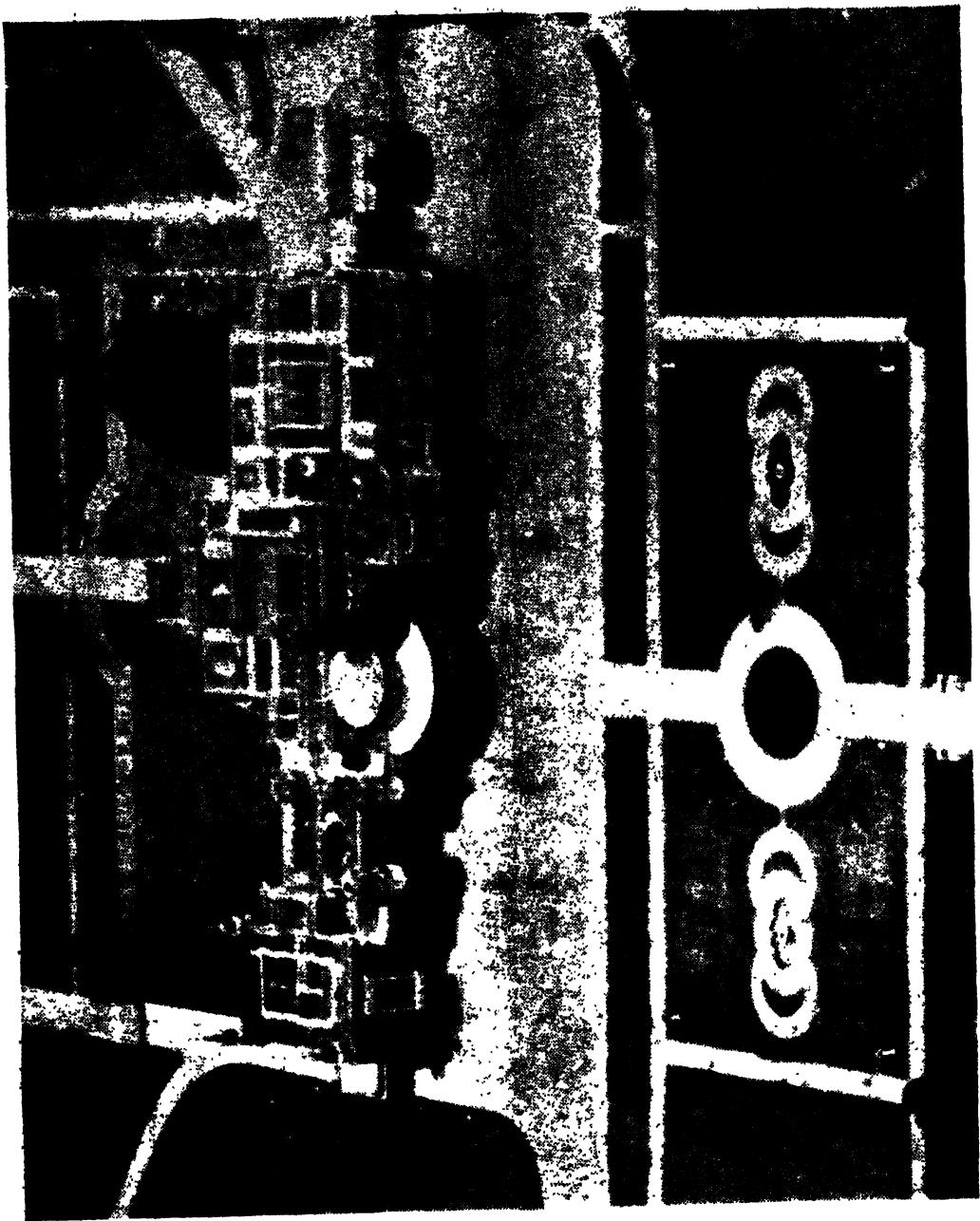
AERIAL VIEWS OF BANGALORE—No. 1.



(Copyright)

This aerial picture of the Bangalore City Market area by V. Masters is the first of the series published in this Bulletin. From the air, the City Market looks like a well-built fortress.

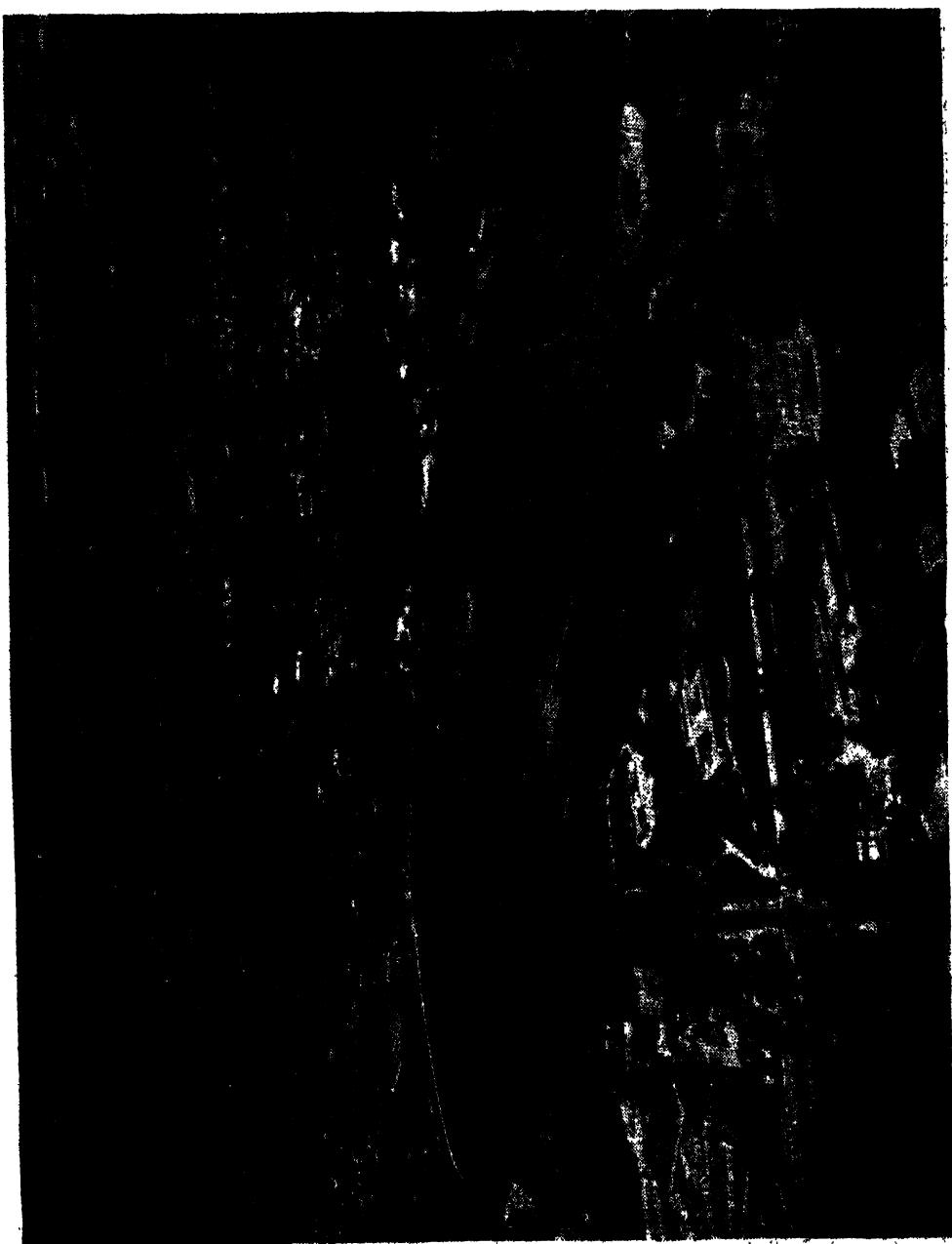
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The Bangalore Palace.

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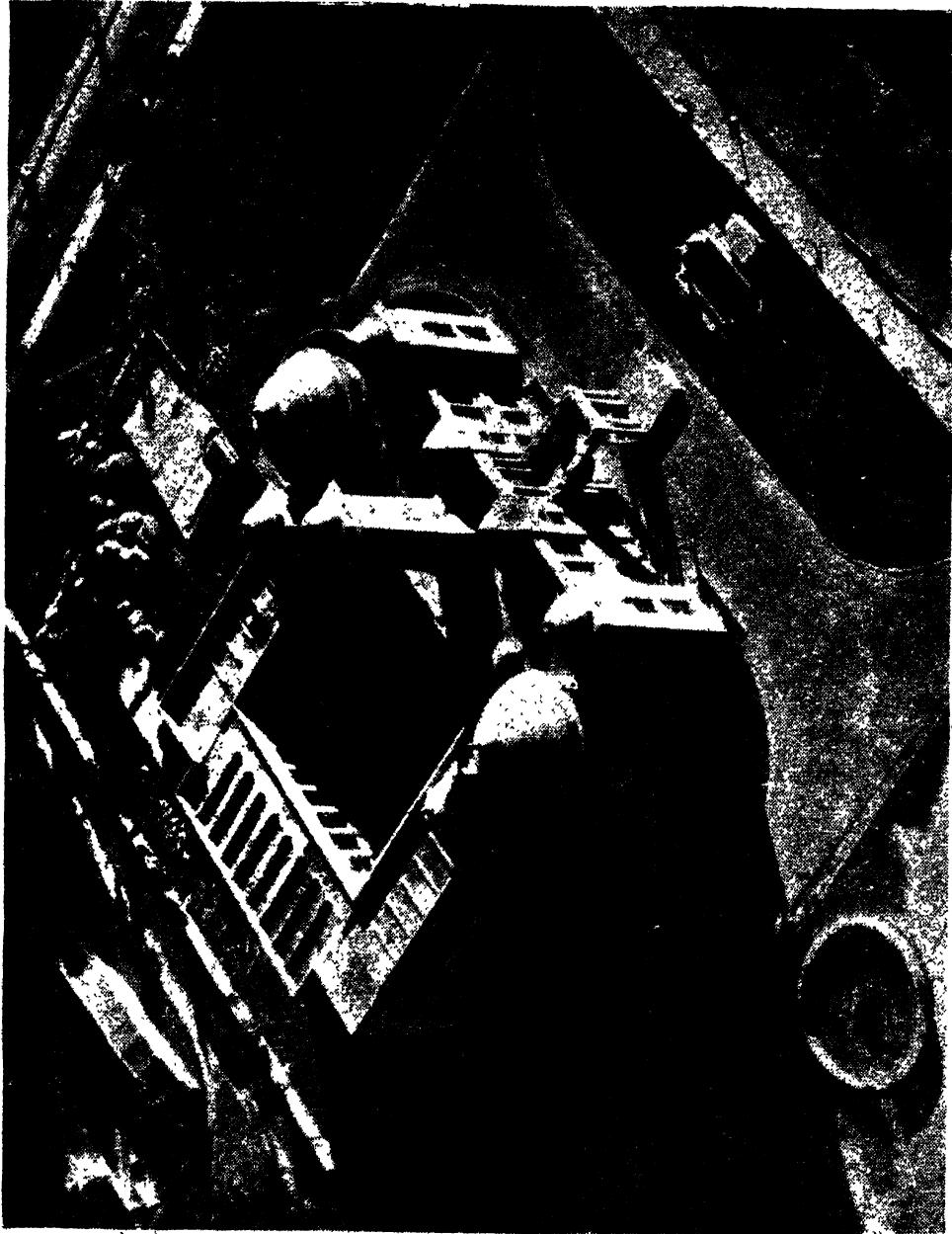
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The Race Course, Bangalore.

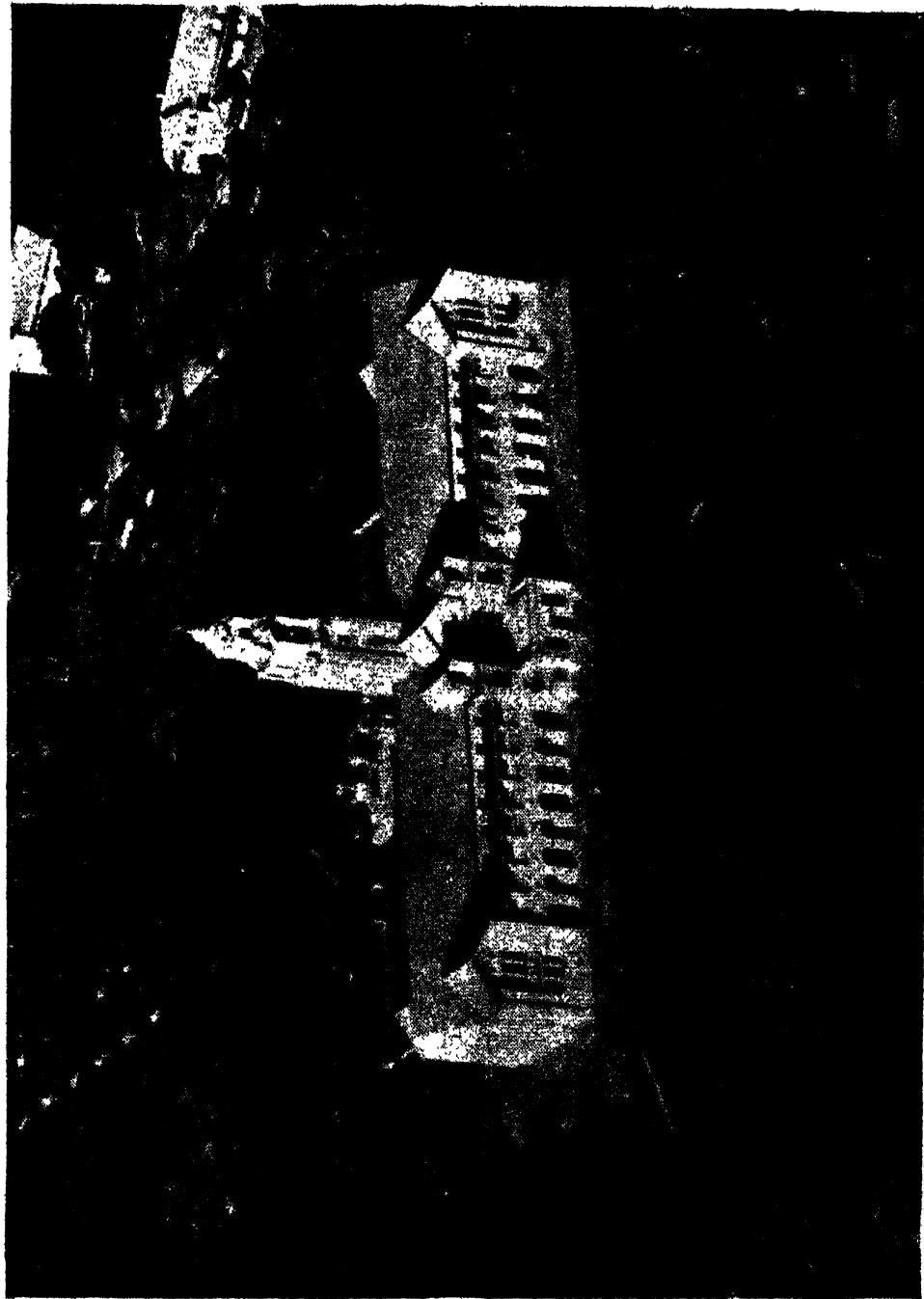
AERIAL VIEWS OF BANGALORE-- No. 4.



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A fine study in light and shade of the buildings of the Bangalore City Municipality.

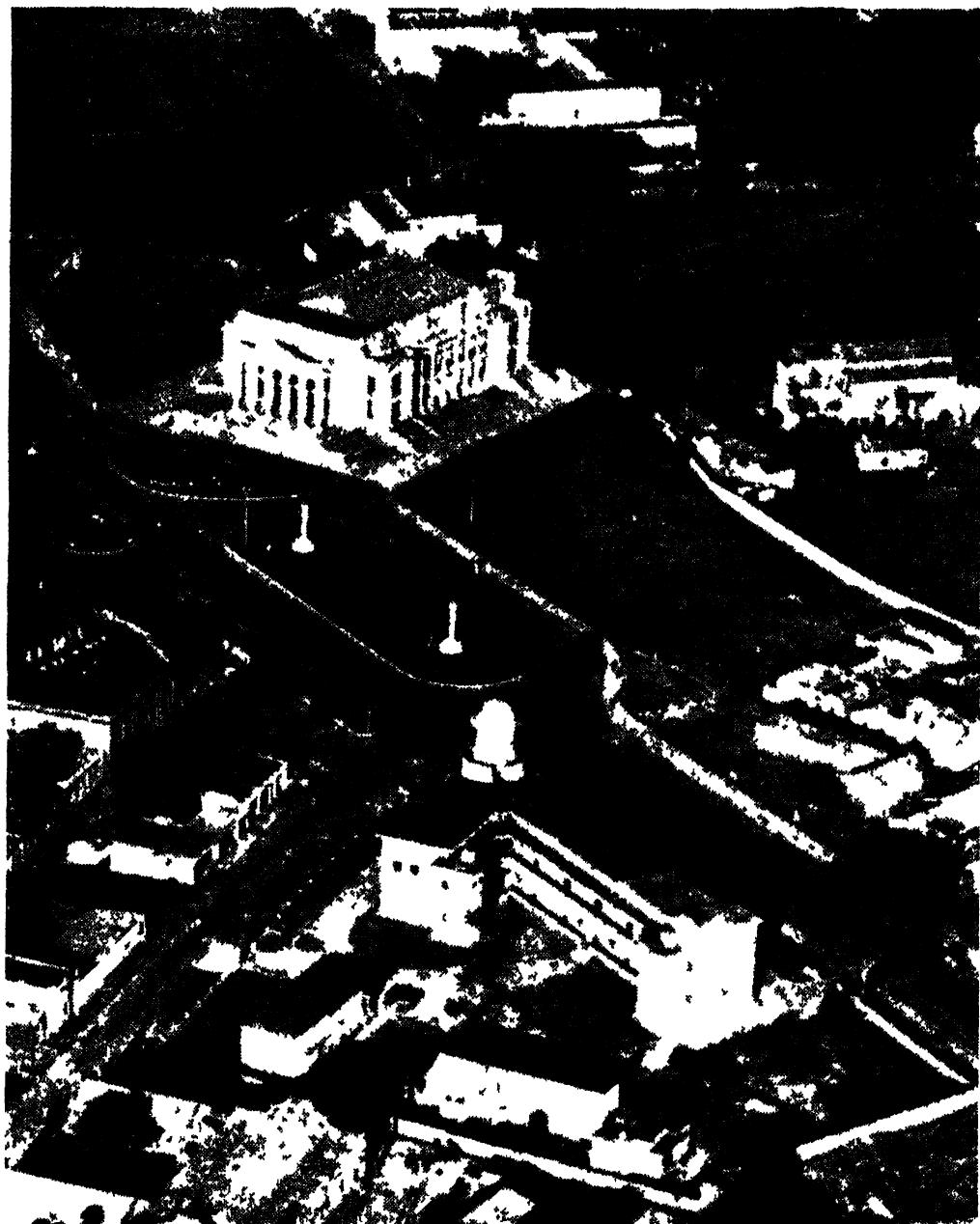
AERIAL VIEWS OF BANGALORE—No. 5.



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The Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

AERIAL VIEWS OF BANGALORE No 6.



(Copyright)

A striking aerial view of the circle in front of the Sir K. P. Puttanna Chetty's
Town Hall Buildings



Photo : News photo flash, New Delhi.

Dr. Shyam Prasad Mukherjee, Minister for Industries and Supplies, Government of India, gave a party to the Delegates of the All-India Industries Conference on 17th December 1947. Mr. H. C. Dasappa, Minister for Finance and Industries, Mysore, is seen in these two pictures conversing with Lord Mountbatten and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.



Photo : News photo flash, New Delhi

Rajasevasakta Mr. P Subbarama Chetty, Minister for Muzrai and Municipalities, speaking at the Sericultural Conference held at New Delhi on 17th December 1947. To the left of him, is Mr. H. C. Dasappa, the Minister for Finance and Industries.

THE PROBLEMS BEFORE THE SILK INDUSTRY

ALL-INDIA SERICULTURAL CONFERENCE HELD AT NEW DELHI

Rajasenapakta Mr. P. Subbaraina Chetty, Minister for City Municipalities and Muzrai, proceeded to New Delhi to attend the All-India Sericultural Conference which was held in Jaisalmuer House, Mansing Road, New Delhi, on 17th December 1947. The principal subjects on the Agenda for consideration at the Conference were :—

- (1) Question of formation of an All-India Silk Board and its functions;
- (2) Means of raising finances for the Board ; and
- (3) Disposal of silk imported by Government from Japan.

Dr. Shyam Prasad Mookerjee, (Minister for Industries and Supplies, Government of India), delivered the Presidential address of the Conference. Thereafter, the Minister for Mysore spoke on the first two subjects on the agenda. As regards the question of formation of the All-India Silk Board, the Minister observed there was no difference of opinion as to its need and that such a Board was very desirable as it would enable India to pursue a uniform all-India policy. As regards the means for raising finances for the Board, the Minister suggested that a portion of the income raised by enhanced levy of protective duty on imported silk, might be earmarked for the purpose.

Protective Duty

On the question of protective duty, the Minister observed that the duty was 30 per cent at present, including the specific duty of As. 0-14-0 and surcharge and that it might be raised to 50 per cent, so that the price of the imported silk might not be lower than the cost of production of Mysore filature silk, so that the Sericulture Industry of the State might not be affected.

In the course of the discussions, one of the Representatives observed that good cocoons were being wasted in reeling Charka silk. But the Mysore Minister did not agree with that view and he expressed that he was not against encouragement being given to Filature but Government, he requested, should not discourage charka reeling silk as it has given employment to lakhs of people and was cheaper than filature silk and popular particularly among Handloom Weavers. He further stated that it was a Cottage Industry and that All-India Industries Conference had passed a resolution setting up a Cottage Industries Committee for the development of Cottage Industries.

Mysore's Representation

He also pleaded for affording greater representation to Mysore on the proposed Board having regard to the large production of silk in the State, which forms more than 50 per cent of India's total silk output. It was also brought to the notice of the Conference that in so far as sericultural industry was concerned, there were five primary interests to be safeguarded :—

- (1) Mulberry cultivators;
- (2) Silkworm rearers;
- (3) Silk reelers;
- (4) Silk throwers ; and
- (5) Silk weavers.

After the Minister's speech, the delegates from other Provinces, particularly from Madras, Bombay, Bihar, Assam, also participated in the debate. On the question of representation of the States and provinces on the proposed All-India Silk Board, it was decided after some discussion that in the case of Mysore, Kashmir, Bengal and Madras, two seats should be allotted to each of them on the Board and as regards the other provinces and States, those which had an acreage of not less than 500 acres under Mulberry cultivation should be allotted one seat.

As regards the means of raising the necessary finances various suggestions were made, by delegates, the important of which were :—

- (1) levy of local cess on the silk produced in the country,
- (2) a portion of the income raised from the levy of protective duty be earmarked for the purpose.

Sale of Silk

One of the Delegates from Bihar suggested that the profits that would be made from the sale of silk received from Japan by the Government of India might be utilised for covering the cost of running the Board. At this stage the Minister informed the President that so far as the disposal of Japan Silk received by the Government of India, 1,200 bales had been allotted to Mysore, 900 to Bengal and 900 to Madras. In this connection the Minister pointed out that as the

transaction was completed, the question of profit making did not arise. It was however suggested by several delegates to the Conference, that the minimum selling rate of Japan Silk given to India for reparations should be fixed at Rs. 35 per pound.

Mr. H. C. Dasappa, the Minister for Finance and Industries, Government of Mysore, also attended the Conference on invitation and took part in the deliberations.

Before the proceedings came to a close, the Minister for City Municipalities and Muzrai, both on his behalf and on behalf of the delegates of the Conference thanked the President for having guided the deliberations of Conference ably and successfully.

After the Conference, the Minister met Hon. Dr. Shyam Prasad Mookerjee and represented to him the several aspects of the sericulture industry and undertook to submit a memorandum in this regard as suggested.

DE-CONTROL OF MILL CLOTH

In pursuance of the policy adopted by the Government of Mysore in respect of de-control measures and to keep in line with the policy of the Government of India of relaxing considerably the existing controls on cotton textiles, Government have abrogated the Cotton Cloth Dealers' Licensing Order with immediate effect.

The effect of the above order is that the licensing system of cloth dealers in mill cloth is abolished. In addition to this, the rationing of cloth to consumers is also abolished.

In future, any one can deal in any kind of cloth and the consumers will be at liberty to buy their legitimate requirements from any dealer.

Government trust that the measures of de-control will not be abused and should there be indication of any abuse such as abnormal rise in price, unequal distribution or hoarding, Government will not hesitate to re-impose strict control measures in consultation with the Government of India.

It has to be noted in this connection that the existing rules in respect of export of cotton cloth outside the State will continue to be in force.

FACTS ABOUT MYSORE



- IS 29,458 square miles in area.
- IS equal in size to Scotland or $2\frac{1}{2}$ times Belgium.
- HAS a population of 73,29,140 as per 1941 Census.
- HAS 6,134,486 acres under cultivation, including Paddy (746,831), Ragi (1,936,032), Jola (569,905), Groundnut (217,171), Cotton (78,406) and Coconut (170,280).
- HAS 1,130,000 acres under Irrigation.
- HAS 2,665 major and 20,368 minor tanks.
- HAS 2,135 miles of channels.
- HAS a total area of 4,604·00 sq. miles of forests, (*i.e.*, 15·62 per cent).
- HAS 49·2 lakhs of cattle.
- HAS 433 large industrial establishments employing on an average 88,906 persons.
- HAS 269 Cottage Industries Centres engaged in Tanning, Brass Industry, Mat-weaving, Tile-making, Coir Industry, Carpentry, Pottery, Smithy, Hand-spinning and Weaving, Paper-making and Rattan Works.
- HAS 10 Cotton Mills producing 15,490,519 lbs. of cotton cloth and 14,381,120 lbs. of yarn.
- HAS 81,292 acres under mulberry cultivation, 51,000 families engaged in rearing silk worms, 3·0 lakhs lbs. of Filature silk produced (valued at 125·0 lakhs of rupees).

HAS its Gold mines producing 168,325 ozs. and 12,143 ozs. of silver.

HAS an Aircraft Factory.

HAS a production of sugar— 17,505 tons.

HAS its own iron and Steel Works with a production of Pig Iron 25,021 tons.
Finished Steel 23,380 tons, Paper 2,63½ tons, Cement 23,785 tons,
Fertilizers 2,936 tons, Soaps 5,000 tons (450 tons toilets), Sulphuric
Acid 3,756 tons Electric Transformers 500, 3,273 gallons of varnishes
and French Polishes.

HAS an import railway trade amounting to 21,485,303 railway maunds valued
at Rs. 555,010,000 and an export trade amounting to 5,691,836 railway
maunds valued at Rs. 141,677,200.

HAS 2,526 Co-operative Societies with 226,595 members and Rs. 758,679 as
paid up capital.

HAS 248 Joint-stock companies with a paid-up capital of 5·4 crores.

HAS 588 post offices— 4 Head offices, 85 combined offices, 47 sub-offices and
452 branch offices.

HAS its own Broadcasting Station (Akash Vani).

HAS 4,714 radio licences.

HAS a production of 303,659,300 units of electric power.

HAS electricity supplied to 225 cities, towns and villages, 82½ irrigation pumps
and 63,079 consumers of power and lighting (7,041 power and 56,038
lighting installations).

HAS 19,468 street lights.

HAS 409 medical institutions, with 4,144 beds available.

HAS 9,372 educational institutions with 21 colleges, 90 high schools, 524 middle
schools, 8,572 upper and lower primary schools and 165 special schools.

HAS 563,230 scholars studying.

HAS 757·75 miles of railways including 9·88 miles of M. S. M. railway.

HAS a total length of 5,748 miles of roads including 3,805 miles of metalled
roads.

NOTE:—The figures indicated above are based on available data In some cases the figures relate
to the year 1945-46.

mysore constituent assembly

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

The following calendar of events relating to the elections to the Constituent Assembly of Mysore is hereby published for general information :—

1. Publication of the Preliminary Electoral Rolls.	Wednesday, 7th January 1948.
2. Last date for preferring of claims and objections to the Preliminary Electoral Rolls.	Friday, 23rd January 1948.
3. Last date for disposal of claims and objections.	Wednesday, 28th January 1948.
4. Publication of the Final Electoral Rolls	Wednesday, 4th February 1948.
5. Filing of nomination of candidates	Friday, 6th February 1948, (Up to 3 P.M.)
6. Scrutiny of nominations.	Friday, 13th February 1948.
7. Withdrawal of nomination of candidates	Monday, 16th February 1948, (Up to 3 P.M.)
8. Final publication of the list of candidates standing for election.	Monday, 16th February 1948. (Up to 5 P.M.)
9. Date of election	Friday, 5th March 1948.
10. Counting of votes and declaration of results.	Wednesday, 10th March 1948.
11. First meeting of the Constituent Assembly (tentative).	Saturday, 20th March 1948.

ANGLO-INDIANS

By an amendment made to the Mysore Constituent Assembly Election Rules, 1948, under Notification No. R. L. 1010—R. A. 32-47-2, dated 9th January 1948, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja have now permitted Anglo-Indians to be included in the Electoral Roll for a General Constituency provided they are qualified to be so included under the Rules. Every Anglo-Indian who possesses the necessary qualification may, if he desires, prefer a claim under Rule 23 of the said Rules before the concerned Revising authority before 3 O'clock in the afternoon of the 23rd day of January 1948, accompanied by any documents on which he relies. If the Revising Authority is satisfied that he is eligible to get his name entered in the Rolls, his name will be included in the Rolls as finally published.

A DISQUALIFICATION REMOVED

Under Rule 9 (c) of the Mysore Constituent Assembly Election Rules, 1948, one of the disqualifications for electors is conviction and sentence of imprisonment for not less than two years by a Court in Mysore or elsewhere, unless a period of five years, or such lesser period as the Government may allow in any particular case, has elapsed since his release. With a view to enabling persons who have undergone imprisonment in connection with political movements and thereby incurred disqualification under Rule (9) (c), to vote at elections, it is proposed to make them eligible for voting by removing this disqualification. Such of the persons as are under any such disqualification may, therefore, apply to the Government well in time to have their disqualification removed. Regarding candidates, it may be noted that no such disqualification attaches to them and under Rule 20, any person who is over thirty years of age and is a subject of His Highness the Maharaja can stand for election to the Mysore Constituent Assembly.

RELIEF AND REHABILITATION OF REFUGEES

INFLUENTIAL COMMITTEE FORMED

Questions relating to refugees and evacuees from Pakistan have been engaging the attention of Government for some time past. More than two months ago, in response to the appeal made by the Government of India, Government offered to absorb in the State, five thousand Non-Muslim refugees from the Punjab and other areas and to provide employment for them for about two years, in channel excavation work, which, although not due to be taken up this year, would be sanctioned, as a special case. Government have in hand a scheme to accommodate these refugees in camps near the site of the Lakkavalli Reservoir in the north-western part of the State and to employ them for a period of about two years in channel excavation work. Government are still in correspondence with the Government of India in the matter, and it is hoped that, if a measure of assistance asked for from the Central Government in connection with the erection and maintenance of the camp is forthcoming immediately, the other arrangements could be worked out and completed well in time to receive the first batch of 100 families of refugees at the camp in January 1948.

Public Co-operation

In a Press Communiqué issued on the 24th November 1947, Government have applied for the co-operation of all voluntary organisations in the State for launching a State-wide campaign for the collection of cash contributions, warm clothing and blankets for the benefit of refugees. The response to the appeal has been most gratifying. There are many organizations such as—The Mysore State Women's Conference, the Punjab Hindu-Sikh relief Fund, Bangalore, the Sindhi Association, the Jain Association, the Rotary Club, Bangalore, and others who are already doing most valuable work, collecting funds by arranging for meetings and benefit performances and by other means, getting ready quilts and blankets and distributing knitting wool for making warm

garments for refugee children. There have also been many generous offers of help from individuals notably from certain philanthropic gentlemen from Chickmagalur District who have signified their intention to afford relief to refugee families. The Punjab Hindu-Sikh Relief Fund, Bangalore, have also submitted a scheme for settling some ten thousand refugee families in the State partly in industrial colonies in the suburbs of Bangalore, Mysore, Bhadravati, Hassan and other towns, where selected refugees could be helped to organize with their resources, talent or experience small scale industries for producing cutlery, sports goods, scientific instruments, hospital equipment, etc., and partly in cottage industries and in canal irrigation work in specially allotted areas in the Mysore, Mandya and Shimoga Districts.

Relief and Rehabilitation

Government wish to place on record their high appreciation of the practical sympathy and enthusiasm shown by these and other individuals and organisations in the State in affording succour and employment for the refugees to the extent possible. It is obvious, however, that in order to obtain maximum results it is of the first importance to bring the various individuals and organization which would canalise all available resources and efforts into a regular, well-thought out and comprehensive system of relief and rehabilitation.

Influx of Refugees

Meanwhile, there has been an influx of refugees and evacuees into the State from Northern India. While their exact number cannot be ascertained until all refugees register their names, there is evidence to show that between 1,500 to 2,000 persons consisting of families from Sind, the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province and Hyderabad (Deccan) have arrived in Bangalore City,

including the Civil Station. This influx is continuing. The effects of this influx on an already overcrowded City and ultimately on the economy of the State may be far-reaching and have to be carefully examined. It is clear, therefore, that the time has come for a planned approach to the refugee problem and that it is necessary to draw up a scheme for a balanced distribution of refugees to areas which can easily absorb them, without much dislocation of existing conditions.

Complex and many Sided

The refugee problem is both complex and many sided. The refugees comprise various classes of people with widely differing financial resources and their relief cannot be effected on any uniform pattern. Much classification and planning will be necessary. Barring people accustomed to heavy manual labour whom it is perhaps easy to absorb in labour units as has been contemplated above--there are likely to be a large number of people from urban areas whose absorption even for temporary period would raise difficult economic problems. It would be necessary to take a rapid census or, as has been suggested, make a rapid sample enquiry regarding the different types of refugees and of the several classes of employment in which they can be suitably and profitably settled and thus to obtain some primary data on which future plans can be based. Administratively the problem is one of evolving an efficient machinery for organizing refugee camps, of affording immediate relief of finding some temporary occupation of one to three years' duration and of co-ordinating official effort. Financially it is one of ascertaining the extent of short range relief to be given, of working out the financial cost involved and of finding the ways and means to meet the cost.

It is needless to stress that a task of this complexity and magnitude requiring the good-will and co-operation of voluntary workers and organizations at every stage cannot be undertaken by Government unaided. Government felt that they should have the benefit of the advice and guidance of an influential committee representing the various interests concerned and have accordingly appointed the following

committee to be known as "The Mysore State Refugee Relief Committee":—

CHAIRMAN.

Dharmaprakasa L. S. Venkaji Rao.

Members.

(1) Mr. S. L. Mannaji Rao, (2) *Dharmaprakasa Devarao Shivaram*; (3) Dr. A. M. Patel; (4) Mr. S. V. Sreenivasa Setty; (5) Mr. K. R. Madhava Rao; (6) Mr. S. Chenniah; (7) Mr. T. C. Bassappa; (8) Mr. H. S. Rudrappa; (9) Mr. V. S. Krishna Aiyar; (10) Mr. H. Kapur, (11) Mr. D. H. Kohly; (12) Sath Mutha Chhaganmal; (13) Mr. Rama-narayan Chellarajam; (14) Mrs. E. V. Ganapati Iyer; (15) Mr. D. N. Hosali; (16) Mr. C. Gopalan; (17) Sri Kamaladevi; (18) Mr. Channappiah Wodeyar; (19) Mr. K. Henjarappa; (20) Mr. Thimmappa Gowda; (21) Mr. A. G. Bandigowda; (22) Mr. K. Pattabhiraman; (23) Mrs. Natarajan; (24) Mr. M. L. Nanjaraj Urs; (25) Mr. Khanmall Munilal; (26) Mrs. A. S. R. Chari; and (27) Seth Purushotham Singh L. Bajaj.

Secretary.

K. P. Ramanathaiya.

Assistant Secretary.

Mrs. Lakshmi, P. Krishnappa.

Treasurer.

Mr. B. V. Narayana Reddy, Manager, Bank of Mysore, Bangalore.

The Committee will have power to appoint sub-committee to deal with particular branches of work. The Committee will consider the various measures required to deal with the refugee problem so far as it pertains to the State.

The function of the Committee are as follows:—

(1) To advise Government on the desirability or otherwise of registering evacuees and refugees entering the State and conducting a sample enquiry.

(2) To submit a workable plan of relief to refugees and evacuees of various kinds.

(3) To suggest measures necessary for registration of claims of property left or lost in Pakistan by refugees.

(4) To co-operate with Government in running the proposed refugee camp near the site of

the Lakkavalli Reservoir, or other refugee camps which may be opened.

(5) To organize with the aid of Deputy Commissioners, local relief committees and collection depots.

(6) To organize collections for the Refugee fund by meetings, entertainments and other means.

(7) To assist in the making and despatch of gifts in kind.

(8) To enlist volunteers and workers.

(9) Generally to advise Government on all matters which may be referred to them regarding the relief and rehabilitation of refugees.

Government have appointed a whole-time officer to be in charge of the arrangements required in connection with the accommodation and relief of refugees including the running of the refugee camp at the site of the 'Lakkavalli Reservoir', and to assist the Refugee Relief Committee as *Ex-officio* Secretary to the Committee. All Deputy Commissioners of Districts, Heads of Departments and other Government Officers concerned are required to render assistance and afford facilities to the Committee in carrying out their work.

SUGAR IS NOW A FREE COMMODITY

mysore sugar company's arrangements

The control over the price, movement and distribution of sugar in the State was removed with effect from 8th December 1947 in accordance with the All-India policy of decontrol of sugar as a first step in the process of gradual elimination of control on foodstuffs. Sugar is now a free commodity and its price is governed by the ruling prices in the chief markets of India.

Prices

Soon after the lifting of control, the price of sugar soared very high and was quoted at as high as Rs. 50 per Imperial Maund in the Cawnpore market which is the chief market for sugar in India. In order to arrest the upward tendency and to bring down the price to a more reasonable level, the Government of India intervened and sought the co-operation of the Indian Sugar Syndicate, a body representing all the sugar factories in the U. P. and Bihar, to fix the maximum price. The Syndicate, with the concurrence of the Government of India, agreed to fix the price for standard sugar at not more than Rs 35-7-0 per Imperial Maund, ex-factory. Prices in all parts of India have since been fixed on this basis and the price for sugar manufactured in the Mandya Factory comes to Rs. 35-12-0 per Imperial Maund of 82 2/7 lbs. or Rs. 97-8-0 per bag of 2 cwts., having

regard to the quality. Allowing for freight to the consuming centres and incidental charges and profit to the trade, the retail price to the consumers comes to Rs. 1-7-3 per viss in Bangalore and it will slightly vary in other places in the State depending upon freight charges. In no case is the maximum expected to exceed Rs. 1-8-0 per viss in any place. The rates for Mysore sugar could not have been fixed lower than the rates prevailing in the neighbouring provinces.

Distribution Arrangements

The Mysore Sugar Company is making proper arrangements for the distribution of sugar to the general public in all parts of the State and in order to ensure prompt and fair distribution at the authorised rates, the Company will run its own sales depots also in Bangalore City, the Civil Station of Bangalore, Mysore City, Kolar Gold Fields, Shimoga and Davangere, in the first instance. Government have also constituted an Advisory Committee with the Revenue Commissioner as Chairman and consisting of representatives of the Company and official and non-official gentlemen to advise the Company as to how best to arrange for the distribution of sugar in all parts of the State so that the consumers may get their requirements without experiencing any difficulty.

THE FOOD SUPPLY POSITION IN MYSORE STATE

BY Mr. K. GURU DUTT, DIRECTOR OF FOOD SUPPLIES

Paddy

The extent under paddy varies largely from year to year, the variation being chiefly in respect of summer crop. The area under paddy is ordinarily between 7.5 lakhs and 8.5 lakhs of acres. The yield is variously estimated, but the average for five years is about 2.5 lakhs of tons of rice. The estimates for 1947-48 have been given to the Government of India as 7.6 lakhs of acres and the yield as 270,000 tons.

Millets

The extent under ragi varies from 19 to 23 lakhs of acres. Although ragi is harvested by the end of December, it has to be stocked and allowed to dry for about two months before it can be threshed. So the grain is actually available for consumption only towards the end of February. This peculiar feature about the millet crop in Mysore requires special emphasis. Next to ragi, the other millet grown is jola (jowar) the extent under which varies between 6.5 to 8.5 lakhs of acres. Bajra and minor millets make up about a lakh or a lakh and a half of acres. The average production of ragi has been estimated at 4.75 lakhs of tons, and jowar and minor millets at 1.05 and 0.22 lakhs of tons, respectively. The total extent under millets for 1947-48 has been estimated at 27.25 lakhs of acres and the total yield at 5.5 lakhs of tons.

Procurement

Mysore was the first Province in India to start monopoly procurement of grains

under complete Government Control. The system in force in Mysore has been working very well and has elicited the appreciation of competent Indian and foreign visitors from time to time. The actual procurement in good years comes to about 96,000 tons of rice. The estimate for 1947-48 has been given as 90,000 tons. The procurement of ragi and other millets may come to about 72,000 tons in a good year. The target for procurement during 1947-48 has been taken at 69,000 tons. In order to facilitate the work of procurement it is intended to associate non-officials with this work and to have influential Committees in every Hobli to assist the local officers. In paddy areas where there is zoning of rice mills it has also been decided to constitute small Committees in each Taluk comprising representatives of growers, mill-owners and other influential persons to advise local officers regarding the allocation of paddy to mills and to adjust inequalities and anomalies and generally to enable utilisation of milling facilities in a rational and equitable manner.

The impression which seems to be prevailing in some quarters that the allowance to agriculturists for domestic consumption has been reduced correspondingly with the reduction of the scale of rations to non-agriculturists is not correct. The allowance for domestic consumption remains at 1 lb. (1 2/3 pavu) as hitherto. It has also been decided to allow landholders living in rationed areas to retain for the use of their families out of foodgrains grown on their lands quantities calculated at 12 ozs. per head per day and not at the present reduced scale of rations. It is considered essential

in the interest of keeping up the level of agricultural production that this concession should be shown to landholders living in rationed areas who although they may not be actually cultivating their own lands are otherwise contributing towards agricultural production in the country.

Rationing Requirements

The total population in statutorily rationed areas is about 13·26 lakhs and in informally rationed areas (urban and rural) 21·2 lakhs. The classification of consumers is two-fold, (i) primary rice eaters called the "A" class and (2) primary millet eaters called the "B" class. This is based on the usual dietary habits and is inevitable owing to the heavy deficit in rice. Government commitments (calculating at 12 ounces per head) in respect of statutory and informally rationed areas are 76,000 tons and 110,000 tons respectively of rice and 54,000 tons and 97,000 tons respectively of millets. The actual supplies got from outside in previous years came to 83,410 tons in 1945 and 2,03,727 tons in 1946. The minimum requirements of Mysore in a normal year would never be under 1 lakh of tons of all foodgrains, even on an austerity scale. It is an unfortunate feature that one in every four years is a bad year in Mysore. Ordinarily even in good years while Mysore is more or less self-sufficient in respect of millets, we are deficit to the extent of about 50,000 tons in regard to rice; and about 30,000 tons of wheat and wheat products used to be normally imported into the State, as wheat is not grown in the State and the total wheat production is under 150 tons.

The total off-take of all foodgrains from Government Depots was 220,000 tons during 1944-45; 284,000 tons during 1945-46 which was a famine year, and 240,000 tons during 1946-47 (Khariff years). Ten pallas of rice or millets

approximately make up one ton. The scale of issues at present has had to be unavoidably reduced to 8 ounces of all foodgrains put together. We have adequate stocks of millets and wheat for our present needs. There is also a fairly good stock of paddy, the bulk of it procured within the last two weeks. But our chief difficulty is in respect of rice, the stock of which is very small in the main deficit areas. Although we have adequate quantities of paddy, the milling and movement necessarily take some time. Notwithstanding every effort made to secure without delay the 1,000 tons of rice which Madras has to give us after settlement of our loan transaction with them, nothing has so far moved and it is expected that the same will start moving within the next few days. The only other expectation from outside is the consignment of 3,000 tons of rice from a ship which is expected to arrive in Mormugao by about the third week of this month. To meet our immediate needs, we have therefore to solely depend upon movement from surplus districts for which arrangements have been made.

Price Ranges

The purchase prices in Mysore ranged from Rs. 10-4-0 for the coarse varieties of paddy up to Rs. 15 per palla. Similarly, the prices for millets varied from Rs. 13-12-0 to Rs. 15-8-0 a palla. The prices vary from taluk to taluk. The Government sanctioned a bonus of 8 annas per palla of paddy and Rs. 2 per palla of millets during 1947 in order to stimulate procurement. The wholesale selling prices range from Rs. 23-14-0 per palla to Rs. 33-4-0 per palla of rice, and Rs. 14-14-0 to Rs. 15-9-0 per palla of millets. This price is uniform all over the State and no increase in prices to consumers was made notwithstanding the high prices paid for foodgrains imported from outside and the bonuses paid

locally. The total amount borne by the Government by way of subsidy during 1946-47 came to Rs. 176 lakhs.

The fixation of fair prices to the producers has engaged the anxious consideration of Government for some time past and they have also taken note of the various representations made in the Houses of Legislature and by the press. In view of the increased costs of cultivation and of living and in the interest of procuring as much of the surplus of foodgrains as possible during the year 1947-48, Government have increased the

purchase prices by Rs. .2 per palla of paddy and Rs. 2 per palla of millets over the previous prices. Government have allowed a bonus of 8 annas per palla of paddy and Re. 1 per palla of millets for specified periods in the interest of quick procurement of foodgrains. The extra cost to Government on this account will be Rs. 65,70,000. The question as to whether the whole or any portion of this should be passed on to consumers, as has been done for example in Madras, is engaging attention.

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PRESS NOTES AND NEWS

ESSENTIAL OIL PRODUCTS

Mr. H. C. Dasappa, Minister for Finance and Industries had discussion on 4th December 1947 in his chambers regarding the revival of the manufacture of essential oil products in the State. The Development Secretary, the Director, Sandal Oil Factories, the Director of Industries and Commerce, the Chief Conservator of Forests, the Additional Director of Industries and Commerce and the Director of Agriculture took part in the discussions.

WHEAT

Consequent on the increase in the "Pool" price of wheat since communicated by the Government of India, the Government of Mysore have ordered that wheat may be sold at the rate of two and a half seers ($2\frac{1}{2}$ seers) per rupee.

SUGAR AND JAGGERY

In accordance with the policy of gradual de-control announced from time to time, the Government of India have decided that sugar and jaggery will be decontrolled with effect from December 8, 1947. There will be no restriction on the movement or the price of sugar and jaggery within the Provinces of the Indian Dominion from that date. The Government of Mysore have also after a careful consideration of all aspects decided that it would be desirable to take similar action in the State also. They have, therefore, ordered that the Sugar and Sugar Products Control Order, 1946, the Jaggery Control Order of 1946, and the orders prohibiting the crushing of sugar-cane for the manufacture of jaggery in certain specified villages in Mandya and Mysore Districts be repealed with effect from December 8, 1947. The restrictions imposed on the use of sugar in the catering establishments for preparation of sweetmeats, etc., will also be withdrawn from the same date.

To prevent any immediate inconvenience to the public that might be caused by the above orders, instructions have been issued that the full quota of sugar allotted in the ration card for the month of December 1947 may be issued to all the consumers with immediate effect.

Government wish to point out that although sugar and jaggery are now decontrolled, hoarding of the same and profiteering in those commodities by anti-social elements will still be an offence under the Hoarding and Profiteering (Prevention) Act, 1944. (Press note dated 6th December 1947)

SATYAGRAHIS

Instructions have been issued to the District Magistrates of Districts not to enforce the sentences of fine imposed on the persons who took part in the recent satyagraha movement and were convicted by the Criminal Courts and to write off such amounts. (Press Communiqué dated 8th December 1948).

FAKED PHOTOGRAPHS

It has come to the notice of Government that copies of certain faked photographs depicting Hindu women as being outraged and ill-treated by Muslims in Pakistan are being freely circulated in Bangalore City and Civil Station, Bangalore. Government are satisfied that these are faked photographs and that their circulation is calculated to incite communal hatred and bitterness; and have accordingly prescribed it as prejudicial matter. The public are requested not to give credence to such mischievous propaganda and to maintain communal cordiality and good-will in the interests of the well-being of the State. (Press note dated 23rd December 1947).

PETROL RATION

In view of the paramount necessity for providing more petrol for the essential movement of foodgrains, fuel, etc., in the State, the supplementary petrol ration for all cars has been suspended for January 1948, and the percentage cut under some other items, has also been enhanced. Though the total percentage cut is only 10 per cent, yet on account of the amalgamation of the Bangalore Civil Station area with the State, the quantity of petrol available for distribution has actually fallen short by about 25 per cent.

The quarterly quota for the Bangalore Civil Station area has been cut and the present quota is only about 60 per cent of the usual former quota.

The Chief Rationing Authority in Mysore hopes that the public will bear up with this temporary phase and assist the authorities in observing strict economy in the use of petrol at this juncture. (Press note dated 27th December 1947).

PASSPORTS

Intending travellers to any foreign country, who require Passports for such travel are hereby requested to present their applications for Passports to the District Magistrates of the Districts concerned and the District Magistrate of the Civil Station, Bangalore, or direct to the Education Secretary to Government of Mysore who will forward the application to the Government of Madras. They are further advised in their own interests to send these applications sufficiently in advance of their probable date of journey to afford sufficient time to the District Magistrates or the Government of Mysore to make necessary enquiries required under the rules and to avoid all inconveniences to themselves in not getting the Passports by the time fixed for the journey.

PULSES

In pursuance of the recent decision of the Government of India, regarding the decontrol of pulses except gram, parallel action is taken in Mysore State by the withdrawal of the restrictions imposed on the export and import of pulses (which includes tur, moong, urd and horsegram and their products) in Government Notifications dated, 12th December 1942, 29th June 1945 and 26th November 1945. However, the ban on the export of Bengalgram and its products outside Mysore State is continued. (Press note dated 7th January 1948.)

CHILLIES

It is learnt that large quantities of chillies are being imported into Mysore State from Bombay and Madras Provinces where control over chillies is ascertained to have been removed and as the policy of Government is one of gradual decontrol over minor commodities, the Government have removed the ban on the export of chillies from the State. (Press note dated 7th January 1948.)

VEGETABLE OIL PRODUCTS

On a reference from the Government of India for the reimposition of control over Vegetable Oil Products, the Government of Mysore have, after a careful consideration of all the aspects of the case have reimposed control over Vegetable Oil Products

by the promulgation of Vegetable Oil Products Control Order, 1948. (Press note dated 7th January 1948.)

CEMENT

The Cement Marketing Company of India made representations to the Government of India and Mysore urging that the existing rate of cement prevailing was uneconomical to the cement works and that there was a strong case for an immediate increase on account of the increase in manufacturing costs (labour, coal and gunny bags, etc.) and in freight charges, consequent on the revision of railway rates. The Government of India, after examining carefully the issues raised by the Cement Marketing Company and the data made available by them, as well as by their constituent groups, have increased the rate of cement by Rs. 15 per ton in addition to an increase of Rs. 7-8-0 per ton on account of freight charges.

Mysore being a deficit zone in respect of cement and has to depend on supplies from outside and this being an all-India subject, the Government of Mysore after a full examination of all aspects, are pleased to revise the prices of cement in Mysore State as follows :—

(1) For deliveries to stations Rs. 91 per ton in the Mysore State on the Broad in full waggon Gauge up to and inclusive of loads F.O.R. Bangalore City and to all stations any railway between station.

(2) For deliveries to station Rs. 93-4 0 per ton in full waggon loads F.O.R. any railway station.

(3) For deliveries to the Civil Rs. 91 per ton in full waggon loads F.O.R. Bangalore.

FOOD OFFICIALS DISMISSED

On a petition presented to the Chief Minister containing certain allegations against the depot staff of Ramachandrapuram, Bangalore North Taluk, an enquiry was instituted and it was revealed that a clerk who was employed in the Bangalore North Taluk Office and who was residing in the City area had drawn rations on a temporary ration card of another person who had left Bangalore, which he had no right to do. The enquiry also revealed that the depot clerk had issued rations on that card knowing full well that the validity of the same had expired. As the

offence committed by both the officials were considered to be very grave and with a view to preventing similar mal-practices elsewhere, both the officials have been dismissed from service.

IRON AND STEEL WORKS

A meeting of the Board of Management, Mysore Iron and Steel Works was held on 26th December 1947 at Bhadravati under the Chairmanship of Mr. H. C. Dasappa, B.A., LL.B., Minister for Finance and Industries. Among the subjects discussed was the question of starting the Silver Jubilee Technical School of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works for imparting technical training to qualified youths of the area and to give training to adult employees in order to improve their skill and earnings. The starting of this technical school would maintain a steady flow of technically-trained personnel urgently needed for industrial concerns in the area. The progress of development schemes aimed at raising the output of pig iron by 400 per cent, ferrosilicon by 300 per cent, steel by 300 per cent, cement by 400 per cent, and for the manufacture of acetic acid as well as special and high grade steels was reviewed in detail and decisions arrived at as to how best the setting up of these new plants could be expedited amidst the present day difficulties.

Adoption of suitable measures with a view to step up production in existing plants up to maximum capacity was also discussed. Decisions were taken in the matter of alleviating the sufferings of workmen for want of houses. Estimates of the value in all of Rs. 7½ lakhs for the construction of workmen's cottages at Bhadravati, Kemmangundi mines and Bhadigund mines were sanctioned and instructions issued for starting construction work immediately.

CLOTH COUPONS

The public of Bangalore City are informed by the Controller of Civil Supplies that they may purchase mill cloth from the respective shops of Bangalore City assigned to them on production of the cloth coupon issued to them during the year 1947 along with the food ration cards. These old cloth coupons will be current as a temporary measure till the end of March 1948. Further, they have also been permitted to purchase such quantity of cloth pending in their cloth coupon not purchased during the year 1947. They are requested to paste a paper measuring 9" x 9" to their cloth coupon and present them to the dealers to have the seal of the shop affixed before any purchases are made.

The dealers of cloth in Bangalore City have been instructed that the sale of mill cloth to any coupon

holder shall not exceed more than one month's quota at a time during the month excluding the balance of cloth from the previous months. (Press note, dated 9th January 1948.)

POWER LOOM CLOTH

The Controller of Civil Supplies in Mysore, Bangalore, says that the control of distribution of powerloom goods manufactured by factories having less than 25 looms in the State have been lifted. Consequently, this cloth is not included in the supply of cloth on five-yards basis to taluks and districts in the State.

Cloth coupon holders may, therefore, purchase these varieties of powerloom cloth outside the quota of cloth allotted on five-yards basis. (Press note, dated 9th January 1948.)

MUSLIMS ARE NOT MIGRATING

Certain reports are current that a number of Muslims with their families are leaving the State after disposing of their properties, to Hyderabad or Pakistan. Government wish to allay the apprehensions of the Muslim public in the State that these reports are wholly unfounded. Though there have been a few individual cases of such migration, it is certainly not on a scale as to cause alarm. In this connection, Government desire to assure the Muslims in the State that their just interests in the State as citizens will be adequately protected and that there is no cause for alarm whatsoever. (Press note, dated 13th January 1948.)

CONCESSION TO MUSLIM STUDENTS

Referring to certain issues over which there has been recently agitation among students in the Fort High School, Bangalore City, Government wish to make it clear that the Director of Public Instruction has since issued instructions to the concerned authorities that the distribution of tiffin in the school canteen, should in future, be on an equitable basis, that is, the quantity being in proportion to the relative strength of the students belonging to the Muslim and Non-Muslim communities. Government also understand from the Director of Public Instruction that enquiry into the conduct of the student who assaulted the teacher has been concluded and that he has passed orders rusticating the boy for two years. The Headmaster concerned has been granted leave for three months; and another Headmaster has taken charge of the Fort High School from the 2nd January 1948.

The question of terminating the existing arrangements under which Muslim students of all

classes—irrespective of their social or economic status—are in receipt of certain concessions in the matter of school fees, conveyance charge, etc., is under the immediate and active consideration of Government (Press note, dated 15th January 1948.)

EXPORT OF CATTLE

Many representations have been received by Government urging for the removal of the ban on the export of cattle, on the ground that quite a large number of cattle were being exported from the State formerly during the *jatra* season, and that this had in the past, in addition to implementing the income of the raiyat, also given a great fillip to improve cattle breeding in the State. In view of these representations, and also in view of the accepted policy of Government of gradual decontrol, Government have directed that the ban on the export of cattle from the State, be lifted and free export permitted till the end of March 1948.

In pursuance of the same policy, Government have also lifted the ban on the export of tamarind and onions till the end of March 1948.

As regards jaggery, Government have ordered that permits might be issued for the export of 50 per cent of the existing stocks till the end of March 1948.

The position regarding the continuance or otherwise of these controls will be reviewed at the end of the above period. (Press note, dated 16th January 1948.)

WOOLLEN GOODS

In pursuance of a policy of gradual decontrol and in view of the fact that there is no short supply of woollen goods, the Government have abrogated the Woollen Goods Control Order, 1947, with immediate effect. (Press note, dated 16th January 1948.)

HANDLOOM CLOTH

In pursuance of a policy of gradual decontrol and in view of many representations received, the Government have directed that the Mysore Handloom Cloth (Price Control) Order, 1947, with all the amendments issued thereto from time to time shall be abrogated with immediate effect.

PRICES OF PAPER

The Government of Mysore have in their notification, dated the 16th January 1948 issued an amendment to the Paper Price Control Order, 1946, whereby the existing Schedule I, to the said Order has been substituted by a new schedule. The effect of this amendment is that prices of certain varieties of paper have been revised. This will have effect from the date of the above notification.

CIVIL STATION, BANGALORE

All public offices in the Civil Station, Bangalore, will, in future, work from 11 A.M. to 5 P.M. and will work for the whole day on Saturdays, except on penultimate Saturdays which are declared as full holidays. The Educational Institutions in this Area will similarly follow the working hours of such institutions in other parts of the State and observe the holidays as notified by the Director of Public Instruction in Mysore and the University.

COTTON SEEDS

In view of the several representations made to Government, that throughout the State quite a large quantity of cotton seeds is available and unless the export restrictions are removed and the seeds allowed to move out of the State, the stockists would be put to heavy loss, the Government have directed that the export restriction imposed on cotton seeds in Notification dated 26th November 1945 be withdrawn.

A MYSORE RURAL MIDDLE SCHOOL

By C. RAMACHANDRA RAO, B.A., B.T.

Our school is a rural middle school. There are four classes and there are 110 students, including twenty-four girls. This is an interior village where there is no road, bus, railway or postal communication.

This is a new school. It was started only three years back. The boys and girls are good and obedient. But, as this is an interior village, their contact with the outside world is very much limited.

To overcome this defect an experiment was conducted. One day some students came from the town to see the famous Ganesha Temple of our village. They visited our school also. They were very active. The students of our school knew that they were not so active as the town boys. So some enthusiasts wanted to start a *Sangha* to remedy this defect. They wanted to bring the eminent people to the school when they visited our village.

The permission of the Headmaster was obtained and the members were elected for the *Sangha*. In this connection the pupils learnt the system of voting by ballot. One Secretary and two representatives from each class were elected. Bye-laws were framed in the General Body meeting. The *Sangha* was called the *Bala Karnataka Sangha*. The main object was to promote the taste of the mother-tongue. One of the means for this was to invite eminent people when they visited our village.

To help the Secretary with the information of new comers, eight members were elected to represent the different localities of the village. As soon as some new person came to the village the members intimated this to the Secretary. The members and the Secretary would then arrange for the inviting of the gentleman to the school.

One day they invited a gentleman who recited some Kannada poems. The boys wanted to offer him coffee and garland. Flowers were not available in the village. So

they had to run eight miles to bring the flowers.

They had to collect money for expenditure. The students elected two representatives from each class. They kept the account and collected money. Money thus collected was handed over to the Treasurer the same day.

The students experienced some difficulties in conducting the meetings. So they arranged for a general meeting to discuss the problems. They invited their teachers also to guide them.

The first problem was that there was no common hall for all the students to assemble. There was some open space in front of the school. But they had to erect a pendal. How to do this was the next problem. One of the leaders suggested that they could erect the pendal if they could get areca palms, banyan sticks, and coconut feathers. Every boy in the school consented to bring two coconut feathers and some straw to cover the pendal. The boys who had areca gardens offered areca palms. The big boys agreed to cut banyan sticks necessary for the work. A committee of twelve members with a leader was entrusted with the work. They had to finish the work before one month.

The next problem was to get flowers. Each time they invited a guest, they had to run up to the town for flowers. One of the students suggested that every boy should grow one or two flower plants. The others consented, but what about the immediate demand? There was a nursery in the district headquarters where flower plants were available for sale. A batch of four was chosen to visit the place and select the best rose, *sugandaraja*, and *mallige* plants. A batch of five girls consented to prepare the wreaths.

The third problem was about coffee. Two leaders consented to bring good coffee seeds and sugar from the town. A batch of five girls came to the rescue and consented to prepare coffee when required.

The fourth problem was that the students did not want to be mere passive listeners. They wanted to show their talents. So, a batch of six enthusiasts was chosen to learn 'Kolata' with beautiful songs. A batch of six boys promised to learn a small drama (*Salvation of a Kuruba*) and some dialogues. The girls consented to practise songs and *Bharata* reading. The twelfth canto of *Bhagavad Gita* was learnt by every one. The meaning of the poems was also learnt by them.

There was a batch of twelve students coming from a village who always evinced a keen interest in physical exercises. They offered to demonstrate *Kattige Varase*, *Kusti* (wrestling), pyramid building and other physical exercises.

Within a month the pendal was ready. The students showed a very great interest in the work. Many villagers came to the rescue of the boys and helped them in erecting the pendal. It was complete.

The second batch went to the town and saw the nursery. They collected twenty plants and brought them. But how to protect the plants and where to keep them was the problem. They consulted their teacher, hedged some portion of the school compound, and a batch of six was entrusted with the care of these plants.

As a help to this project old and new coins were collected and arranged on cardboards. Postal stamps were also collected and arranged. Newspapers were brought and read. A scrapbook was opened. Picture and story collections were made. Health pictures were drawn and the pupils were encouraged to form healthy habits.

There were two other problems which attracted the attention of the pupils. In the first place the street and the surroundings of the school were dirty as there were no scavengers in the village. This was a very difficult problem. The boys did not respond to this problem readily. So the leaders themselves shouldered the responsibility of cleaning the street and the surroundings. When the other pupils saw their leaders working, they unconsciously joined them.

The second problem was that there was necessity to keep order and discipline in the pendal during the meeting, as the boys and girls of the village and some elders attended the meeting to hear the *Kolata*, drama, lecture, and to see the physical exercises on the arena in front of the school. So a batch of six scouts took charge of the above.

In this way we were to continue the project. Generally three meetings a month were held. Persons from all over the State representing different vocations were chosen. There was a close contact between the guests and the students. The students, who were afraid to talk in the beginning, took courage and conversed freely. The guests were immensely pleased with the arrangements and the attainments of the students.

For two years we tried this experiment. Some people of the village had a doubt that these activities might affect the results in the public examinations. But, thank God, the results were excellent. The percentage of passes in the first year was sixty-two and of the second year ninety-six.

FOOD SITUATION IN THE STATE

REPORT FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1947

Rainfall during the fortnight in question was very insignificant. The standing crops are reported to be badly in need of showers, failing which they are likely to be affected. The following figures indicate the progress in the procurement of quotas under the basic plans up to the end of 30th November 1947.

Commodities	<i>Quota fixed (Figs. in tons.)</i>	<i>Progress up to the end of the fortnight.</i>	
		(As on 1-11-47.)	
I. Rice—			
1 Coorg	... 5,781'22 ... (46-47)	247'5	
2 Overseas imports.	11,622'8 ... (46-47)	4,835'3	
3 Do	... 2,750 ... (47-48)	...	
II. Millets.—			
1 Orissa	... 110 ...	...
2 Overseas imports.	3,450 ... (Gross weight).	3,466'3	
3 Do	... 11,750	3,895'8	
III. Oats—			
1 Calcutta	... 767 ...	767	
2 Karachi	... 253 ...	253	
	1-5-1947.		
IV. Wheat—			
1 Sind	... 500 ... (47-48)	504	
2 Overseas imports.	7,000 ...	5,008'7	

V. Bengalgram.—

1 Sind	... 19,000 ...	17,084'4
2 Punjab	... 3,000 ...	...
3 Patiala (Dal)	1,000 ...	821'3
4 Do (Gram)	1,000 ...	764'0
5 Bikaner	500 ...	...
6 Rajputana States.	500 ...	...

Pulses have since been removed from the Basic Plan. The allotments from overseas imports are moving into the State from the harbours of Madras and Mormugao.

Local Procurement.—The following figures indicate the progress made in the local procurement of foodgrains during the period from 1st November 1947 to 30th November 1947.

	<i>Fig. in tons</i>
Paddy	... 1,060'8
Ragi	... 463'1
Jola	... 516'0
Wheat	... ...
Other grains	... 11'4
Total	2,051'3

The overall ration issued continues to be at 8 ozs. per head per day. Owing to belated sowings, the harvest of paddy is somewhat delayed in some parts of the State. Hence local acquisition is rather behind the schedule and the State has to depend entirely on the supplies from outside the State.

REPORT FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1947.

There was no rainfall during the fortnight. The harvest of paddy was in steady progress, while the harvest of millets commenced in some parts of the State.

The following figures indicate the progress made in the procurement of the quotas under the Basic Plans:—

<i>Commodity and Source</i>	<i>Quota (in tons)</i>	<i>Progress (in tons)</i>
<i>Kharif Plan 1947-48 (November—October).</i>		

I. Rice.—

1. Coorg	... 5,781'22 (46-47)	247'8
	3,000'00 (47-48)	

<i>Commodity and Source</i>	<i>Quota (in tons)</i>	<i>Progress (in tons)</i>
2. Overseas Imports	11,622'8 (46-47) 5,750'0 (47-48)	4,385'3 4,052'8
3. Orissa	...	2,000'0

II. Millets.—

1. Orissa	...	110'0	Surrendered.
2. Overseas Imports		3,450'0 (46-47)	3,419'5
3. Hyderabad	...	34,750'0 (47-48) 5,000'0	12,518'4

Rabi Plan 1947-48 (May—April).

III. Oats.—

1. Calcutta	...	767'0	767'0
2. Karachi	...	233'0	233'0

IV. Wheat.—

1. Sind	...	500	504'0
2. Overseas Imports		14,041	8,968'4

Bengalgram has also been since removed from the Basic Plan.

The procurement of the allotments from the internal sources of India has not made appreciable progress on account of local difficulties. Arrangements for obtaining the supplies of the rice allotment from Coorg are being considered in consultation with the supplying administration while those decided for the rice allotment from Orissa via Madras have not yet materialised as the Government of Madras have just acceded to the request of the Mysore Government for supply of rice. Regarding the procurement of the allotment of millets from Hyderabad information has been called for from the Supplying Administration, regarding the rates, quality, manner of supply, etc., for further action being taken. The allotments from overseas imports are

moving into the State from the harbours of Marmugao and Madras.

The following figures indicate the progress made in the local procurement of foodgrains during the period from 1st November 1947 to 31st December 1947:—

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Quantity of procurement (in tons)</i>
1. Paddy	... 13,748'2
2. Ragi	... 785'2
3. Jola	... 753'5
4. Wheat	... 0'2
5. Other grains	... 22'6
Total	... 15,809'7

There has been no change in the sale prices of foodgrains under control during the last fortnight. Government have sanctioned from 1st December 1947 increased rates of purchase prices for foodgrains by Re. 2 per *palla* for paddy and millets and a bonus of 8 annas in addition is also to be paid. The prices of commodities since decontrolled are also normal except in the case of sugar whose selling price has almost risen by 100 per cent over the price at the time of decontrol.

Statutory rationing has continued to work satisfactorily in three cities and sixteen towns of the State, the overall ration still being 8 ozs. per adult per day.

The procurement of rice from local stocks and also from outside the State has unfortunately slowed down with the result that the stock position of rice has become very critical almost all over the State. It has become difficult to maintain the supplies of rice even to the statutorily rationed areas at the prevailing scale. It will be most helpful if a cargo of rice is immediately allocated to Mysore in replacement of the allotment of maize, since cancelled, to tide over the acute rice shortage in the State.

MONTHLY SURVEY OF BUSINESS CONDITIONS

MARCH 1947

Commodity prices which had shown an increase during the previous month suffered a setback during the month under survey. The prices of Bengalgram, castor oil, til seed, honge, cocoanuts, copra, arecanut, chillies, coffee, cardamoms, potatoes, ghee, hides (raw), bran and bricks advanced, while the prices of avara, horsegram, sweet oil, cotton seeds, hutchellu, tamarind, pepper, salt, cotton (raw), silk (raw), soapnut, turmeric, skins (raw), tiles and teak (timber) declined as compared with the previous month.

The General Index Number of prices during the month of March 1947 was 399 as compared with 491 in February 1947 and 332 in March 1946.

The following statement furnishes details:—

SL. No.	GROUPS	MARCH 1947.	FEB. 1947.	MARCH 1946
1	Food-grains and pulses	502	504	869
2	Oils and oil seeds	897	897	866
3	Other food articles	419	404	918
4	Textiles	299	247	259
5	Others	890	408	829
6	General Index Numbers	399	401	882

Appendix I of this survey shows the Index numbers of wholesale prices in Bangalore of the principal articles of trade under the above main groups during March 1947. The year 1914 is taken as the "base" year and the prices of that year are taken as 100 for purposes of calculating index numbers.

Cotton

Cotton Pressed.—The cotton pressing factories in the State pressed 637 bales of cotton of 400 lbs. each during March 1947 as against 661 bales in the previous month.

Consumption of Indian Cotton.—The following figures show the consumption of Indian cotton (both pressed and unpressed) by the mills in the State:—

Consumption in March 1947		Bales of 400 lbs. each
Do	in February 1947	6,140
Do	in March 1946	6,454
Total consumption to date from 1st September 1946	...	6,460
Total consumption during the corresponding period of the previous year		41,225
		49,147

The price of raw cotton per unit of 500 lbs. was Rs. 268-5-4 during March 1947 as compared with Rs. 283-12-0 in February 1947 and Rs. 300-0-0 in March 1946.

Cotton Manufactures

The following statement shows the weight of woven goods produced in the cotton mills during March 1947, as compared with the previous month and the corresponding month of the previous year:—

....	Average of March for 3 years ending 1927 to 1929	March 1947	February 1947	March 1946	Percentage change (+ or -) as compared with		
					Average of March 1927-29	Feb. 1947	March 1946
Mill-woven goods.—							
Lbs. (000)	567	1,253	1,060	1,269	+121·0	+18·2	-1·9
Yards(000)	1,789	4,401	3,710	4,695	+146·0	+18·6	-6·8

The following statement shows the monthly production of woven goods in the Mills in the State from 1941-42 to 1946-47 (Yards in thousands):—

Months	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47
April	8,408	4,087	4,103	4,238	4,929	4,005
May	2,815	4,210	4,844	2,885	4,129	4,747
June	2,570	4,598	4,510	945	4,656	4,786
July	4,259	4,796	4,777	8,425	4,966	4,785
August	8,758	8,288	4,900	4,461	4,926	4,739
September	4,188	8,089	4,781	4,005	4,885	4,889
October	4,288	2,184	4,127	4,050	5,069	4,090
November	4,303	4,185	4,415	4,842	4,961	4,417
December	4,510	4,860	4,065	4,921	4,888	4,890
January	4,178	4,255	8,857	4,150	4,697	4,424
February	8,788	4,018	4,890	8,519	4,178	8,710
March	8,992	4,895	4,686	8,993	4,695	4,401
Total	45,886	47,835	52,785	48,579	56,179	58,988

The total production of woven goods during March 1947, was 4,401,393 yards as compared with 3,709,682 yards in the previous month and 4,694,673 yards in the corresponding month of the previous year. The production during the month under survey thus showed an increase by 691,711 yards or 18·6 per cent as compared with the previous month and a decrease by 293,280 yards or 6·3 per cent as compared with March 1946.

During the month under survey, the cotton cloth market was considerably active. The demand for mill cloth continued to be heavy and an advance quota was issued to the retailers to meet the heavy demand consequent on the celebration of the Lunar New Year's Day. Prices remained unchanged.

The following table shows the ex-mill prices of a few varieties of cloth during the month under survey :—

Sl. No.	Description of cloth	Rate per March 1947	Prices in Rs. a. p.
1.	Dhoties—Mysore Mills (No. 5088)	... Pair of 8 yds.	5 0 6
Do	3898	...	4 0 0
Do	7148	..." "	3 8 3
Do	7177	..." 7 yds.	3 1 8
2.	Shirtings—Mysore Mills	7721	Yard 0 6 3
3.	Coating—Do (22 Range)	...	0 9 3
4.	Long Cloth—Do	954	0 8 0
5.	Towels—Do	188	Pair 1 8 0
6.	Shirtings—Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills Co., Ltd., (Gold Standard—striped)	...	yard 0 14 1
6.	Shirtings—Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills Co., Ltd. (Gold Standard Check)	...	" 1 1 8

Yarn

The following statement shows the quantity of yarn spun in the Mills in the State during March 1947 as compared with February 1947 and March 1946 :—

	March 1947	Feb. 1947	March 1946	Percentage change (+ or -) as compared with	
				February 1947	March 1946
Yarn Lbs. (000)	2,248	2,078	2,881	+8·4	-3·6

The total weight of yarn spun in the mills in the State during March 1947, was 2,247,736 lbs. as compared with 2,072,567 lbs. in February 1947 and 2,881,078 lbs. in March 1946. There was thus an increase in production by 175,169 lbs. or 8·4 per cent as compared with the previous month and a decrease by 83,342 lbs. or 3·6 per cent as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year. The wholesale price of yarn of counts 20⁸ per bundle of 10 lbs. during March 1947 was Rs. 11.11.0.

Sugar

The production of sugar in the State during March 1947 was 2,400 tons as compared with 2,700 tons in the previous month.

Gold

The total quantity of fine gold produced in the State during March 1947 was 14,089 ozs., and the value of the same was estimated at Rs. 38,46,297 as compared with 13,703 ozs. of the estimated value of Rs. 37,40,919 produced during the previous month.

Chemicals

The following table shows the production of chemicals during the month of March 1947 as compared with February 1947 :—

Description of Chemicals	March 1947		February 1947	
	Tons	Cwt.	Tons	Cwt.
Sulphuric Acid (non-fuming)	162	5	601	7
Do (fuming)	...	...	...	...
Ammonium Sulphate (Neutral)	275	10	357	8
Do (Acid)	...	...	...	...
Hydrochloric Acid (Ordinary)	1	1	1	8
Nitric Acid (do)	8	10	9	11
Aluminium Sulphate	...	12	19	15
Copper Sulphate	81	10	66	16
Ferrous Sulphate	...	...	...	...
Magnesium Sulphate	2	1	...	10
Alum	1	...	...	...

Alcohol

Production of absolute alcohol in the State during March 1947 was 29,310 gallons as compared with 18,600 gallons in February 1947.

Glass and Enamelware

The value of glass and enamelware produced in the State during March 1947 as compared with February 1947 was as follows :—

	March 1947 Rs.	February 1947 Rs.
Glassware	86,600	54,600
Enamelware	Nil	22,800

Silk

Mysore Charaka Silk.—There was a fall in the prices of silk by Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 per lb. owing to the rumoured arrivals of China Silk and the anticipated increased imports of the same at competitive rates. Demand was not, therefore, encouraging with the result that stocks in the market accumulated.

Kashmir Silk.—There were no transactions.

Spun Silk.—There was slackness in the demand and the prices deteriorated. Stocks were appreciable.

Cocoons.—The price quoted for Mysore Cocoons ranged from Re. 0-14-0 to Rs. 1-8-0 while those of the cross breed Cocoons ranged from Re. 0-15-0 to Rs. 1-8-0 during the month.

Industrial and Commercial Enquiries

The number of industrial and commercial enquiries received and dealt with by the Industries Department during the month under survey was 30 compared with 35 in February 1947. Enquiries were received as usual from the mercantile bodies from both within and without the State and the information sought for by them was furnished to them directly or through the Directors of Industries of the Provinces or States concerned. Among the more important of the enquiries received and dealt with during the month, mention may be made of the following :—

- 1.—Export of ornamental Sandalwood articles.
- 2.—Export of Oil mill machinery abroad.
- 3.—Manufacture of glue and gelatine in the State.

4. Appointment of agents for sale of Mysore products in Sind, Baluchistan and Waziristan.

Joint-Stock Companies

Appendix II of this survey furnishes particulars of Joint-Stock Companies incorporated in Mysore and registered during the month of March 1947. It is seen therefrom that 6 Joint-Stock Companies were registered in Mysore during the month with a total authorised capital of Rs. 6,75,000 of which a sum of Rs. 1,21,265 was subscribed and paid up.

Merchandise and Mineral Traffic of the Mysore State Railway

The total weight of merchandise and mineral traffic carried by rail during the month of March 1947 was 1,752,130 maunds as compared with 1,971,136 maunds in February 1947 and 2,583,729 maunds in March 1946.

The earning of the Mysore State Railway during the month under survey amounted to Rs. 20,63,522 as compared with Rs. 14,35,142 in February 1947 and Rs. 16,20,988 in March 1946.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the index numbers of wholesale prices in Bangalore for the month of
March 1947.

No.	Names of articles	Trade description	Rate per	Standard price in 1914	Per cent	Price in March 1947	Ratio
	Food-grains and Pulses.						
1	Rice	Delta, imported	100 seers	Rs. a. p. 15 8 0	100	Rs. a. p. 32 9 4	210
2	Paddy	Coimbatore sanna	610 ..	36 0 0	100	No sale.	...
3	Ragi	Black and Red varieties	640 ..	36 0 0	100	104 9 0	290
4	Dhal	Turdhal, imported	100 ..	16 8 0	100	99 0 0	900
5	Javaree	Ordinary variety	100 ..	8 0 0	100	15 9 0	195
6	Ballar or Avare	Pulses, locally grown	100 ..	7 4 0	100	89 3 3	1,280
7	Horsegram	Ordinary variety, local	100 ..	7 0 0	100	48 8 0	621
8	Bengalgram	Imported from Northern India	100 ..	19 0 0	100	44 3 2	588
	Total	...			600		8,511
	Average	..					503
	Oils and oil seeds						
1	Sweet oil	Expeller oils	25 lbs.	5 8 0	100	15 14 0	289
2	Castor oil	Do do	28 ..	4 8 0	100	19 9 7	435
3	Coconut oil	Cochin white	25 ..	7 8 0	100	25 0 0	388
4	Kerosene oil	White—B. O. C. or Socony	2 tins	4 10 0	100	9 8 6	906
5	Cotton seeds	Ex-ginning factories	24 lbs.	0 12 0	100	4 0 0	533
6	Castor seeds	Ordinary variety, local	255 seers	28 0 0	100	90 0 0	891
7	Til seed	Do do	255 ..	96 0 0	100	156 8 2	484
8	Huchellu	Do do	255 ..	19 0 0	100	90 0 0	474
9	Honge	Do do	255 ..	14 8 0	100	70 0 0	488
10	Groundnut	Unshelled, local	210 ..	8 0 0	100	81 8 0	894
	Total	...			1,000		8,972
	Average	..					897
	Other food articles.						
1	Brown sugar	Yellowish	28 lbs.	2 0 0	100	8 8 0	495
2	Jaggery	Bangalore cubes	28 ..	1 14 0	100	7 7 0	897
3	Cocoanuts	Assorted sizes	No. 1,000	44 0 0	100	329 0 0	748
4	Copra	Dried and ripe	95 lbs.	6 4 0	100	32 6 5	518
5	Flour, wheat	Imported from Calcutta and Bombay	196 ..	14 9 0	100	20 14 9	144
6	Arecanut	Superior, Palghat varieties	25 ..	9 8 0	100	49 4 0	518
7	Tamarind	Husked and 60 per cent cleaned	210 ..	8 8 0	100	34 9 7	407
8	Coriander	Local	30 local measures.	4 8 0	100	18 12 10	807
9	Chillies	Local and also imported from Madras Presidency.	26 lbs.	2 10 0	100	21 0 0	800
10	Coffee	Nilgiris parchment	28 ..	8 8 0	100	88 1 4	889
11	Pepper	Coorg and Malabar	25 ..	10 0 0	100	24 0 0	240
12	Cardamoms	Unbleached Saklespur	24 ..	42 8 0	100	125 0 0	294
13	Potatoes	Assorted sizes, local	81 mds. of 32 lbs.	28 0 0	100	159 4 10	569
14	Ghee	Ordinary quality	26½ lbs.	16 0 0	100	55 12 10	349
15	Salt	Large crystals—Bombay	80 seers	4 8 0	100	8 1 11	120
	Total	...			1,500		6,265
	Average	..					419
	Textiles.						
1	Yarn	Grey—20s local	10 lbs.	5 4 0	100	11 11 0	232
2	Cotton, raw	Machine-ginned—long staple	500 ..	158 0 0	100	268 5 4	170
3	Wool, raw	Mixed live	25 ..	5 0 0	100	12 13 9	257
4	Silk, raw	Indigenous—charaka reeled	1lb.	7 14 0	100	21 2 0	968
5	Piecegoods (Cotton, Indian) Dhoties	Grey—average of 85"×4 yds. wgt. 40 tolas and 44"×7 yds. wgt. 41 tolas.	Do	1 1 6	100	2 8 0	499
	Piecegoods (Foreign) II. K. shirtings.	84"×107 yds. wgt. 8½ lbs. imported.	Do	1 2 6	100	...	...
	Total	...			600		1,146
	Average	..					500

No.	Name of articles	Trade description	Rate per	Standard price in 1914	Per cent	Price in March 1947	Ratio
	Others.						
1	Copper	Sheets	Cwt.	Rs. a. p.	100	Rs. a. p.	188
2	Brass or yellow metal	Do		57 0 0	100	107 0 0	189
3	Hides—cow	Raw, local		54 0 0	100	102 0 0	189
4	Bran	Bombay	140 lbs.	1 0 0	100	8 1 6	309
5	Soapnut	Malnad	264 "	2 12 0	100	16 0 0	287
6	Bees wax	Local	25 "	17 0 0	100	11 0 0	400
7	Turmeric	Imported	26 "	4 8 0	100	50 0 0	294
8	Skins—goats and sheep	Local, raw	No. 100	90 0 0	100	265 0 0	294
9	Bricks	Wire-cut burnt, local	" 1,000	19 0 0	100	105 0 0	553
10	Tiles	Mangalore pattern, local	" 1,000	39 0 0	100	180 0 0	383
11	Cast iron	Local	Owt.	6 12 0	100	85 0 0	519
12	Tobacco	Raw—Cholambadi and Bettadspur	25 lbs.	7 6 0	100	45 0 0	610
13	Matches (Indian)	Safety, large size	gross	0 13 0	100	6 4 0	769
14	Teak, timber	Mysore logs	C.ft.	2 10 0	100	10 0 0	881
15	Fuel (Casuarina)	Unsplit	Ton	6 12 0	100	81 0 0	459
	Total				1,500		5,854
	Average						890

ABSTRACT.

Item No.	Main heads	Items in each of the main heads	Standard Index No.	March 1947	Ratio	General Index No.
1	Food-grains and pulses.	8	800	8,514	502	
2	Oils and Oil seeds	10	1,000	8,912	391	
3	Other food articles	15	1,500	6,285	419	899
4	Textiles	6	600	1,146	229	
5	Others	15	1,500	5,654	390	
		

APPENDIX II.

Detailed statement showing particulars of Joint-Stock Companies incorporated in Mysore and registered in the month of March 1947.

Companies limited by shares :—

Number	Class and Name	Name of Agents, Secretaries, etc.	Objects	Authorised	Subscribed	Paid-up	Situation of the Registered office
1*	III. Trading and Manufacturing— (c) Chemicals and Allied trades. Mysore Chemicals, Ltd.	Director, Mr. S. A. Kalyani.	Trading and manufacturing in chemical and allied things	20,000	10,875	10,875	No. 62, South Corner Road, Basavangudi, Bangalore.
2*	(e) Engineering.— Mysore Constructions, Ltd.	Managing Director, Messrs. R. Gopala-char and K. G. Jayaseela.	To carry on the business of civil engineering and P. W. Contractors.	5,000	5,000	5,000	868-C-VII Main Rd. Malleswaram, Bangalore City.
3*	(1) Agencies (Including Managing Agent Companies).— Rao Bhat and Rattehalli, Ltd.	Director, Mr. P. Narayanaswamy.	To act as agents for the said companies.	50,000	50,000	50,000	2968, "Aryalaya" V. V. Mohalla, Mysore.
4*	(s) Others.— Laundermen and Printers, Ltd.	Managing Director, Mr. D. R. of the firm of Messrs. Agencies.		15,000	15,000	15,000	Venkatesha Nilayam," Mamocipet, Bangalore City.
5*	IV. Mills and Press. (a) Mills for wool, silk, hemp, etc. National Silks, Ltd.	Managing Director, Mr. S. S. swamy of Sunilkumar Mills, Ltd.		400	400	400	No. 1219, Kantaraj Urs Road, Krishnamurthipuram, Mysore.
6*	X. Hotels, Theatres and Entertainments. Sri Guru Dattatreya Trading Corporation, Ltd.	Managing Director, Mr. K. Thirumala Rao.	Managing Director, Mr. K. Thirumala Rao.	2,00,000	40,000	40,000	144, V Cross Road, Gandhinagar, Bangalore.
Total	...	6,75,000	1,21,275	1,21,275			

*Private Companies.

*Edited by G. V. Rajaratnam, Publicity Officer to Government.
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mysore information bulletin

Vol. XI]

Bangalore, February 1948

[No. 2

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA AT JOG



(Photo : *Tat Nadu*.)

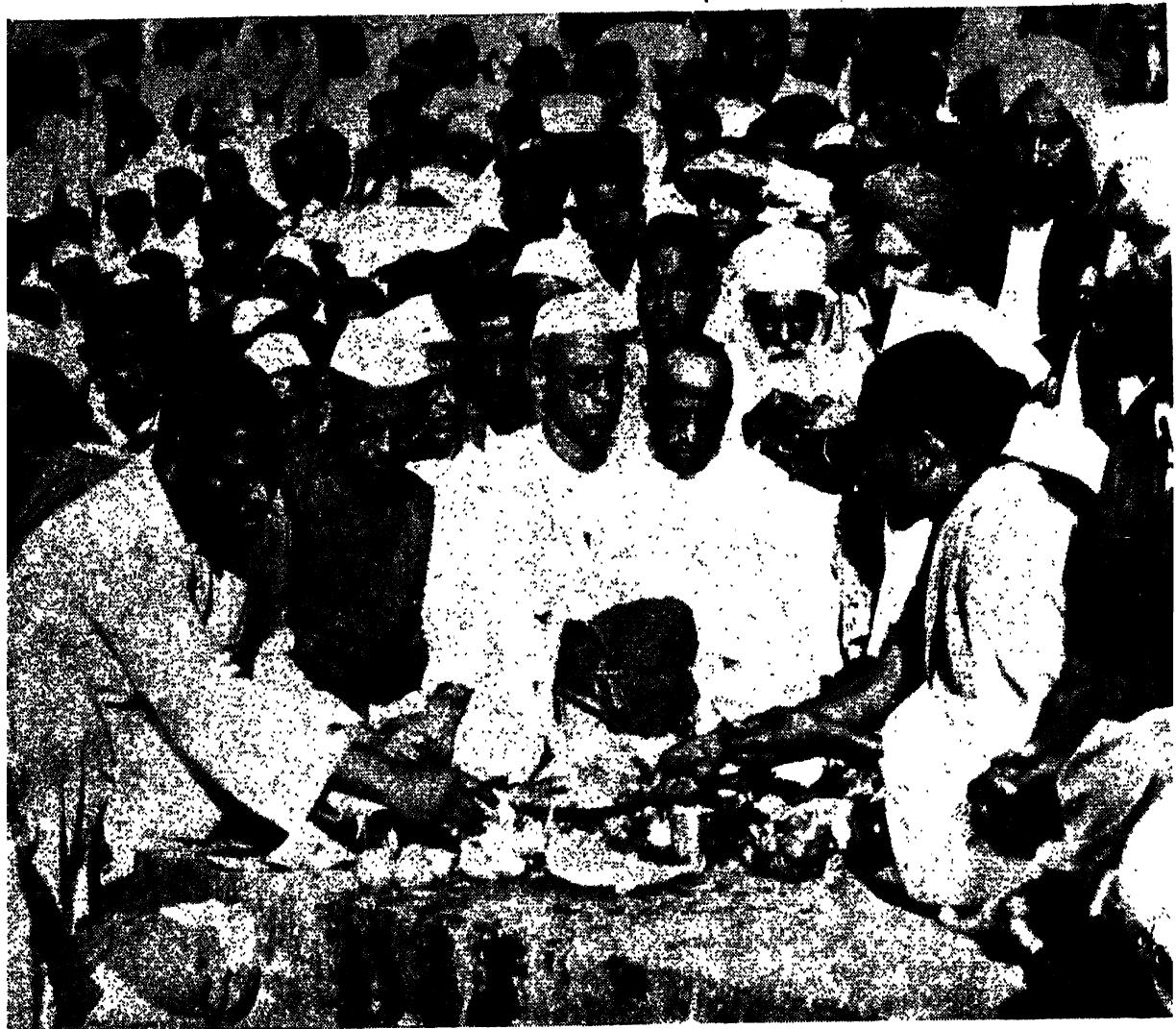
His Highness the Maharaja performed the switching on of power at Jog on 21st February 1948. His Highness the Maharaja accompanied by Mr. K. C. Reddy, the Chief Minister and others are seen descending down the trolley line to inspect the new power generating station. (Please see Pages 61 to 66.)

CHIEF MINISTER BRINGS SACRED ASHES TO MYSORE STATE



As a result of a request made on behalf of Mysore State to the Hon'ble Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, a portion of the sacred ashes of Mahatma Gandhi was allotted to the State. Mr. K. C. Reddy, the Chief Minister, emplaned to Madras on 10th February and brought the ashes to Bangalore the next day. A portion of the ashes was placed at the Sir K. P. Puttanna Chetty Town Hall, Bangalore, for *darshan* by the public. A portion of the ashes was carried by the Chief Minister in a special train to Paschimavahini where the ashes were immersed in the Cauvery river on the morning of the 12th February 1948 according to *shastraic* rites before thousands of citizens of Mysore City and surroundings. In addition to the Main Immersion Ceremony at Paschimavahini, immersion ceremonies took place at (1) Harihar, (2) Sangama at Kudli in Shimoga District, (3) Amrithasarovara on Nandi Hills in the Kolar District, (4) Kapila river at Nanjangud, (5) Sangama at T. Narasipur and (6) Yegachi river near Chikmagalur. (Picture taken by the "Janavani" photographer at the Hindustan Aerodrome when Mr. K. C. Reddy, Chief Minister, arrived in Bangalore with the sacred ashes. Also seen in the picture are Mr. R. Chennigaramiah, Minister for Local Self-Government, Mr. T. Siddalingiah, the President, Mysore Congress, Mr. V. Vedavyasa-charya, Chief Secretary to Government and others).

AT PASCHIMAVAHINI



(Photo : S. J. O. Institute).

Shastraic rites in progress at Paschimavahini before the immersion of the ashes of Mahatmaji. Mr. K. C. Reddy, the Chief Minister, Mr. H. C. Dasappa, the Minister for Finance and Industry, Mr. K. T. Bhashyam, the Minister for Law and Labour, Mr. D. H. Chandrasekharaiya, the Minister for Education, and others are seen in the picture.



The Jeep which conveyed a portion of the ashes of Mahatma Gandhi in Bangalore on the 11th February 1948. Mr. K. C. Reddy, the Chief Minister, Mr. H. C. Dasappa, the Minister for Finance and Industry, Mr. Shamaraja Iyengar, the President, the City Municipal Council, are seated in the vehicle.



Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, the Dewan, Mr. K. C. Reddy, the Chief Minister, are seen awaiting the arrival of His Highness the Maharaja at the Sri Jayachamarajendra Stadium, Bangalore.

(Photo: S. J. O. Institute).

BANGALORE'S RECORD GATHERING

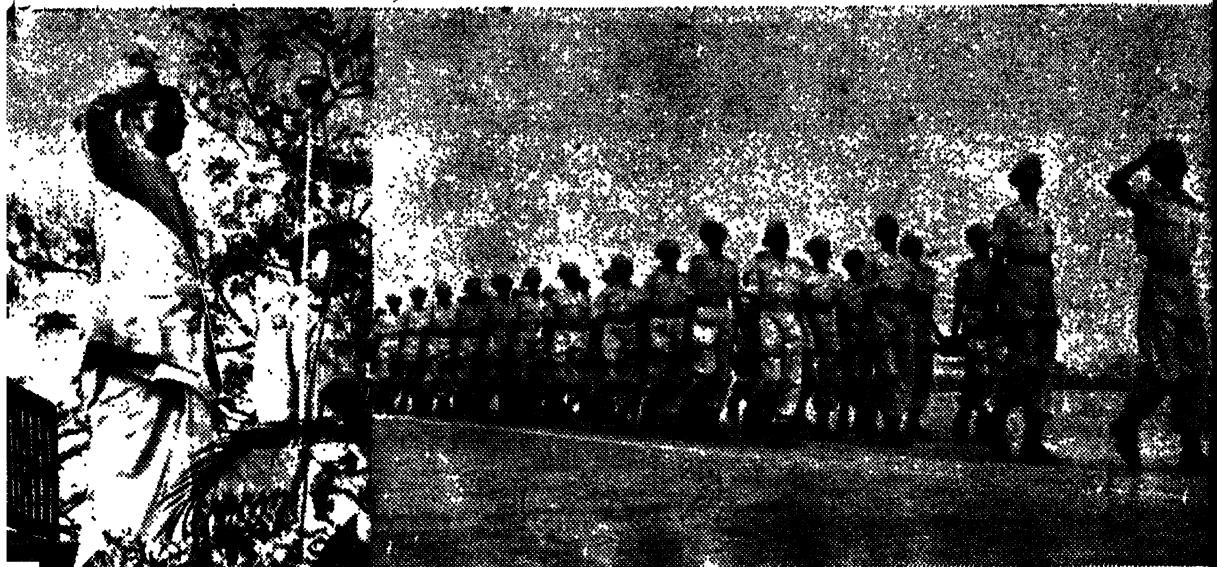


(Photo : S. J. O. Institute).

Half a million people gathered at the Sri Jayachamarajendra Stadium, Bangalore, on 12th February 1948 to pay homage to the sacred memory of Mahatmaji. Picture shows a part of the record assemblage taken when His Highness the Maharaja addressed his subjects.

Mr. K. C. Reddi, Chief Minister, moved the following resolution : "We, the citizens of Bangalore, in recording our deep sense of irreparable loss which we have sustained at the tragic and untimely demise of Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation, and in paying homage to a world citizen whose spiritual leadership has been a strength and solace to millions all over the world, desire to affirm on this solemn occasion, our abiding faith and our determination to observe the eternal principles of truth, goodwill and tolerance which Mahatma Gandhi preached always and for which he sacrificed his life." Mr. T. Siddalingaiya, President of the Mysore State Congress seconded the resolution. Mr. Mahmood Sheriff, Minister for Public Health, Mr. R. Iennigaramiah, Minister for Local Self-Government, and Mr. K. Shamrajengar, President, City Municipal Council, associated themselves with the resolution, which was then put and adopted, the huge gathering standing as a mark of respect.

THE HOME MINISTER TAKES THE SALUTE



(Photo "Tai Na"

At the Hebbal Parade Grounds on 15th February 1948 Mr. T. Mariappa, the Minister for Home, took the salute at a march past of the smart officers and men of the 2nd Mysore Battalion who proceeded for service under the Indian Union Government. In an address to the troops the Home Minister expressed confidence that the Mysore Troops will maintain their great martial tradition and keep aloft the flags of the Indian Union and Mysore.

Message of His Highness to the Officers and Men of the Mysore Second Battalion on the eve of their departure for Active Service on 16th February 1948.

OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE MYSORE SECOND BATTALION,

I EXHORT you to uphold the great military traditions and the gallantry displayed in the past and return sound and safe with fresh laurels and with the proud consciousness of having discharged your duties to the entire satisfaction of the Military Authorities of the Indian Dominion. I wish you God-speed in your noble task.

JAYA CHAMARAJA WADIYAR.

mysore mourns the passing away of the father of the nation

half a million people pay homage to the departed saint his highness the maharaja's tribute to the world's greatest leader

Half a Million people gathered at the Sri Jayachamarajendra Stadium at Bangalore on 12th February 1948 to hear their beloved Ruler paying tribute to Mahatma whom he reverentially called "the greatest world leader in recent times." His Highness the Maharaja, addressing this solemn memorial meeting of the citizens of Bangalore, said :

I have come here this evening to share with you and all my people in the State, the intense sorrow that is felt at the passing away from our midst of our great leader, spiritual guide and counsellor, Mahatma Gandhi. The great tragedy that has overtaken us and the loss that we have sustained at this critical juncture in our country's history by being deprived of the most potent force for harmony and sound progress is indeed incalculable. It is a bitter irony of fate that the Mahatma who has always stood for non-violence, to whom *ahimsa* was a cardinal faith, and who throughout his life practised it, under all circumstances, should have been the victim of the most heinous violence. India has been shaken to the very depths by this abominable crime. Mahatma Gandhi has been well described as the Father of the Nation. His services to our country and countrymen during the last three decades, his intense political activity combined, at the same time, with a spiritual serenity which is not of the earth, has enabled the Indian Nation to take its proper place among the comity of nations.

No one has contributed more to foster a sense of national dignity and greatness than Mahatma Gandhi. It may truly be said that he was the great architect who welded our people into a nation and who

instilled into them that confidence "in themselves which has enabled them to realise their nationhood. And yet it is in the spiritual field that his contribution, not merely to India but to the world, has been more conspicuous and will be of permanent value and lasting benefit to mankind. Almost alone among humanity, during a period when war and the havoc of war had benumbed the faculties of man in many ways, Mahatma Gandhi stood up as an apostle of peace and non-violence. The stoic courage that enabled him to preach these doctrines firmly and unequivocally during that period is characteristic of the great sages and seers who, through the ages, have tried to redeem humanity and turn its ways to peace and brotherly love.

Nothing has brought out the greatness of the Mahatma in bolder relief, nothing has impressed the world with the eternal truth of his preachings, than his life and activities during the recent past when, in a determined effort to restore harmony and peace among distracted communities, he undertook his epoch-making fasts for communal harmony. That he should have met with a violent end for that very cause is one of those inscrutable events which only illustrate the ununderstandable ways of Providence.

And yet I am clear that by the very

manner of his demise, the Mahatma will achieve the great objective that he desired and strove for so ardently throughout his life—the desire of uniting all communities and sections, of promoting understanding and harmony amongst them and of making them a solid self-confident people determined to pursue the path of peace and goodwill towards each other and towards all nations of the world. The Himalayas seems like small ridges and cliffs to those at the foot of the hills, but the farther away one goes, the better one realises the greatness and the grandeur of the King of Mountains. So it will be with the Mahatma. Future generations, more even than we ourselves, will realise that the Mahatma was truly a great seer and a prophet of peace, a messiah of toleration and brotherhood.

I and the members of my family have felt honoured by the kindly interest that he has always shown in the House of Mysore. We have been proud to welcome him in our midst in the years gone by and we mourn for him as one very near to us. We can only pray that we may all profit by the lessons that he has so courageously and fearlessly taught, by the principles which he has always advocated and for the sake of which he laid down his very life. May we in Mysore, may all the people of the State try and practise to the greatest extent possible, that spirit of toleration and goodwill to all, which is the essence of the Mahatma's life and teachings. So shall we best commemorate the memory of the greatest leader of the world in recent times.

HER HIGHNESS THE MAHARANI'S TRIBUTE

Her Highness the Maharani of Mysore delivered the following speech at the Memorial Meeting of the ladies of Mysore City held on the 12th February 1948 to pay homage to Mahatma Gandhi :

It is a very sad occasion that has brought us together this evening. We are gathered to mourn the loss of a great leader, one of the greatest leaders of the world that recent times has produced. The Father of the Nation as he has rightly been described, the friend and benefactor of the poor, the humble of lowly, the counsellor of men and women in all walks of life and in all stations of life, Mahatma Gandhi has departed from our midst. At all times, even though he may have passed away full of years and full of honours, we would have mourned the loss. It would have been a serious deprivation of saintly advice which we have valued so much. In the present juncture when our country has still to settle down and the times are so disturbed, his loss and the manner in which we have lost him, is indeed incalculably grievous and sad.

We, women of India and indeed the women of the world, have special reason to be grateful to him for what he has done and to feel acute grief at the sad end. The lesson of *ahimsa* which he has taught, is one which every woman specially values. The principle of non-violence every woman is addicted to. Women of this country and of the world have always felt that violence and cruel wars that have been waged, must be avoided and that the practice of tolerance, goodwill and peace are the ways prescribed for humanity by Providence. Mahatma Gandhi is one of the great messiahs that preached this lesson, at all times and in unfaltering accents. I feel certain that these principles for which he has laid down his life, must be followed if humanity is to be saved from extinction and I trust that the message

he has left behind, will be cherished by all people.

We, women again, have to be eternally grateful to the Mahatma because he has done much to instil into us the ancient lessons which our greatest women of all ages have learnt and practised. The Kasturba Memorial Fund which under his guidance is being utilised for educating women in all rural areas and for uplifting them, is a measure of his concern

for our sex. We shall cherish his memory always as a sage who while with us has in every way endeared himself to us and tried to make us a little better than we would otherwise have been. Our best memorial to the memory of the Mahatma will be to try and follow his great teachings, particularly the teaching of tolerance and harmony for which he tried all his life and for the sake of which he at last gave up his very existence.

PRESS STATEMENTS

The following press statements on Mahatma's tragic death were issued by His Highness the Maharaja, the Dewan, the Chief Minister and his Colleagues

"A Martyred Saint"

(By His Highness the Maharaja).

"I have received with intense sorrow, the shocking news of Mahatma Gandhiji's demise. No greater calamity can have overtaken our country at this juncture. His saintly advise and wise guidance, we shall not continue to receive and profit by. But this martyred saint has left behind a heritage of philosophy and lessons of life which are invaluable and which we must follow. The House of Mysore has had the inestimable advantage of receiving the blessing of advice and guidance from time to time. In this hour of sorrow to the entire nation, I and the people of my State wish to pay our profound homage and respects to the spirit of Mahatma Gandhiji."

"A World Leader"

(By Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar,
Dewan of Mysore).

"The father of the nation Mahatma Gandhi has departed from us leaving a whole people orphaned. There is not a home in the country which will not be saddened with a personal feeling of acute loss. At a time when more than ever his wise guidance, his saintly advise and the inspiration of his catholic reli-

giosity are most needed by his people he has been snatched away from us by a cruel fate, Lenin, Sunyat Sen and Gandhiji the three great Asian leaders have worked miracles for their country and countrymen. But Mahatma Gandhi was much more than an Indian, a truly world-leader whose teachings of philosophy of life and benevolent activities have spread his influence beyond the confines of India and carried it to all parts of the world. A tranquillity of spirit, an equipoise of mind under all circumstances—the characteristic of a soul that has identified itself with the Supreme Being has been the most noted feature of the Mahatma. We who have been so near him have yet felt that he was not so much of us mortals as of a superior being. Future generations will rightly regard him as one of the great prophets of all time with a message to convey to the erring humanity message also which he practised with unerring instinct and irrevocable determination through the span of life which was afforded to him. In utter reverence and in all humility we must bow our head to-day in sorrow and pray that with his watchful spirit over us in the days to come he may deserve the heritage he has left for us and pray that we may in small measure at least be able to practice in our daily life the principle for which he stood, fought and gave his very existence, the principle of ensuring peace and goodwill among all people."

"Greatest Leader of the Age"

(By Mr. K. C. Reddy, Chief Minister, Government of Mysore.)

"Words fail to express one's deep agony at the tragedy that has overtaken the country. Bapuji, the Father of the Nation alas, is no more! We are orphaned and feel forlorn and dazed.

"His saintly life meant so much to the world in general and India in particular. His was a life of Tapasya ever striving to lead humanity from darkness to light, from untruth to truth, from hatred to love. That the forces of hatred and violence against which he was so valiantly crusading should have brought about his death is a tragedy too deep for tears.

"The country is drowned in deep sorrow and the entire world is mourning the loss of the greatest leader of the age. His soul will rest in peace only if his life and teachings will inspire us to efforts for the fulfilment of the great cause for which he lived and died.

"May God give us the strength to bear the irreparable loss".

"Died a Martyr for his cause"

(Mr. H. C. Dasappa, Minister for Finance and Industries, Mr. H. Siddaiya, Minister for Revenue and Public Works, and Mr. T. Mariappa, Home Minister, who were in Delhi issued the following statement) :—

Mysore mourns deeply the loss of Bapu along with the rest of India. The apostle of peace and love has died a martyr for his cause. Let his death usher in an era of peace and goodwill among mankind the mission of his life. May India sink all her differences in this hour of nation's distress and hold aloft the torch which he so magnificently lit up and has handed over to us. Let no pettiness or bickering, or selfishness dim this light.

It was given to us to be here in Delhi at this hour to represent Mysore Government and to pay our last homage to the great soul.

"A God in our Midst"

(By Mr. K. T. Bhashyam, Law Minister.)

"He was like a God in our midst and his sudden passing has darkened the world and benumbed our senses. It will take some time before we realise the magnitude of the loss which we and humanity have sustained. He was the greatest man of all times and ours was the unique privilege to call him our own. We, who have lived during his time, are thrice blessed. Those who come after us will worship him as a God. Let us, in our day, act as worthy followers, by dedicating ourselves, even as he did, to the service of humanity, and in particular, to those in suffering and sorrow, in a spirit of devotion and humbleness. That will be the only homage we can pay him."

"Father of Harijans"

(By Mr. R. Channigaramiah, Minister for Local Self-Government)

The death of Mahatma Gandhi has come as a stroke of misfortune to the Harijans in the whole of India. The Mahatma had Harijan uplift as the aim of his life and was prepared to lay down his life in achieving this aim. He was the real father and the mother to the Harijans. It was Gandhiji who gave life to Harijans and secured them equality in society from out of their down-trodden condition. The loss of such a great saint has been a terrible loss to the Harijans. I request that all the Harijans will observe the 30th of January as the day of mourning and engage themselves these thirteen days in prayer for Bapuji that God may grant peace unto his soul.

"A Benefactor of Muslim Community"

(By Mr. Mahmood Sheriff, Minister for Public Health and Excise.)

The news of Mahatma's death has stupefied the whole world and it would take some good time to get over the shock. His death is too sad to be expressed in words, it having

occurred in tragic circumstances and at a time when in his prayerful mood he was going to invoke the blessing of God and seek his aid to restore peace and goodwill among the people. The hand of the assassin has removed from us and for ever a prince among men, whose life was dedicated for service to his fellow-men. A true preacher of non-violence that he was, he practised what he preached, revealing in his death, the culmination of the principle of Ahimsa, which he held so dear to his heart. It is difficult for us to assess the moral grandeur that he had attained and the highest place that he had won in public esteem. The catholicity of his outlook had enabled him to look upon all people, irrespective of caste and creed, with an equal eye, the Hindu being as dear to him as the Muslim, both, deserving his beneficent care and attention. He was a benefactor of the Muslim community and stood for them as their great bulwark in the fratricidal storm that is sweeping over the country. By championing their cause and standing by them in their difficult time, he has secured an abiding place in their hearts and they will cherish his memory as their dearest possession. He was a martyr in the cause of the Hindu-Muslim Unity, which, alas, is so surely needed in this the darkest hour of India's existence. This is a legacy that he has handed over to us. Let us, unworthy that we were of his regard and affection, try, now at least, to honour and implement his wishes and thus give satisfaction to the departed soul. May his soul rest

in peace and may God grant the nation the strength to bear this irreparable loss.

"Calamity of the greatest magnitude"

(By Mr. D. H. Chandrasekharaiyah, Minister for Education.)

The death of Mahatma Gandhi who was known to be the greatest man living on earth is an unexpected world calamity of the greatest magnitude. He was the real hope of the humanity because he stood and worked for the realisation of the highest ideals known to man. The remarkable achievement of Indian Freedom through non-violent struggle stands to his credit for ever.

Mahatmaji has passed away, but his great teachings and his exemplary life are bound to last for ever.

"A Martyr like Jesus Christ"

(By Rajasevasakta P. Subbarama Chetty, Minister for City Municipalities and Muzrai.)

Mahatmaji, the greatest man of the day, to the misfortune of the mother country, is no more. Particularly at this juncture, his guidance was indispensable. He was the embodiment of truth and non-violence who can be compared only to Lord Buddha in this respect. His death was that of a Martyr like Jesus Christ. The World has become poorer on account of the irreparable loss.

PREVENTION AND CURE OF TUBERCULOSIS

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OPENS SANATORIUM IN BANGALORE

His Highness the Maharaja declared open the Shanta Bai Devarao Shivaram Sanatorium in Bangalore City, on the 30th January 1948. In doing so, His Highness said :

"IT gives me genuine pleasure to be present here to-day and to see the practical completion of the Sanatorium buildings of which I laid the foundation stone three years ago. I referred on that occasion to the toll that the fell disease, tuberculosis, takes in human lives, young and old alike, and to the misery that overtakes a family through the incidence of this disease. The spread of tuberculosis had assumed such proportions that a special drive was made towards eradicating or eliminating it in 1937, when the Anti-Tuberculosis Fund was inaugurated all over India.

The good work that the Sanatorium at Mysore is doing and the relief it has afforded to many unfortunate victims is well-known. It is a matter of great satisfaction that in this large and cosmopolitan City, it has been possible for my Government through the generous contribution of *Dharmaprakasha Rao Bahadur Devarao Shivaram* to open a similar institution and give help and succour to those suffering from this disease here

and in adjacent parts. I share the hope of the donor that this institution will develop rapidly and fulfil a very vital and urgent need. The prevention of this disease is as important as its cure and the donor has rightly emphasised this aspect. I feel that there is a great need to educate the public regarding how it is contracted and how it may be avoided. It is equally important that the disease should be diagnosed in time and subjected to proper medical treatment. In other countries the education of the public is largely done through films and I am certain that my Government will take steps in this direction. It is also necessary to have X-ray mobile units which will detect the disease in rural areas. My Government attaches the greatest importance to afford proper medical facilities in rural areas and I am certain that even more attention will be paid in the coming years to the detection and curing of this disease. I have great pleasure in declaring the Shanta Bai Devarao Shivaram Sanatorium, Bangalore, open."

SHANTHABAI DEVARAO SHIVARAM SANATORIUM

A well-equipped curative centre

A gracious donation from the Royal House formed the nucleus for establishing the Princess Krishnammanni Sanatorium at Mysore in 1921 with an accommodation for twelve patients. The Government of His Highness have taken

an abiding interest in this Institution and from time to time additional buildings for wards and additional equipment have been sanctioned and to-day it has grown up to a size to accommodate 270 patients and as soon as the buildings

which are under construction are completed, which may be in the course of this year, the strength of the Institution will increase to 450.

Equipment and Cost

The scheme for the Shanthabai Devarao Shivaram Sanatorium as sanctioned by the Government comprises of a two-storeyed administrative building and four wards with an accommodation of forty beds each. Of these, the administrative block has been completed. The ground floor will be used for general examination purposes such as radiological, pathological and physical. A fully equipped operation theatre with the annexes has also been provided for. The first floor will be used for accomodating patients. Out of the four general wards, one is ready for occupation and it has got an accommodation for forty patients. Four American cottages have been provided for on a temporary basis, for accomodating sixteen patients each. It is expected that in the course of this year the other three wards will be made available as also the other essential buildings such as the kitchen and quarters for the medical, nursing and menial staff. His Highness was pleased to lay the foundation stone of this building on 11th December 1944, and the work of building construction was started during the month of February 1945. The progress of the construction work was very rapid in the earlier part of the period. Difficulties experienced in the obtaining of building materials in time have caused a certain amount of delay in the completion of work as per programme. Eighty acres of land were acquired for the Sanatorium purposes at a cost of Rs. 88,000. The total estimate for building inclusive of electrical and sanitary equipment is Rs. 3,90,000, thus bringing the total cost at the time of completion to Rs. 4,78,000. A munificent donation of Rs. 1,00,000

by *Rao Bahadur Dharmaprakash Deva-*
rao Shivaram formed the nucleus for this Sanatorium.

Mortality Reports

A study of the mortality reports from several parts of the world, where vital statistics are properly maintained, reveal the fact that the mortality rate is on the decrease. Unfortunately we are not in a position to state where we stand in India. From the reports available from other parts of India and from the statistics available in the State and from the data collected during the recent survey of Lashkar Mohalla in Mysore City, it is found that the disease is on the increase. One astounding fact that has been observed in the recent survey is that 75 per cent of the children in that locality are infected and on radiological examination, all the 75 per cent have been seen to be suffering from a manifest type of tuberculosis, either affecting the lungs or the glands or the abdomen. This is a serious position that we have observed. The causes for this high infective and morbidity rates are difficult to explain. The few apparent reasons are over-crowding and poverty. The calorific value has been found to be very low, ranging from 600 to 1,200 as against 2,800 calories which is the normal requirement of an individual. But the most potent reason is the existence of an open case of tuberculosis in the house or vicinity. The mortality reports of the Mysore State reveal that there are about five thousand deaths in the State of Mysore per year on this account. According to Carl Pearson and other authorities of England and United States of America, it is said that there must be provision for as many beds for tuberculosis patients in a State as there are deaths. Considering the number of deaths it is obvious that Sanatoria to accomodate 5,000 patients would be necessary throughout the State.

The number of beds that will be available for tuberculous patients in the Mysore State immediately including this Sanatorium would be about 700.

Case Finding

Case finding is the major activity in the prosecution of a campaign to control tuberculosis. The success of a case finding programme depends as much upon the attitude of the public towards tuberculosis as a communicable disease, as upon the machines and technicians available to detect and treat the cases. Edward Trudeau, the first President of the National Tuberculosis Association of America said in 1903 that education of the people and through them of the State is the first and greatest thing in the prevention of Tuberculosis. In a recent survey of New York City, it is said that there is ample reason to indicate that there is need for further improvement in and expansion of education methods.

Infection

There is abundant evidence to show that the problem of tuberculosis is concentrated in the immediate vicinity of open infectious cases. The spread of the disease is by the direct implantation of the bacilli in larger and smaller quantities over prolonged periods. Depending on the virulence of the bacilli and the age of the contract the disease may develop either immediately in the childhood, or adolescent or adult period.

Detection of Disease

There are many difficulties in the detection of tuberculosis. Unless the patient has been suffering for a long time, he does not come up for examination and treatment early. This is on account of the ignorance on the one hand and a fear of a stigma that may be attached

to his family on the other. This feature is not peculiar to India but has been experienced in the western countries also. To aid us in this case finding programme, the latest device that have been made in the field of tuberculosis is the Mass Radiography apparatus. It was used extensively and with very great advantage during the last war. It has been used in almost all the States in the United States of America for Tuberculosis Surveys. The Government of Mysore have been pleased to sanction the purchase of one such apparatus for our State and this is expected in the course of a month.

Trained Personnel

The training of personnel, both medical and nursing, is of the prime importance. Facilities for training medical men have been available at the Sanatorium at Mysore and this feature has been augmented by the opening of a special diploma course in the University of Mysore. Apart from medical men in service a few of the private medical practitioners have already taken advantage of this special diploma course. It is really hoped that with the opening of this Institution at Bangalore, many of the practitioners here may wish either to have an ordinary post-graduate course in this Institution or take up work to enable them to take the Diploma examination in our University.

Establishment of colonies is as necessary as that of Sanatoria. It is no use diagnosing cases as far advanced tuberculosis and say they are unfit for Sanatorium or clinic treatment and let them stay in their homes spreading the infection. Unless isolation of these cases in their own houses or colonies is taken up side by side with the treatment, we will be following the course of a vicious circle with no benefit to society at large. A

scheme has been sanctioned for establishing a colony in Mysore as an adjunct to the Mysore Sanatorium. The acquisition of lands is in progress and before long the colony will be established.

The programme to have a tuberculosis clinic at each District Headquarter town with an annexe of wards will be pushed through as quickly as possible.

This Sanatorium which His Highness the Maharaja declared open has filled in

a big void in the tuberculosis field in Bangalore. The Government have sanctioned Rs. 1,84,152-8-0 for fitting it up with the most up-to-date equipment. Such an Institution was long overdue as many of the patients could not get admission into the only one Institution in the State, viz., the Princess Krishnammanni Sanatorium at Mysore. Arrangements have been made to admit 100 patients immediately into this Sanatorium.

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MEDICAL AND EDUCATIONAL AMENITIES FOR TUMKUR

INAUGURATION BY HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA

His Highness the Maharaja declared open the General Hospital, Tumkur, and laid the foundation-stone of the building for Siddaramanna Girls' Hostel and Industrial School for Women, Tumkur, on 30th January 1948. His Highness replying to the addresses presented by the District Board and the Town Municipal Council, Tumkur, said :—

I am here this afternoon primarily to declare open the Tumkur General Hospital, of which I laid the foundation-stone over five years back. This is the third building in my present tour which I have the privilege of opening. It sometimes happens that foundation-stones laid for great institutions, particularly at the instance of private donors, remain ghastly reminders of purposes unfulfilled and intentions not carried out. It is a matter for thankfulness that in this State there are hardly any such instances and that whether in regard to private donations or semi-public contributions the donors and the Public Bodies show the same determination of purpose to carry through their intentions. This General Hospital which I am declaring open, will fulfil a very useful purpose in this growing City and I share your hope that the accommodation therein may be further expanded and its equipment so developed that it may meet all legitimate needs.

Both the District Board and the Municipal Council have referred to the constitutional changes that have been recently granted by me and to the establishment of the Interim Government. It is in the hope, and indeed in the firm belief, that such a Government will carry further and at a more rapid pace the forward policy which has always been associated with the Government of Mysore, in promoting the happiness and

prosperity of my people that I have approved these measures and sanctioned them. The close co-operation of the people with any government is absolutely necessary if the good intentions of that government are to be fulfilled. I feel certain that the citizens of Mysore State who have established a reputation for practicality and sobriety of views will do their utmost to make these reforms a success.

Both in the address of the District Board and that of the Municipality, several needs of the Town and the District have been emphasised. The financial resources of both these bodies are limited and you have emphasised the need for augmenting these resources by Government grants or by allocation of certain cesses or taxes. These are matters which, I am sure, my Government will consider with great sympathy and try to meet them to the largest extent possible.

You have referred to the improvement of the roads in the Town and in the District, to a proper habitation for the Intermediate College here, to its development into a first grade college and to the establishment of industries round about this area and to the urgent necessity of improving rural communications both by road and by rail. You have also referred to the possibility of the establishment of the Agricultural College in your area. My

Government is considering the question of improving facilities for higher education so as to meet the growing needs and aspirations of the younger generation who are taking more largely to such education. My Government, I feel certain, is equally interested in the regionalization and the distribution of various industries in appropriate places and in avoiding the concentration of too many industries in any particular area. I understand that it has been decided that the Mysore Lac and Paint industry should be established in your town. The question of the proper location of the Agricultural College is now engaging the attention of my Government, and I feel certain that with the help of technical advice, the most appropriate locality will be chosen for the purpose. I do not propose to dwell in detail on your many requests except to

state that these will have the earnest and careful consideration of my Government.

I am glad to find from the address of the Trustees of the Siddaramanna's Charities that a handsome donation has been made by Mr. Siddaramanna amounting to two lakhs of rupees for the very laudable object of establishing a free boarding home for girls and for an industrial school exclusively for girls. The need for such institutions need hardly be emphasised. The donor deserves our thanks and congratulations for the spirit in which he has set apart at a comparatively early age so great a proportion of his earnings for these purposes.

I have great pleasure now in declaring the Tumkur General Hospital open and in laying the foundation-stone of the Siddaramanna Girls' Boarding Home and Industrial School.

CRAWFORD HOSPITAL, SAKLESPUR

HIS HIGHNESS PERFORMS OPENING CEREMONY

His Highness the Maharaja speaking on the occasion of (1) the opening ceremony of the Crawford Hospital, Saklespur, (2) laying the Foundation Stone of the Saklespur High School, and (3) the presentation of addresses by the District Board, Hassan, and the Town Municipal Council, Saklespur, on Friday 20th February 1948, said :

I am particularly happy this morning to be present here to open the Crawford Hospital, the Foundation Stone of which I laid in 1941. I am happy because it gives me an opportunity of paying a tribute to a highly esteemed citizen of Mysore, one who has identified himself with the people and the interests of the State, who coming from afar has made this his real and permanent home and who has generously contributed to various institutions in the State—I refer to Colonel Crawford. For over sixty years Colonel Crawford has worked with the people of this area, has shared their joys, sympathised with their sufferings and has done his best to help and assist them both materially and with his sagacious advice. I am echoing the feelings of the people of Malnad when I say that Colonel Crawford is one of the most respected citizens of the State. The Crawford Convocation Hall which has been erected in the City of Mysore, this hospital towards the cost of which he has so generously contributed and various other benefactions of Colonel Crawford bear testimony to his identity of interest with the life and prosperity of the people of the State. I am certain that the Crawford Hospital which has been conceived with such good intentions by the donor, will grow in size and utility and be of immense benefit to the sick in this area. I note already that a Maternity Ward has been added to this hospital by the donations of two gentlemen, Mr. B. Basavaraj

and the late Mr. B. Mallappa, and that the late Mr. S. N. Devappa and Mr. Eere Gowda have also contributed to Shop Nanjo Gowda Ward.

Members of the District Board of Hassan, I thank you for the sentiments of loyalty that you have expressed and for the welcome that you have extended to me. I trust that your desire to preserve the fair name of Mysore as a "Model State" will be fulfilled and that we shall all work together for maintaining the high reputation of the State through ensuring peace amongst all classes of my subjects and promoting the prosperity of all my people. The Councillors of this Municipality and the Members of the District Board have alike narrated some of their wants and requested financial assistance from my Government. I wish to assure the people of Malnad that this area will receive the very closest attention of my Government and that the improvement of Malnad in health, in education and in material resources is one of the foremost objectives of my Government. The Malnad Committee Report is being examined by my Government and in the post-war schemes that have been approved, some of these recommendations are intended to be given effect to. A further examination of these recommendations and an intense application of measures to improve the life of the citizens of Malnad is engaging the attention of my Government and I believe that proposals will shortly be announced for

making further progress in this direction. When these decisions of my Government are made, I trust that some of the ambitious schemes of the District Board narrated in this address will be put into operation.

I am glad to note from the address of the Municipal Council that a generous gentleman, Mr. E. H. Young, has come forward with a handsome donation for the building of the Saklespur High School. I understand that Messrs. Aigoor Putta-

swamy Gowda, Aigoor Putte Gowda and Mukteswar Patel Nanje Gowda have also made liberal donations in this behalf. These generous donations which you have thankfully acknowledged will make it easier for your Municipality to have your desire for establishing a High School fulfilled.

I have great pleasure, ladies and gentlemen, in declaring the Crawford Hospital open and in laying the Foundation Stone of the Saklespur High School.

ELECTORAL ROLLS FOR ADULT FRANCHISE

Under the new Constitution which will be shortly framed by the Mysore Constituent Assembly, the State Legislature is proposed to be formed on the basis of Adult Franchise.

It is known that there are nearly 37 lakhs of persons in the State who come under the description of Adults. Therefore, the work of preparing and printing Electoral Rolls of these Adults, will, naturally, involve much time and labour. With a view to saving time and to have Electoral Rolls ready for use by the time the new constitution comes into force, Government intend to commence from now the compilation of the Electoral Rolls based on Adult Franchise. Accordingly necessary instructions have been issued to the Municipal Commissioner, Bangalore City Municipality, the Municipal Commissioner, Mysore City Municipality, the Collector, Civil Station,

Bangalore and the Deputy Commissioners of Districts to prepare the Electoral Rolls of Adults within their respective areas. Every person who is a subject of His Highness the Maharaja by birth or domicile and has completed 21 years of age on the 1st day of January 1948 would be eligible to have his name entered in the Electoral Rolls.

In order that this work of preparing the Rolls may be carried on successfully, it is necessary that the public should co-operate with the concerned officers in every way possible. Therefore, the Government earnestly request all the Adults in the State to take advantage of the occasion and to get their names entered in the Rolls so as to facilitate the exercise of their franchise rights in the General Elections to be held under the new Constitution in due course.

"MAHATMA GANDHI HYDRO-ELECTRIC WORKS"

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA SWITCHES POWER AT JOG

His Highness the Maharaja switched on power at Jog, on Saturday 21st February 1984. In his speech on the occasion, His Highness said :—

It is with deep interest, sincere appreciation and unalloyed pleasure that I have heard from the Chief Engineer for Irrigation and the Chief Engineer for Electricity an account of the stupendous task that both of them have undertaken in constructing the Reservoir and erecting the electrical engineering works for the Jog Power Scheme. The details that we have been given of this work indicate the difficult problems that faced the Engineers, the ingenuity and resourcefulness that were required of them and their staff and the successful manner in which they have accomplished it. It is a remarkable tribute to the Engineering services of the State and it must be a source of intense satisfaction and legitimate pride to all people in the State that this great work should have been successfully accomplished by the citizens of Mysore. I would like to convey my hearty congratulations to both the Chief Engineers and all the staff associated with them for the part that they have played in bringing into fruition the Jog Power Scheme. My Government joins the Chief Engineers in expressing grateful thanks to the expert Committee of Engineers who have been associated as advisers in the carrying out of the scheme.

The State of Mysore was one of the earliest to realise that progress industrially and otherwise is best achieved through the utilization of electric power. Whatever industrial development has taken place in Mysore has been largely due to the development of electric power. It

must therefore be a matter of some surprise to you to hear that in 1904 the then Government of India turned down the proposal for such a scheme because it would affect the natural beauty of the scenic falls at Jog. To-day it is a double achievement that our Engineers have been able to harness the natural resources of the great waterfalls for producing electric power without at the same time in any way detracting from its scenic beauty. I am glad to learn that the industry and ingenuity of the Engineers will be further utilised on other schemes which will add to the power resources of the State.

I share their ambition that every village in our State should receive the blessings of light and that the industrial potential of the State may be exploited in all suitable areas. While we are all anxious to promote the standard of living of the common man, particularly of people in rural areas, let us also remember that the provision of amenities and comforts such as these will go a long way in achieving our objective. Nothing is calculated more to fire the ambition of the rural population to attain a better standard of living than to bring light and brightness to their hearths and homes. I trust that within the quinquennium suggested by the Chief Electrical Engineer every part of my State will have the blessing of light and power and have all the advantages flowing from it.

I am happy to learn that my Government have decided to share the power from this scheme with the neighbouring

Governments of Bombay and Madras. A spirit of good neighbourliness has always characterised the high policy of the State and it is in that spirit that my Government has entered into such agreements.

I should like to congratulate the Industries in the State specially the Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati, and the Indian Hume Pipe Company for their enterprise and resourcefulness in meeting some of the requirements of this project.

Finally, I am indeed very pleased to learn that the two Departments of Public Works and Electricity have worked in the closest co-operation and with mutual

esteem and goodwill and that the Director of Public Health and his staff have played no small part in ensuring the health of those engaged in the work in this malarial area. It is this spirit of co-operation among all servants of Government and among the public that is best calculated to make for real advancement and lasting happiness.

I have now great pleasure in switching on Jog Power naming after Mahatma Gandhi. It will be hereafter be known as Mahatma Gandhi Hydro-Electric Works and I pray that under Divine guidance the people of my State may be blessed with peace, progress and prosperity.

CIVIL ENGINEERING WORKS AT JOG*

On behalf of the Public Works Department, I beg to express our deep sense of loyalty and affection to the Throne and Person of our Beloved Sovereign. With Your Highness's permission, I beg to give a few particulars of the Civil Engineering Works of the Jog Power Scheme.

The Sharavathy River rises in Kavaledurga, Western Ghats and has a total catchment area of 930 Sq. miles in the State. The rainfall in the region exceeds 200" per annum. After coursing through 53 miles in hilly country the River has a sheer drop af 850 ft. creating the famous *Gerusoppa or Jog Falls* and joins the Arabian Sea 15 miles lower down. In 1904, the Government of Mysore approached the Government of India for permission to harness the Falls for developing Electric Power, but they declined to grant the request as, in their view, such a scheme would destroy the scenic effect of the Famous Falls.

In 1918, the Government of Mysore, directed that detailed investigations for developing the Hydro-Electric Scheme at the Jog Falls should be taken up. Accordingly, a project amounting to Rs. 295 lakhs was prepared. The Government of India were again

approached pointing out to them that the scheme would not destroy the effect but on the other hand, the development of power was likely to add to the attraction of the Falls and make them more accessible to the public.

After protracted correspondence, joint gaugings of discharges at the Falls in the season simultaneously obtaining the views of the Falls were undertaken on behalf of the Government of Bombay and Government of Mysore, with a view to determine the regulation from the Reservoir contemplated under the scheme so as to maintain the scenic effect. An agreement was arrived at in 1934 between the Government of Bombay and the Government of Mysore. The Government of India intimated thereon that they had no objection to the proposed project being undertaken by the Mysore Government.

The scheme was inaugurated on the 5th February 1939 by His Late Highness of revered memory Sir Sri Krishnarajendra Wadiyar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.B.E.

The scheme was designed in the first instance to generate 24,000 K.W. at an estimated cost of Rs. 280·5 lakhs and in view of the large demand for power that arose during

* Address presented by Mr. M. Narasimhaia, Chief Engineer for Irrigation, to His Highness the Maharaja at Jog on 21st February 1948.

execution, the scheme was modified for generation of 120,000 K.W.

The discharge in the river fluctuates between the extremes of 2,00,000 cusecs in the rainy season to 25 cusecs in summer. As the power generation requires a continuous discharge of 1,700 cusecs, a Storage Reservoir to supplement the low summer discharges is constructed at Hirebhaggar across the River at a point 15 miles above Falls by means of Dam 1,150 ft. long with masonry in the centre and earthen embankment for the flanks. The maximum height is 104 ft. above the River bed. The capacity of the Reservoir is 26,000 M.cft and is adequate for the generation of full power as designed. Within the first two months of the monsoon the River brings sufficient quantity of water to fill the Reservoir.

The water stored in the Reservoir is dropped into the River Valley and picked up at an anicut near Karagal 11 miles lower down. The anicut is 21 ft. high above the River bed and is designed as a high co-efficient weir for the discharge of 250,000 cusecs with a spillage of 19 ft.

The water is diverted into a Power Channel 3 miles in length and regulation is done by head gates manufactured by the Mysore Iron and Steel Works. Over most of its length the channel is provided with rough stone pitching cement grouted for the bed and sides as it is to function continuously throughout the year under conditions of very heavy rainfall. A small length in the first mile, runs in heavy rainfall. A small length in the first mile, runs in heavy cutting and as the soil met with was very treacherous, as reinforced cement concrete covered duct 16 ft. x 14 ft. has been constructed for a length of 400 ft. This duct is supported on piles driven to hard rock at 4 ft. intervals below the side walls of the duct as well as in rows across every 16 ft. The special work of Piles Driving was carried out by Messrs. Simplex Concrete Piles ((India), Ltd. and the duct work by one of our local Contractors.

The Power Channel terminates at the Forebay, which controls the inlet of water to the 4 penstocks of 72" dia. The precipitous hill slope from the top of the bluff to the Power House, which is mostly rocky, has been formed by heavy blasting to take the

penstocks. This work has received the greatest attention as it was found by the Director of Geology that the rocky formations were somewhat unstable. Elaborate protective works against possible slips have been undertaken. They have been quite effective. The hill slope has stood the very heavy rains of the last two seasons of an intensity of over 250 inches.

The Power House at the bottom of the gorge is located on the left bank of the river about a mile below the Falls and is constructed to a length of 260 ft. at present to accommodate the equipment for generating 48,000 K.W. of power and this is proposed to be extended to 464 ft. to house the plant for the generation of 120,000 K.W.

The material track 2,200 ft. long, has been laid from the top of the hill to the Generating Station. This is a 3-railed track, over which heavy materials and machinery upto about 25 tons have been lowered with manual labour.

An inclined trolley truck of 5 tons capacity is also installed with duplicate tracks of 1,700 ft. length for transport of men and light materials to and from the Generating Station.

A Civil Engineering Committee consisting of experienced Engineers and Officers of the Public Works and Electrical Departments of the State and outside was constituted by Government to watch the progress and advise the Government on the various technical questions that arise from time to time. The Committee has rendered very valuable guidance. I wish to express my gratitude to the Members of the Committee.

This tract is known for its high incidence of malaria. Anti-malaria Engineering Works and intensive health measures were undertaken under the guidance and control of the Director of Public Health on a large scale so as to maintain the proper health of the staff and the workers. This was essential for the efficient and expeditious progress and to retain the large number of imported labour. These measures have proved very helpful and effective.

One unique feature in this great task is that two Major Departments—Public Works and Electrical—are working side by side in the fruition of this scheme and it is a matter of

great pride to us that complete harmony and co-operation of a high order prevail. I beg to express my gratitude to Mr. Hayath, the Chief Electrical Engineer and his staff.

I beg leave of Your Highness to bring to Your Highness's gracious notice the exacting

conditions due to the locality and nature of the arduous work involved in this work of large magnitude, and to submit that the Engineers, the Staff, the several Contractors and the labourers have all carried out their duties with zeal and devotion.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING WORKS*

On behalf of the Electrical Department, I beg to express our deep sense of loyalty and affection to the Throne and person of our Beloved Sovereign.

With Your Highness's gracious permission I beg leave to place before Your Highness a few particulars of the Electrical Engineering portion of the Jog Power Scheme.

The Project, comprising two stages, consists of installation of equipment having a capacity of 120,000 K.W. construction of necessary High Tension Transmission Lines and installation of Step-down stations and construction of distribution system in various towns and villages in order to make the power generated at this place available in the farthest corner of the State to large-scale industries and to every humble home in the State, and it is estimated to cost Rs. 11.65 crores.

The water made available at the Forebay at the end of the channel is proposed to be led through four penstocks to feed 8 machines in the Generating Station. The first stage consists of two penstocks starting with 72" internal diameter tapering to 57" at the bifurcation point at a distance of about 3,000 ft. from the Forebay. At this point the pipeline bifurcates into two branches, each of 50" diameter to feed one machine. The pipe terminates in the Generating Station with a rotary valve serving each machine, which consists of a 17,500 B.H.P. pelton wheel turbine with two nozzles directly connected to a 15,000 KVA alternator with its own exciter and pilot exciter mounted at the end of the shaft.

The second stage penstocks consists of two pipelines starting with 72" internal diameter

up the point of bifurcation. At this point each pipeline bifurcates into two branches, each of 50' diameter to feed one machine. The penstock terminates in the Generating Station with two rotary valves servicing each machine, consisting of a 32,500 B.H.P. pelton wheel turbine double runner, each runner served by two nozzles directly connected to a 22,500 KVA alternator located between the two runners with its own exciter and pilot excitors mounted at the end of the shaft. The machines are designed for a speed of 428 R.P.M. and the voltage of generation is 11 kilo-volts.

All four penstocks are equipped with inlet gates, butterfly valves with over velocity safety devices and venturimeters for recording the flow of water through each.

There are many modern special features incorporated in the design of the equipment installed in the Station. The generators are provided with a close system of ventilation, resulting in a cooler station and protecting the generator from dust in summer and moisture during the rainy season. The generators are connected directly to the transformers, thus eliminating the costly heavy Low Tension Switchgear and are provided with travelling wave protective equipment and are also protected against fire by an automatic carbondioxide system.

The High Tension Oil Circuit Breakers are connected with a net work of disconnecting switches in such a way as to enable, with the help of a bus coupler, the disconnection of any oil-circuit breaker for servicing without interrupting the supply to its connected equipment. Each equipment is provided with electrical

* Address presented to His Highness the Maharaja by Mr. M. Hayath, Chief Electrical Engineer, at Jog, on 21st February 1948.

heaters, so that they may be maintained at a temperature higher than the surrounding area when it is out of service, thus eliminating the danger of water condensation during wet weather. The control board installed in the Station is a corridor-type with meters, switchgear and regulators mounted on the front panel and relays on the rear panel. Many visible and audible indications are provided in order to show the Operator on duty at a glance the position of the various equipments, thus reducing the chances of wrong operation to the minimum possible.

The power from the eight generating units is to be conveyed by four 115 kilo-volt transmission lines to Bhadravati Receiving Station. The transmission system is equipped with modern up-to-date thyrite lightning arresters; and the best system of relays that could at present be secured has been adopted for protection against external disturbances and internal faults.

The project includes the installation of necessary step-down equipment at Bhadravati to make power available to various industries in existence and proposed to be established at the place. Further, it contemplates the transmission of power to Mysore and Bangalore from Bhadravati and other important centres throughout the State with a net-work of transmission lines, consisting long lengths of 110 kilo-volt, 66 kilo-volt and 33 kilo-volt circuits. This work is on hand and progressing satisfactorily. Along with the construction of a net work of High Tension Transmission Lines, the work of installing Step-down Stations at important centres and the construction of distribution system in the various towns and villages is being taken up, with the result that the entire population of the State will have access to the amenities that could be provided by Electric Power within the course of the next five years. It is proposed to supply power from this Scheme to the Governments of Bombay and Madras for distribution in the adjoining districts.

The adoption of generation of power at 50 cycles and a transmission voltage of 110 kilo-volts was influenced by the fact that one cannot help foreseeing that in the near future all the existing power stations both thermal and hydro throughout South India have to be

inter-connected to derive the maximum benefit out of quantity of water that flows in the rivers, thus reducing to the minimum possible the consumption of coal—which is available only in limited quantities in India.

The equipment that is installed has been supplied by reputed firms like Messrs. Boving & Co., Glenfield & Kennedy, Associated Electrical Industries (India), Ltd., and the International General Electric Co.

The equipment of the first stage was inspected and passed on our behalf by the Inspecting Engineers Messrs. Merz and McLellan of England. Further, our Trade Commissioner in London, Captain S. T. Binstead, has played a notable part in speeding up delivery of equipment and in the training of our engineers abroad.

The penstocks have been manufactured and supplied by Messrs. The Indian Hume Pipe Co., in their factory located at Jog. All structural work has been executed by the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati. Our thanks are due to these firms and their representative to the hearty co-operation and assistance rendered by them. Sir Henry Howard visited the works on several occasions and our thanks are due to him for the valuable advice given by him from time to time. The Electrical Commissioner with the Government of India and his office have rendered valuable assistance in procuring controlled materials for the execution of this work. Our sincere thanks are due to them. I will be failing in my duty if I do not place before Your Highness the valuable services rendered by two eminent Engineers, namely Mr. B. Krishna Rao, Retired Superintending Engineer and Mr. S. G. Forbes, Retired Chief Electrical Engineer, who were the pioneers in the investigation of this scheme.

The department is alive to the fact that as more power is made available, the greater will be the demand, and therefore necessary preliminary studies of other scheme have also been made and are ready for execution for generation of additional power in case the demand exceeds the combined capacity of the three stations. Of these, mention may be made of Mekadatu on the Cauvery and the site of the large Irrigation Reservoir proposed to be constructed on Bhadra at Lakkavalli. Further, the

potential resources of Sharavati admit of the construction of an additional station with an installed capacity of 120,000 KW.

The period during which the scheme has been executed has been specially a difficult one, being towards the end of the war and immediately thereafter, resulting in considerable strain on the departments concerned in procuring materials and labour for the early completion of the work. The staff entrusted with this arduous task have discharged their duties and responsibilities in a commendable manner in spite of the very severe climatic conditions prevailing in the locality. I must acknowledge with thanks the unstinted co-operation extended by the Public Works Department in the completion of this work and my personal thanks are due to *Rajakarya-prasakta* Mr. M. Narasimhaiya, Chief Engineer for Irrigation and his staff.

My predecessor, Mr. S. G. Forbes, in his address presented to His late Highness of revered memory Sir Sri Krishnarajendra Wadiyar Bahadur on the occasion of the inauguration of the scheme predicted that the number of consumers of power will have

passed the mark of 50,000 and the gross revenue of the department would be upto a crore of rupees after the completion of the first stage of the Jog Power Scheme. May I place before Your Highness the fact that even before the power from Jog Power Scheme is made available, the number of consumers today is 65,000 and the gross revenue of the department for the year 1946-47 has been Rs. 118 lakhs with a *per capita* consumption of 81 units, which is the highest in India. Thus the realisations have exceeded the anticipations and I venture to state that with the completion of the two stages of the Jog Power Scheme during the course of the next few years, the number of consumers of electricity will reach the mark of one lakh and the revenue of the department will exceed Rs. 2 crores.

May it please Your Highness to graciously switch on Jog Power, so that it may turn the wheels of industries, present and future, with consequential benefit to the State of Mysore and serve every humble citizen of our beloved State to brighten his life and his home.

RELIEF AND REHABILITATION OF REFUGEES

CHIEF MINISTER ON NEED FOR SPEED AND DETERMINATION IN AFFORDING SUCCOUR

Mr. K. Chengalraya Reddy, Chief Minister, addressing the Committee of the State Refugee Relief Committee at the Legislative Council Hall, Old Public Office Building, Bangalore, on 28th December 1947, declared :—

It gives me much pleasure to have an opportunity to address you all this day. This task was first assigned to the Home Minister, but as he could not be present I have the privilege of being in your midst to inaugurate the work of this committee.

May I remind you all this day, that patriots are striving towards reunification of India. Let us hope it will be an accomplished fact ere long. But having the tragic fact before us, *viz.*, the partition of our country into Pakistan and India, and also the repercussions that have followed, we have now got to face the problem. Friends, after Pakistan and India were separated, an exchange of population of unimaginable magnitude took place in our country. All of you are aware of the exchange of population in Europe and certain other parts of the world. The exchange of population that has taken place in India as a result of this division is perhaps of unparalleled magnitude. Nearly 6 to 8 millions of people have exchanged their homes. We are not aware of correct figure now. That it involves figures reaching to millions is an indisputable fact. It has happened that people have been driven out and that they have been obliged to go from their ancestral homes in search of livelihood, occupation, and shelter. Every citizen both in Pakistan and in India has to take note of these facts. Any description on my part will not make you realise the utter seriousness and gravity of the problem, which was the result of the exchange of populations. As you are aware, India is giving its first attention to this problem. It was hoped that after obtaining Freedom the Government of India would take steps for reconstruction and to take up the question of economic betterment of the

country. Every one of us—every citizen of India—hoped that steps would be taken vigorously for the provision of enough food, enough clothing and for the cultural advancement of every citizen. Unfortunately, however the first task of the Government was to face the refugee problem. As you are aware, the Government of India has faced it in a satisfactory manner. The first step of tackling the problem is over, and steps are being taken now to rehabilitate all these refugees. The magnitude of the problem is a colossal one. If I were to tell you that the finance involved in this huge affair runs to crores of rupees and that for this year the amount will be 40 crores of rupees you will be astonished, I dare say, that for a few years to come—at least five years—the Indian Government will have to spend for the rehabilitation of the refugees crores of rupees. The Government of India is thus faced with a very difficult problem. Because of this, as also for providing for the welfare of the millions of people, the Government of India had to appeal to the Provincial Governments and the State Governments to take up this issue by rendering necessary help to solve this problem. This is an All-India issue.

Mysore's response

Mysore is expected to contribute some help to solve this problem, and with great pleasure I may say that Mysore has responded to this. Mysore has so far done what all it can do in this behalf. You are aware that the Mysore Government have undertaken to take 5,000 refugees—labourers—to settle them near Lakavalli Reservoir and carry on the construction of the Reservoir with their help.

Since the last few months, after we assumed office, it is a gratifying feature that many

voluntary organizations, men, women and various associations have been facing the problem and trying their utmost for the relief of the suffering refugees. I take this opportunity to offer thanks not only on my behalf but also on behalf of the Government to the public, the philanthropic gentlemen and ladies who have spared no pains to render assistance in every way. As soon as I assumed office, I was thinking seriously of the ways and means as to how this problem has to be solved and how steps should be taken on a satisfactory basis.

Days of Collective Wisdom

Two ways were open to us—one for the Government to take up the whole problem through their departmental officers, another to appoint enthusiastic non-official gentlemen and ladies to tackle the problem. After having carefully considered the matter, the Government finally came to the conclusion that in these days collective wisdom had better be depended upon. It is because of that decision that a Committee has been constituted and we are all gathered here.

The Chairman, *Dharmaprakasa L. S. Venkaji Rao*, is known to be an enthusiastic and philanthropic gentleman who spares no pains in any activity that he is entrusted with. All of you here are experienced men and women. The Committee can contribute their best in order to satisfactorily solve the problem. I do not want to go into details. I do not want to make any suggestions at this particular stage. I will leave it to you to go into details.

Work for refugees

But I would like to say a few words about the people who have come to Mysore as refugees and who belong to various standards of society. Labourers, artisans and widows may have come—people of all type have come into the State. As regards the poor people, widows and orphans we have to give first priority. If you cannot have them absorbed in departments, you have to put them for agricultural work on a co-operative basis. Agriculture is fairly advanced in Punjab and has been carried on more satisfactorily than elsewhere and we may profit by the same.

Several gentlemen have come forward to shelter agriculturists. Government have the Amruthamahal Kaval lands and enough irrigation reservoirs wherein relief works can be started to provide work for some of the refugees. Small industries can be taken up in which refugees have special knowledge. We may request the Government of India to offer any help in starting such industries to encourage people coming from outside. While we are anxious for the advancement of Mysore, we should strive to give all facilities to people coming from outside. I do not want to take more of your time but want to make an important observation before I conclude. It is this. Refugees who have come to Mysore and refugees who have come from various parts of India are in a very abnormal mental condition, having suffered unusual miseries. They should cultivate, especially at this time, tolerance and foresight, and look at problems which have arisen with a sense of patriotism.

I should like to say that the refugee brothers and sisters, who have come from several parts of India, should not be swayed by a spirit of retaliation. They should lead a peaceful life in the State. Gandhiji has often said that only love, that only non-violence can effectively add permanently solve this problem.

Vital and Important task

The work you are charged with is a very vital and important one and an urgent one too. Government will be glad to examine your decisions from time to time, and will see that quick steps are taken to implement them. The Government is prepared to offer any help towards the work that this Committee may chalk out. At the same time, spontaneous public charities should come forward in order to satisfactorily implement the programme. I wish you every success in your work.

I may mention that a certain amount of speed and determination is necessary if the work has to succeed. I make a strong appeal to the Committee not to enter into any unnecessary discussions, and debates, which take a lot of time and prevent one to come to quick decisions.

Once again I offer my good wishes and hope that the Committee will go on with every possible speed in its work.

FOOD REQUIREMENTS OF MYSORE

CHIEF MINISTER PRESENTS NOTE TO INDIA'S FOOD MINISTER

The Hon. Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Minister for Food and Agriculture, Government of India, passed through Bangalore on 17th February 1948 on his way to Trivandrum. He was met at the Aerodrome by Mr. K. Chengalaraya Reddy, the Chief Minister, and other Ministers. A note explaining the salient points of the present food position in Mysore was presented to the Hon. Food Minister. The decontrol of ragi and jola ordered recently in pursuance of the accepted policy of gradual relaxation of controls was also explained to him. It was stressed that the major problem in the State was that of rice supplies. The State's requirements up to the end of December 1948 even at the present admittedly low scale of rations is 1,24,000 tons. It was explained that after taking into account the present stock, possible local procurement and import of the balance of quantities already allotted by the Central Government, the State would still be left with a net deficit of 32,000 tons. The Hon. Minister promised to examine carefully the rice needs of Mysore. It was also brought to his notice that the State's minimum requirements up to the end of the year at the present scales would be about 37,500 tons of wheat.

One important feature relating to the financial aspect of the Food Operations viz., the heavy subsidy that the State is incurring on account of the Food Operations was also brought to the notice of the Food Minister. The State has incurred a total subsidy of 234 lakhs of rupees up to the end of 1946-47 and

another 93 lakhs during the half-year ending December 1947. It is expected that during the calendar year 1948 a further heavy subsidy is also likely to be incurred. It was explained to the Food Minister that the Central Government, while reimbursing a portion of the subsidy incurred by the Provinces, does not do so in the case of State Governments, and that in view of the fact that the resources of the State are limited, the Central Government may come to the aid of the Mysore State by bearing a portion of the subsidy involved. The Food Minister promised to examine this aspect of the State's Food Operations also.

Millets Requirements

In ordinary good years, the millet production in the State is roughly sufficient for the normal requirements. At present we have a stock of 16,000 tons of millets. Providing for normal off takes on account of Government commitment which will continue till the end of March, a balance of about 7,000 tons out of this may be left on our hands on the 1st of April. This together with the expectations of 30,000 tons of millets due to us for the remainder of the calendar year out of allotments announced by the Government of India will serve as a reserve for contingencies, especially during the latter portion of the year for the lean months from August onwards till the next millet harvest comes to hand about the next March. In view of decontrol and of Government's divesting themselves of direct responsibility for procurement and distribution, the millet supply position may be considered fairly safe.

Rice Requirements

The major problem for the State is that of rice supplies. Even during normal pre-control years,

the State used to import about 50,000 tons of rice from outside. In the local circumstances, millets cannot be substituted for rice although wheat can be so substituted to some extent. The present rice quantum is 7 oz. per head for the predominantly rice-eating class and 4·2 ozs. per head for the millet eaters, the over-all ration being 10 oz for the first class and 11 ozs. for the second class. Even at the present very meagre scale our rice requirements come to 11,800 tons a month. The present stock of rice including the equivalent of paddy is 38,000 tons which is equivalent to about 3½ months's supply. In view of the enormous deficit of rice, the monopoly procurement of paddy has had to be unavoidably continued notwithstanding a persistent demand, especially from the producers, for decontrol. It is inevitable the procurement may have to be discontinued after some months as it would obviously not be possible to initiate decontrol at any stage if the entire surplus were to be procured by the Government and nothing left for the open market. But it may not be possible for us to divest ourselves of the responsibility for distribution of rice till the very end of the calendar year when only the new crop may be expected to be harvested. The requirements or rice even on the present meagre scale for the rest of the year will be 1,24,000 tons. The total allotment of rice given to us by the Government of India is 24,000 tons for the calendar year out of which we have received so far about 5,000 tons and a balance of 19,000 tons is still due to us. The balance which we may expect to procure locally after leaving a small margin in the hands of producers is about 35,000 tons of rice. After taking both into account, we shall still be deficit to the extent of 32,000 tons without making provision for any reserve after the 1st of January. Some reserve on this account will, however, be essential because local rice will not be available till about the end January. Providing therefore for a small reserve of 8,000 tons for January, and after taking the possibility of decontrol also into account our minimum deficit will be 30,000 tons. It is absolutely essential that this quantity should be allotted to us in addition to the balance of allotment due to us. We have already requested that a further surplus of about 4,000 tons of rice available in Coorg may be made over to us immediately, so that we may be able to move it before the monsoon starts, after which movement will become impossible. The rest may be allotted to us from overseas imports.

Wheat

The stock of wheat at present is less than 3,000 tons. Our monthly requirements at the present scale is 4,680 tons. Thus we have less than a month's supply, at the present scale which contemplates the issue of 3 oz. to the first class and 1 oz. to the second class. The balance of allotment of wheat due is 17,500 tons i.e., equal to 4 months' supply. We would require another 20,000 tons as minimum to carry us on till the end of the year. It may be added here that the deficits in rice and wheat may be taken together and the maximum possible quantity supplied in either shape, setting it off, if necessary, against our millet allotment.

Heavy Financial Burden

Although the State is securing foodgrains at high rates, particularly the imported grains, they are being sold at reasonable rates within the means of the average consumer. Notwithstanding the recent heavy increase in the prices of imported grains, the rates to consumers have not correspondingly increased, as it might lead to great hardship. The loss incurred by the State on account of food supply operations during 1944-45 was Rs. 28 lakhs and Rs. 30 lakhs in 1945-46. But during 1946-47 it shot up to the abnormally high figure of Rs. 176 lakhs. During the first half-year of 1947-48 (1st July to 31st December) we have already incurred a subsidy of Rs. 93 lakhs. Even taking the very limited allotments made, to us by the Central Government during the calendar year 1948 we shall have to bear a subsidy of about Rs. 221 lakhs on this account, to which has to be added Rs. 40 lakhs on account of enhancement of the procurement prices of local paddy. The subsidy during the calendar year will thus be over 25 per cent of the revenues of the State, which is a very heavy burden and which will seriously prejudice the entire economy of the State. The relief which may be expected by any increase in the price to consumers will only cover a small portion of the total subsidy. We have repeatedly urged the Central Government to come to our relief and bear some portion of the loss on food supply operations, as they are doing in the case of the Provinces. The grounds for doing this are even stronger now in view of the State having acceded to the Union and the fact the Central Government is taking the entire share due to us on account of items like customs revenue, etc.

"POWER FOR EVERY CITY, TOWN AND VILLAGE"**

ELECTRICAL PROGRESS IN MYSORE

Law Minister's Survey

It is the intention of the Government of Mysore that every city, town and village in the State should be provided with electric power, for street and house lighting, for domestic use like cooking, heating, calendering and the like, for industrial purposes big and small, for traction and transport, for irrigation pumps and for a variety of uses too numerous to mention. We are making the people more and more electricity-minded. Innumerable applications come pouring in from all parts of the State chiefly for light and irrigation pumps. It is our desire that this liking towards electricity should be encouraged by prompt compliance and copious service; and we are attempting to do all we can in the matter.

Transformers

But our bottleneck is the want of transformers, copper wires and poles. We are importing everything from abroad and we found that it was not only expensive but unreliable to depend on imports. Electrical machinery for generation and high voltage transformers, we have necessarily to import from abroad, and we do so. But transformers for low tension transmission could be made locally and we are manufacturing them at the Government Electric Factory.

We need these small transformers in large numbers. Our need at present is about 3,000 transformers per year of various capacities ranging from 1.5 KVA to 500 KVA and I expect we shall need to increase the production by a hundred per cent in the course of a couple of years.

For the manufacture of these transformers we need at present about 800 tons of mild steel sheets, about 200 tons of copper wire and 750 tons silicon steel per year and for our

motors we need shafts, ball bearings, etc. We have not been able to get a tenth of our immediate requirements let alone securing them in quantities adequate to all our programmes.

Copper Wire

Copper wires are manufactured in India and need not be imported any longer; but the quantity produced annually is already insufficient and bound to be even more so unless it is considerably increased. We need about twenty tons of copper wire per month against which we have been able to get only one ton per month. The Government of India have stopped import of copper wire and the supply at home is insufficient. This has impeded our progress and the way out is, increased production of copper wire in India.

Balagi Poles

Regarding poles, we are importing them from abroad until we turned our attention to the use of our forest tree *Balagi* which grows to heights of fifty to sixty feet. But *balagi* poles also became scarce, partly by denudation and partly because of transport difficulty in the interior of our thick forests. We need about 20,000 poles a year according to our present programme which I consider rather slow and timid. Even so, we are not able to get more than about 5,000 *balagi* poles. With a view to expedite the carrying out of our programme, we have had to go in for discarded Railway lines or girders each measuring about 35 to 40 feet long. We tried all over India but we could not get any. We had therefore to place an order with the U. S. A. and secure about 16,000 lengths at a cost of about ten lakhs of rupees.

*Press Conference held by Mr. K. T. Bhashyam, Minister for Law and Labour, at the Legislative Council Hall, on 18th February 1948.

Foreign Exchange

We have been handicapped by want of materials most of which have to come from outside the State. Difficulties of Sterling, Dollar and other foreign exchanges have added to our troubles. But I must say in all fairness that the Government of India have been most helpful to us and are assisting us in every way to meet our requirements. We have placed our representations from time to time with such of the members of the Government of India as have come either into the State or to Madras. Last month, I met at Madras the Honourable the Finance Member, Mr. R. K. Shanmugam Chetty and acquainted him with the urgent need of foreign exchanges.

Heavy Machinery

Our heavy machinery comes from Sweden, Switzerland and America. We have to get ball-bearings from Belgium; and porcelain insulators have to come from Japan. We need exchange facilities for all such imports. When the Hon. the Industries Member, Mr. Shyam Prasad Mookherjee was here last month we have placed our requirements in his hands particularly in the matter of import licenses and allotment of quotas, and so have we done with the Hon. the Food Minister Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram who was here on his way to Coimbatore in connection with the grow-more food campaign. We hope we shall be able to secure larger quantities of our requirements so that we can push on with our programme of providing electric power to more towns and villages.

Lighting

Many of our important towns have been supplied with power but many more still remain. While every District Headquarters has been electrified, there are 29 out of a total of 51 Taluk Headquarters still to be provided with power. Our house lighting figure is about 60,000 while about 3,000 heating circuits are in operation. About 1,200 irrigation pumps are working in the State.

Having regard to the fact that we were the first to generate Hydro-electric Power in India as far back as half a century ago, the spread

and use of electricity as disclosed by these figures is not at all satisfactory. Let us remember that out of 18,000 towns and villages only about 230 have been supplied with power and lighting. It shows the magnitude of the work that lies before us and the need for speeding up the work.

Power Consumption

Already we are consuming all the power we are producing. We started with the Sivasamudram Project with a capacity of 42,000 K.W. and added on the Shimsha Station nearby with a capacity of 17,000 K.W. Now we are going on with the Jog Project where with two units we are now producing about 24,000 K.W. The total capacity of the Jog Power Station is estimated at 1,20,000 K.W. All the power is allocated among the various industries in the State existing and projected and we are in need of larger blocks of power. We have therefore to proceed with the Mekedatu Project and turn on again to a second generating Station at Jog with an additional capacity of 1,20,000 K.W. At Mekedatu we can only produce about 15,000 K.W. out of which, about 5,000 K.W. will have to be supplied to the Government of Madras for electrifying the surrounding areas. We have thus a heavy programme before us.

Telephones

Telephonic communication forms part of the services we render. At present we have automatic telephone service operating in Bangalore, Mysore and the Kolar Gold Field areas. We have a total number of less than 2,000 phones in operation of which about 1,200 are in Bangalore and about 350 are in Mysore. We intended adding another 50 phones to Mysore City which we may do in a couple of months. In Bangalore City the need for additional phones is being keenly felt for a number of years. Applicants have been waiting since 1943 and I am extremely sorry to be unable yet to provide them with phones. We have placed orders for over 3,000 phones but it will take more than two years to reach us. Meantime we are hurrying up with a demand for 400 phones shipment of which is expected by about September reaching us in December

this year. Till then we have to manage as best as we can and I request the public to bear with us in patience. We are doing everything we can to expedite. Meantime again we shall observe strictly the priorities in need and adjust ourselves, doctors and hospitals coming on top. By the end of this year we will be able to provide some relief.

Railway Electrification

Out of the more important schemes by way of post-war development, the electrification of the Bangalore-Mysore Railway and the suburban railways round about Bangalore, the introduction of Electric Trolley Buses in Bangalore and the erection of Electric furnaces

at Bhadravati are included. Several heavy industries are also contemplated. We have to move with increased speed to meet the growing demands for supply of power.

Our officers and staff are efficient and enthusiastic but their hands are tied up for lack of materials. We are making heroic attempts at securing our requirements. We hope to step up the level of our production and of our services to the people.

I wish to conclude, as I began, with expressing our desire to see every city, town and village in the State supplied with electric power within as short a time as possible. We want every home to have power for lighting and heat, and for the use of such small home are cottage industries as may be possible.

AROMATIC GRASS HELPS IN FIGHT AGAINST MALARIA

The Molasses Grass is a native of Brazil, South America, a strong swelling viscous perennial. This grass, which helps man in a most useful fashion, was discovered by Dr. Edward Morgan of Caracas, Venezuela. Its peculiar smell drives away mosquitoes, ticks, fleas and snakes and at the same time provides luxuriant pasture on which livestock thrives very well. It is considered to be one of the richest of all feeds for horses and cattle. The plant is especially adapted to dry soil and is raised by seed which comes to flowering in 8 to 10 months' time. It is readily eaten by cattle in the young state but should be cut for green fodder or hay before seeding. The natives of the Portuguese Congo use this grass for making nests for their sitting fowls and matting for dogs as a preventive against fleas. Cattle heavily infested with blood-sucking ticks are freed of them in a few days when allowed to graze on pasture grown with this grass.

The plant accomplishes this beneficial function through an oily substance which exudes from its stems, especially during the blossoming period. It also has a peculiar penetrating odour especially in the early morning before the dew is dry. Big ants and such other insects which invade and destroy cornfield are kept at bay by this grass. Hardly a single malaria mosquito can be found over a pasture grown with it. Even the dreaded tropical snakes will not come within the smelling distance of such a field, claims the expert horticulturist.

The Mysore Horticulture Department has raised a plot of this grass in the Economic Garden by seeds received from Assam which is now in flower. It is also not devoid of ornamental effect too. It is the aim of the Department to spread this grass in malarial tracts of the State and it is hoped the public will co-operate in this most useful work.

"HOLIDAYS WITH PAY" *

LAW MINISTER EXPLAINS BENEFITS TO WORKERS

Mr. K. T. Bhashyam the Minister for Law and Labour, introducing the Bill on "Holidays With Pay" in the Representative Assembly on 12th December 1947, said :—

The object of this bill is to provide a worker in a factory with a continuous stretch of holidays to enable him to recoupe his health and generally to enjoy himself. At present workers are entitled to a varying number of holidays with pay; but they are given in dri-blets of one, two or three days at a time. That does not afford sufficient opportunity for a worker to go out on a travel, to visit and stay in a health resort and the like. It is considered desirable and necessary that provision should be made for at least ten to fourteen days' continuous holidays for the purpose.

This idea was accepted and a convention agreed upon at the International Labour Conference as far back as 1936. The Government of India adopted it and introduced the necessary legislation in 1945 by the Factories Amendment Act of 1945. The present legislation is on the lines of the Indian Act.

It provides that a continuous period of ten days' holidays in a year should be allowed to every worker in a factory if he is an adult or of fourteen days in other cases. The Factory Act contemplates three classes of workers according to age, "adult" above 17, "adolescents" between 15 and 17 and "children" below 15. This period of holidays will have to be allowed with wages. At the time the holidays commence the worker will be paid half the wages for the period, the remaining half being paid along with the wages for the months.

If a worker does not avail himself of the holidays during the year, he does not lose the right. He can avail himself of the holidays during the succeeding year. This right is however limited to a maximum of ten or fourteen days as the case may be being carried forward. That is, a worker may accumulate the holidays for two years and not more.

It has been provided that these holidays will not curtail the holidays now being enjoyed by the worker either by agreement, usage or custom and that these holidays will be in addition to the holidays now enjoyed by a worker.

This right naturally comes into operation after a worker has put in one year's service. Absence due to sickness, accident or leave will also be treated as part of the year provided such absence does not exceed 90 days.

Where a man entitled to these holidays is discharged before he avails himself of them, he shall have to be paid the wages for the holidays. So also if a worker asks for the holidays and is refused and he quits employment before he avails himself of the holidays later.

Wages will be calculated on daily average during the previous three months exclusive of overtime earnings. And any Inspector of Factories shall have the right to secure the amount for the worker from the employer.

Where a factory has already been giving holidays as contemplated in this Act, the Government have retained the power to exempt that factory from the operation of this Chapter.

Where any employer violates the provisions of this Chapter he renders himself liable to punishment under Sec. 60 of the Act. Obviously this chapter applies to non-seasonal factories. Those who work in seasonal factories get the required period of relaxation during the off season.

It is also provided that where by reason of sections 43 and 44, the compensatory holiday under Section 35 is not available the worker shall get those holidays as soon as possible.

*This measure received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja on 29th January 1948.

SHOPS AND ESTABLISHMENTS BILL*

Moving the shops and Establishments Bill in the January session of the Mysore Legislative Council, Mr. K. T. Bhashyam, the Minister for Law and Labour, said.—

Preamble

Workers in Factories are provided with statutory protection, amenities and certain privileges under the "Factory Act". There are innumerable workers who do not come under the category of "Factory Labour" but who nevertheless stand in need of similar statutory safeguards, such for instance, as those who work in hotels, cinemas, shops, manufacturing concerns which do not come within the definition of a "Factory" and so on. For the safety, protection and welfare of these manufactory workers, the present Bill has been framed.

To whom it applies

It applies to all those who are employed in any shop, commercial establishment, restaurant, theatre and other establishments. By "shop" is meant a place where any trade or business is carried on or where services are rendered to customers and includes offices, store-rooms, godowns and warehouses but does not include a restaurant, eating house or commercial establishment. By "Establishment" is meant a shop, commercial establishment, restaurant, eating house, residential hostel, theatre or any place of public amusement or entertainment and includes such establishment as Government may declare to come within the definition. By "Commercial Establishment" is meant an establishment which is not a shop but which carries on the business of advertisement, commission, forwarding or commercial agency or which is a Clerical Department of a factory or industrial undertaking or which is an Insurance Company, Joint Stock Company, Bank, Broker's Office or exchange and includes such other establishment as may be declared by Government to come under the category.

To whom it does not apply

It does not apply to persons employed in any establishment in a position of management, travelling agents, canvassers and care-

takers, to establishments under the Government or local authorities, establishments in mines, nor to establishments in bazaars, in places where fairs or festivals are held temporarily for not more than fifteen days at a time. Sections 7 and 13, referring to opening and closing hours, do not apply to hospitals and other institutions for treatment and care of the sick, infirm etc., such chemists or druggists shops as the Government may specify, clubs and residential hotels attached to Schools or Colleges and establishments maintained in boarding schools in connection with the boarding and lodging of pupils and resident masters and stalls and refreshment rooms at Railway Stations.

Power of Government

Government may apply all or any of the provisions of the Act and modify or cancel the same regarding the establishments in mines and under Government or Local Authorities. The power of granting exemptions is retained in Government.

Opening and Closing hours

The opening and closing hours of shops and other establishments may be fixed by Government after an enquiry in a prescribed manner. Government may fix different hours for different shops or different classes of shops, for different areas, for different times of the year and for different establishment or classes of establishments.

Child and Young person

No person below the age of twelve years shall be required or allowed to work in any establishment. No young person between the ages of twelve and seventeen years shall be required or allowed to work before 6 A.M. or after 7 P.M. No young person shall be required or allowed to work for more than seven hours in any day nor more than 42 hours in any week, nor shall a person be allowed to work overtime.

*This measure received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja on 23rd January 1949.

Hours of work

No person employed in any establishment shall be required or allowed to work for more than eight hours a day nor more than 48 hours a week. Such person may be allowed to work overtime on overtime wages provided the aggregate period of work does not exceed 10 hours in a day nor 54 hours in a week. No person shall be required or allowed to work for more than 4 hours in a day unless he has had an interval of at least one hour for rest. The period of spread over per day shall not exceed 12 hours.

Weekly rest

Every person employed in any establishment shall be entitled to a holiday of one whole day in each week. And Government may by notification entitle such person or persons to an additional holiday of one-half day commencing at such hour in the afternoon as Government may notify. Wages shall be paid for such holidays inspite of any agreement to the contrary.

Health and Safety

With a view to protect the health of the employees, it has been provided that the premises of every establishment should be clean and free from effluvia or other nuisance and shall be cleansed in such manner and at such intervals as may be prescribed, that the premises shall be well lighted and ventilated, and that proper precautions shall be taken against fire.

Holidays with pay

Every person employed in any establishment shall be entitled, after twelve months' continuous service, to holidays with wages for a period of ten days and in the case of young persons, of twelve days in the subsequent period of twelve months. These holidays may be accumulated to a maximum period of twenty and twenty-four days respectively. Twelve months' continuous service or less put in on the date of this Act shall also count. Similarly every employee will be entitled to 10 or 12 days leave with wages on account of sickness or accident.

Payment of Wages

Wages shall be paid at stated intervals not exceeding one month. Overtime wages shall be double the ordinary wages. No deductions shall be made except those authorised by or under the Act. Fines shall not be imposed except in limited cases and all fines collected shall be used for the welfare of labour in the establishment. Deduction for absence from duty, for damage or loss, for services rendered, for recovery of advances, for payment to Co-operative Societies and Insurance Schemes are subject to restrictive conditions.

Security of Services

Security of service has been provided for by prohibiting dismissal of an employee of six months' service or more, except on reasonable cause and with one month's notice or wages in lieu of notice, such notice not being necessary where the employee is dismissed for misconduct. A right of appeal is provided against unjust dismissals.

Inspectors

Inspectors shall be appointed for the purposes of this Act and they shall have the right to inspect and examine any establishment and to secure for the employees the reliefs under Act.

Penalties for Offences

Employers who contravene any of the provisions of the Act shall be punishable with fines varying from ten to two hundred and fifty rupees

Rule-making power

Government have the power to make rules under the Act, to delegate their powers and the like.

Conclusion

In this manner, the Bill seeks to regulate the conditions of work in shops, restaurants, theatres etc. to protect the security of service, to provide for health and welfare of workers in shops and other establishments.

ACQUISITION OF KNOWLEDGE*

BY MR. D. H. CHANDRASEKHARIYA, MINISTER FOR EDUCATION

I am very thankful to the Book Council for the honour they have done me in asking me to open the Book Exhibition. Need I say how very happy I am to participate in to-day's function.

A new era has begun in our country; not only politically but also socially and educationally. Our children should grow up in an atmosphere of freedom which will induce them to get into the reading habit, create in them a thirst for knowledge and make them reasoned thinkers. Acquisition of knowledge and a tendency to enquire and investigate are fundamental to all developments—individual as well as national.

The methods by which one can acquire knowledge and skill are many and various. Manipulation and handling of things, observation, travel, radio, motion pictures, discussion, reading books—these are some of the main sources of acquisition of knowledge. Of these, it must be said that *Books* form the most important source. Many of us get a fund of knowledge in the different fields, mostly by reading books. In the words of the poet Southe "My never failing friends are they."

Role of Books

In America, England and other educationally advanced countries thousands of books beautifully illustrated and suited to the children of various ages are printed every month. In these countries there is a crusade for "Better Books for Young Readers." Books are not only made more and more attractive but they are also made quite inexpensive so that they may be within the means of practically every parent. Besides publishing a large number of books, every effort is made to keep the public—the parents, the teachers and the children—in touch with the latest publications. Every

Library—Public, Municipal, or Private—has invariably a children's section wherein all up-to date children's books are available. Besides, the show rooms of the publishers, the Book Weeks and Book Exhibitions frequently organised by Librarians and Book-sellers provide sufficient opportunity to educate the parents regarding their duty towards their children and to spread valuable information concerning all activities connected with children's reading. The idea of the children's book week, which was originally started in America in 1917, has to-day developed so widely that it is enthusiastically welcomed by National Youth Organisations, Educational Groups, Inter-Cultural and Inter-National Organisations. During 1944, America established contacts with England, Austria, Brazil, New Zealand, Russia and other progressive countries and arranged for simultaneous celebrations of Book Weeks in those countries. As a result the Book Week or the Book Exhibition is rapidly becoming international. These activities are a clear indication that those countries have become increasingly aware of the important part Children's Books can play in the educational system of a country.

Books for Children

In our country we have no suitable books for children under ten years of age. I find that even children who have picked up a little reading and writing, relapse into illiteracy because of the lack of suitable reading material in the form of books, magazines, newspapers, etc. The need for properly graded, attractively illustrated books is widely felt. No doubt some beginnings have been made to meet this demand. Publications like 'Balaprapancha', 'Makkala Pustaka', etc., are welcome ventures in this direction. They are happily conceived

*Address recently delivered by Mr. D. H. Chandrasekhariya, Minister for Education, when he opened the Book Exhibition arranged by the Children's Book Council, Mysore.

but they still leave much to be desired. There are no doubt difficulties: difficulties of writers, artists and printing and publishing conveniences. The greatest of all these difficulties is that of finance. It may not be so difficult to bring out a well illustrated book with an attractive finish but its cost will be beyond the reach of most parents in a poverty stricken country like ours. To me it seems that if such books are produced on a large scale and parents make some sacrifice, children will be provided with the right type of literature in an attractive and enjoyable form.

There is also need for a central organisation of publishers, who must be constantly guided by one or more Research Institutes. The function of the Research Institute should be to study the response of children to various types of material and illustration and to guide the work of the writers and publishers in the light of the experimental investigations. It is also desirable to arrange, as part of the Central Organisation of Publishers, Children's Reading Houses, where should be made available books of interest to and within the reach of pupils. It is desirable to obtain children's own comments on the matter and illustrations contained in these books. It is very necessary that teachers, writers, artists and publishers do not lose sight of children's natural aptitudes, likes, dislikes and reactions. Publishers need to beware of the cheap artist and author and get-up. Writers and artists will have to note that a real insight into Child Psychology and into the colour effect and fine finish is required for successful work in this field.

Children's book Council

It is my hope that the Children's Book Council, recently established at Mysore will succeed in meeting these requirements of Children's Books. It should aim at bringing together the talented and enthusiastic teacher,

writer and artist and help in the production of books which will be things of beauty and source of joy to children. This is a work of bringing joy and light into the life of the children and if this is to be accomplished with success, it is incumbent on this council to bring home to the minds of the parents, educationists, teachers and artists, the importance of the problem and the way in which it has to be solved in the light of what is happening in other countries.

I am glad to find that the Children's Book Council at Mysore is trying to build up an international Library of Children's Books—a collection of the Children's Books published not only in the various parts of India but also those of England and America. Need I say that toys can be during child-hood as educative as books and the Book Council will have to provide the necessary stimulus and guidance to such people as are engaged in the production of children's toys and educational appliances. Toys must be so made as to develop the creative and constructive abilities of children, they must also be artistic and recreative in character. Toys as commercial products are made to give momentary joy, they have their place and we need in addition toys which are purposive, recreative and educative.

I am very happy that this Book Exhibition has been arranged because of its great educative value; it does educate parents, writers, artists and teachers. It brings out the value of artistically and tastefully published books in our country and elsewhere and envisages the nature of the task ahead of us. I am glad to find that educative toys have found a place in this exhibition. And it is of no little interest to know that a number of competitions not only for children in recitations but also for artists to suggest the best picture or design for the front page of Children's Magazines are to be held.

EFFICIENCY AUDIT AT WORK

THE TASK OF ERADICATING CORRUPTION

The need for efficiency and up-to-date standards in the conduct of the administration of the country and in transacting Government business is undisputed, and is as great as, nay greater than, in the case of any business organisation or other institution working for private benefit. This has been recognised by almost all Governments and suitable organisations set up for the constant tuning up of the administrative machinery, for finding out existing defects, drawbacks and bottlenecks and to devise improved standards so as to lead to greater efficiency.

Mysore State has perhaps been unique in the whole of India in instituting as long ago as 1914, under the inspiration of Sir M. Visvesvaraya, the then Dewan, a Scheme of Efficiency Audit, with the object of securing the requisite degree of co-ordination and uniformity of work in the various departments of Government, of ensuring that the individual activities and operations of the several departments were in consonance with the general aims and objects of the Government, and of seeing that the departments themselves were maintained according to the latest standards of progressive administration. The activities of the Efficiency Audit organisation then created were interrupted in 1919 owing to the need for retrenchment, and revived in another form in 1924, when considerable attention was paid towards overhauling office procedure, detecting and preventing leakages of revenue in revenue-yielding departments of Government, and to certain ancillary matters. The special organisation ceased to work in 1931 and in recent years, the need for reintroducing a scheme of Efficiency Audit was raised in the Legislature, and was also specially recommended by the Anti-Corruption Measures Investigation Committee set up in 1945 under the Chairmanship of *Rajamantradhurina* Sir Albion Banerji, former Dewan of Mysore. As

a result, the scheme of Efficiency Audit formerly in vogue was revived with considerable modification and addition as regards scope of work, and an Efficiency Audit Branch constituted towards the end of 1946 under a Special Officer as one of the two branches of the Efficiency Audit Department and working directly under one of the Ministers of Government.

Primary Objectives

The primary objectives of Efficiency Audit work are, to examine if there is adequate despatch in the disposal of Government business in the various departmental offices, particularly in redressing the grievances of the public and in attending to petitions, representations etc., from the public; to see if the processes and procedure adopted in offices are in consonance with the needs of the times and of the nature of work involved and to propose alterations to rules, standing orders and office procedure wherever necessary; to ensure that orders of Government regarding the duties of officers as to inspections, etc., are adequately and promptly performed; to examine if the powers vested in officers are being exercised in a non-discriminatory manner and if their scope needs alteration with reference to prevailing circumstances; to detect and to prevent loss of revenue to Government in the revenue-yielding departments; and, wherever possible, to attempt and secure co-ordination of work with a view to the smooth and efficient conduct of administration. In the course of its work during the last one year, the Efficiency Audit Branch, as at present constituted, has inspected over ninety Government offices and other institutions, keeping in view the above-mentioned objectives, and brought to the notice of Government instances of delay in the despatch of business, cases of office

irregularities, misuse of powers, failure to perform prescribed duties etc., and suggestions have also been made by it, wherever feasible, for such alterations in office procedure or in the modes of work as the circumstances appeared to call for. Action has been taken, wherever necessary, to prevent a recurrence of the defects, drawbacks and irregularities noticed in the course of these inspections.

Specific Allegations

An important aspect of work of the Branch has been to investigate specific allegations made by members of the public about irregularities of various kinds in Government offices and institutions. Over 50 cases of this kind have been dealt with by the Branch, and several grave and serious irregularities brought to notice by this means and in the course of the inspections, such as, misappropriation of public funds, misuse or misdirection of Government property, acceptance of inferior and spurious supplies by responsible officers, discrimination in the exercise of authority, loss of revenue due to Government, etc. Disciplinary action involving the reduction, suspension or dismissal of the persons involved

has been taken in all cases of proved responsibility for the irregularities.

Training of Officials

Comprehensive proposals are under consideration for adopting certain administrative measures, including those recommended by the Anti-Corruption Committee, not only for improving efficiency of the Services but also with the object of eradicating corruption. Proposals are also being formulated regarding the need for instituting training courses or classes wherever necessary for ministerial and other officials of the various departments of Government, with a view to ensuring that they are properly equipped for the work they are expected to do and that they would be discharging their duties satisfactorily and efficiently.

While every attempt is being made to work in accordance with the aims set forth above, the co-operation of the public in the work of the Branch by way of bringing to notice cases of delay and other irregularities is an essential prerequisite to the satisfactory fulfilment of those aims.

Suggestions from members of the public made in this behalf would be welcome and would receive every consideration due to them.

PRESS NOTES AND NEWS

ARROWS IN THE STRAND

A writer says in the "Evening News" of London :—

In the Strand, near one of square Underground station, I saw a man stoop and peer closely at the kerbstone. He had discovered a small brass arrow embedded in the stone. Then he found another arrow—pointing in the other direction—ten yards away, and between the two, the brass initials "M. G."

These little-known London marks—the M. G. stands for Mysore Granite—and the tenyard stretch of stone were laid experimentally 12 years ago by the Trade Commissioner for Mysore State, India, during a campaign for boosting Empire trade. Mysore granite is used extensively in London. None is being imported just now, but it is hoped to restart the trade again.

EXPORT OF JAGGERY

As it has been represented that there are large stocks of old jaggery with the producers and dealers and that new jaggery is coming to the market, Government have allowed free export of jaggery to places outside Mysore State till the end of March 1948. (Press Note dated 26th January 1948).

DE-RATIONING OF CLOTH

In continuation of the Press Note, dated 23rd January 1948, issued by Government, indicating measures taken to decontrol cloth rationing and the removal of the licensing system of cloth dealers, the public are informed that all correspondence pending with Government relating to applications for licenses, appeal petitions and other allied matters relating to cloth will be treated as closed, and fresh applications in this behalf will not be entertained. The records, if any, presented by the petitioners in support of their requests will have been returned to the Controller of Civil Supplies, who has been requested to return them. (Press Note dated 27th January 1948).

HOME MINISTER'S PRESS CONFERENCE

The attention of Government has been drawn to erroneous comments in some local newspapers on

the Home Minister's Press Conference held on 23rd January 1948 about the recent disturbances in Bangalore City. It is unfortunate that an attempt is made to put words in the Press Statement of the Home Minister which were not at all expressed during the course of the Conference. Actually the sentences have been torn out of context and used in such a manner as to give colour that a reflection was cast on the entire Hindu community. Nothing was farther from the thought of the Minister. It needs no repetition to say that but for the unstinted co-operation and goodwill extended by the Hindu community, it would have been exceedingly difficult to have brought the situation under control within a short period of time.

What was actually referred to in the speech was the elucidation in reference to the information that some Hindu urchins threw crackers on Hindu houses crying "Allah-ho-Akbar." If that was true, it brought no credit to Bangalore. It was certainly not true that any sweeping references were made against any class of people.

It is earnestly requested now that Bangalore is peaceful once again, all citizens will wholeheartedly co-operate with Government in the maintenance of peaceful conditions on a stable and enduring basis.

MINOR MILLETS

In consonance with the declared policy of gradual decontrol, Government have removed all controls over minor millets, viz., haraka, navane, save and sasive. These food grains will not henceforth be acquired by Government. There will be no restrictions regarding the movement of the same and trade in these grains by private merchants will also be allowed. (Press Note dated 5th January 1948).

PETROL RATIONING

The petrol quota fixed provisionally for Mysore State for the quarter ending 30th April 1948 is less than the allotment fixed during the corresponding quarter for the year 1947. The Central Government have at the same time impressed the need for

economy in petrol consumption. Since April 1947 the number of motor vehicles in each category has increased considerably and the quantity now allotted will not therefore be sufficient to meet in full the demand for petrol. A cut of 20 percent in the supplementary ration allowed for essential users of cars and motor cycles and a cut of 50 per cent in respect of non-essential services have been made. As regards petrol ration (excluding Basic) allowed to lorries of Government Departments, public bodies and private individuals, cuts varying from 10 per cent to 30 per cent have been imposed. The public are requested to co-operate and observe economy in the use of petrol. (Press Note dated 9th February 1948).

RATION CARD HOLDERS

Instances have come to notice wherein some ration-card-holders of Bangalore City have failed to intimate the authorities the permanent absence of certain members in their families but have continued to draw rations for all the members originally noted in their Ration Cards. Such cases have been investigated and action taken against them under the Rationing Regulations.

The public are therefore advised to get alterations made in their Ration Cards every time there is a change in the number included in the Ration Card and draw rations only for the actual number of members at any time. (Press Note dated 7th February 1948).

HARIJAN TEMPLE ENTRY

The Mysore Temple Entry Authorisation Bill, which was passed by the Legislative Council at its recent Session, has received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja and become law from to-day. (Press Note dated 11th February 1948).

HULLING PRIVATE PADDY

Several representations have been received to permit the use of hullers for hulling private paddy. In view of the revised food policy leading to the gradual relaxation of control, Government have permitted hullers to hull private paddy so as to give relief to holders desiring to have paddy converted into rice, and also help owners of hullers to resume their normal trade. (Press Note dated - 13th February 1948).

REVISED PRICES OF PAPER

Government have in their notification dated 11th February 1948 issued an amendment to the Paper Price Control Order, 1945, of the Civil Station, Bangalore, whereby the existing schedule I

to the said order has been substituted by a new schedule. The effect of this is that prices of certain varieties of paper have been revised. This will have effect from the date of the above notification. (Press Note dated 18th February 1948).

MYSORE STATE RAILWAY

The electrification of the Bangalore-Mysore Section of the Mysore State Railway as a first step towards electrification of the State Railway system has been engaging the attention of Government for a long period, and is one of the major schemes proposed under the post-war programme of the Railway Department. In order to investigate the financial implications and the feasibility of the scheme Messrs. English Electric Company of London, a reputed firm with experience in traction, were engaged in May 1947 as consultants to carry out a detailed survey of the Bangalore-Mysore section and a general survey of the rest of the system, and to report to Government with their views and recommendations in this regard.

After conducting a detailed survey, Messrs. English Electric Company have submitted their report which is now receiving the attention of Government. (Press Note dated 14th February 1948).

EMPTY GUNNY BAGS

Several representations have been received requesting removal of the ban imposed on the export of empty gunnies from the State. As the control over ragi and jola has since been removed, much of the acquisition work is lessened and so there will not be so much need for these empty gunnies in the present altered conditions. In view of this and of the accepted policy of gradual decontrol, the Government of Mysore have removed the ban on the export of empty gunnies with immediate effect. (Press Note dated 18th February 1948).

CIVIL SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT

Government have directed that the Civil Supplies Department in the State constituted as such in 1944 will be abolished with effect from 1st March 1948.

In future, the Additional Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore will exercise the powers of the Controller of Civil Supplies in respect of Hoarding, Profiteering and Prevention Act, yarn, paper, cement and the Textile Control orders and the Director of Food Supplies in respect of Manure Dealer's Licensing Order.

All correspondence relating to the above controls with effect from 1st March 1948 should be addressed to the officers referred to above. (Press Note dated 20th February 1948). *

IMPORTING CLOTH

A meeting of leading cloth merchants from all parts of the State was held in the Secretariat on 23rd February 1948 under the chairmanship of Mr. K. C. Reddy, the Chief Minister, to decide the measures to be adopted to procure cloth from Bombay, Ahmedabad and other centres outside the State. After a detailed discussion of all aspects of the problem, it was unanimously agreed that it would be better to revert to the normal channels of trade than to recommend representatives of the Mysore Government to the Textile Commissioner, Bombay. Any of the cloth merchants from the State will thus be free to import cloth from outside the State either direct from the Mills or from the open market. But as there is restriction on the movement of cloth from zone to zone, permits will have to be obtained from the Textile Commissioner, Bombay. (Press Note dated 24th February 1948).

KEROSENE

The Government of Mysore have removed control over kerosene oil with immediate effect by repealing the Kerosene Control Order, 1942. (Press Note dated 24th February 1948).

FURTHER MEASURE OF DECONTROL

The following amendments relaxing some of the restrictions imposed in the Mysore Food (Restriction of Service of meals by Catering Establishments) and other orders, 1946, have been made :—

- (1) Factories for the manufacture of mineral waters in the State have been exempted from the operations of the restrictions under Clause 4 of the said Order.
- (2) Restrictions as to the hour of working of the catering establishments and the feeding of persons during the marriages and other occasions, imposed under Clauses 10 and 11 of the Order have been removed.

The Mysore Milk (use in the catering establishment) Control Order, 1946, has been repealed.

The above amendment will come into force with immediate effect. (Press Note dated 25th February 1948).

FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS OF Mr. GOPAL RAO

The Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore accepted the resolution adopted by the Mysore Representative Assembly Joint session held in December last recommending the setting up of a Committee to examine certain aspects connected with the financial transactions of Mr. B. N. Gopala Rao. Accordingly, the Government are pleased to constitute for the purpose the following Committee with the terms of reference as below :—

Rao Bahadur Mr. Justice P. Medappa Chairman	
Mr. S. Nijalingappa } ... Members	
Mr. T. Subramanyam }	
Mr. N. V. Babu Reddy ... Secretary	

The Committee having regard to matters *sub-judice* will, (1) investigate the circumstances in which and the method whereby Sri Gopala Rao was able to carry on his financial transactions and all other relevant matters which made such transactions possible; (2) determine the extent of investments made by Government Officers, businessmen and other private individuals with Sri Gopala Rao and how these investments were utilised; (3) investigate the extent of the loss or gain made by such investors through such investments; (4) examine whether and to what extent any of them or Sri Gopala Rao had evaded payment of income-tax on income earned through or by such investments; (5) find out the law or laws that may have been violated by any person in connection with these transactions; and (6) recommendations regarding such action on the part of Government as the Committee may consider desirable and necessary in the interests of the public. The Committee will be given full powers to call for witnesses or documents and to compel the giving of evidence on oath and the production of documents to help in its enquiry.

The proceedings will be conducted *in camera* by the Committee.

HOME GUARDS

Government have sanctioned the formation of 188 of platoons of Home Guards in the State in order to provide an additional force auxiliary to the police force for guarding and protecting the civil population and their property in times of emergency and to assist the police in collecting and counteracting false rumours and in controlling the commission of likely offences affecting public safety in normal times.

CLOTH POSITION IN THE STATE

ENSURING UNIFORM RATES

Consequent on the policy of Government of India regarding the gradual decontrol over textiles, the cloth ration and licensing system in the State have been abolished. But the prices of cotton cloth manufactured after 20th January 1948 have been enhanced by the textile industry in consultation with the Government of India in order to step up production. Therefore, it has also been decided by the Government of India to levy a cess on the stock of cloth held by the quota holders, wholesalers and importers so that all cloth may be sold in the market at a uniform rate. Following the principle, the stock of mill goods held by the quota holders, wholesalers and distributors in the State as on 20th January 1948 have been frozen.

Apart from the stock of mill goods held under the Control of the Deputy Commissioners in the State for emergent purposes, which is not in large quantity, there is a stock of 3,926 bales (one bale contains 1,500 yards approximately) of mill cloth held by the several wholesalers in the State. These goods are the products of Mysore, Minerva, Binny, Bombay, Ahmedabad, Sholapur, Mettur and A. D. Cotton Mills.

Most of the bales are available in Bangalore City. However, a portion of the stock has

been moved before 20th January 1948 to several distributing centres in the State for distribution towards December quota of cloth.

The stock of mill goods at various places in the State apart from the stock at Bangalore City were intended towards the quota of December to those places, except a stock of 32 bales available at Chikmagalur which was meant for November quota. But for the change in policy introduced by the Government of India another 1,400 bales of mill cloth would have been moved to several distributing centres in the State towards December quota leaving a balance of 1,583 bales in Bangalore to be distributed towards January quota of cloth. In fact, Purchase Authorities have been issued in respect of these 1,400 bales prior to 20th January 1948. For want of transport facilities, they are held up at Bangalore. Further, 3,000 bales of cloth are due from Bombay and Ahmedabad towards Mysore State quota, and they have been frozen in the respective places by the Government of India though most of the bales have been purchased by the State buyers.

The mill goods available in the State as detailed above, will be released for sale to the public after levying the cess on the stockists.

FOOD SITUATION IN MYSORE STATE

Report on the Food Situation in Mysore State for the fortnight ending 15th January 1948 :—

There was no rainfall during the fortnight. Paddy crop is being harvested. Threshing of ragi—the main millet, has not yet begun. There are no standing crops.

In view of the overall deficit, Government have decided that monopoly procurement and distribution of foodgrains in the State may be continued for the present. Rationing on a statutory basis is in vogue in 20 towns and cities, with a population of 1.32 millions in the State. It is proposed to withdraw statutory rationing in respect of 3 towns—Shimoga, Sagar and Bhadravati—and to bring them under informal rationing. 2.2 millions of the population are being supplied with foodgrains on informal rationing basis.

The following figures indicate the progress of local procurement of foodgrains during the period from 1st November 1947 to 15th January 1948 :—

<i>Commodity.</i>	<i>Quantity of procurement in tons.</i>
1. Paddy	... 32,407
2. Ragi	... 835
3. Jola	... 731
4. Wheat	.. 0'2
5. Other grains	... 22'6
Total	... 33,995'8

The following figures indicate the progress made in the procurement of the quotas under the basic plan :—

<i>Commodity and source.</i>	<i>Quota in tons</i>	<i>Progress in Kharif plan.</i>	<i>Progress in tons.</i>
1947-48.			
1. Rice—			
1. Coorg	... 5,781'222 (1946-47) 3,000'0 (1947-48)	47'8	
2. Overseas Imports	11,622'3 (1946-47) 9,750'0 (1947-48)	4,335'3	
3. Orissa	... 2,000'0	This has been delivered to Madras and exchanged for Madras rice.	4,052'8

<i>Commodity and source.</i>	<i>Quota in tons</i>	<i>Progress in Kharif plan.</i>	<i>Progress in tons.</i>
2. Millets—			1947-48.
1. Orissa	...	The allotment was surrendered.	
2. Overseas Imports.	3,450 (1946-47) 34,750 (1947-48)		3,419'5 17,153'3
3. Hyderabad	5,000		
<i>Rabi plan 1947-48 (May-April).</i>			
3. Oats —			
1. Calcutta	...	767	767
2. Karachi	...	233	233
4. Wheat—			
1. Sind	...	500	504
2. Overseas Imports	14,041		9,018'4

The import allotment for January 1948 has begun to flow into the State from Steamers which are discharging at the several ports.

The off-takcs in respect of foodgrains for December 1947 are as under :—

Rice	...	7,401 tons.
Millets	...	6,522 "
Wheat	...	2,144 "
Total	...	16,067 "

The low off-take under rice is due to the insufficient supply of rice in various deficit areas.

The procurement prices for all foodgrains have been slightly enhanced from 1st December 1947. In addition to the enhancement of the basic price of all foodgrains by Rs. 2 per palla Government have sanctioned a bonus of Re. 0.8-0 per palla of paddy till the end of March 1948 and Re. 1 per palla of other grains till the end of June 1948 to act as an incentive for quicker acquisitions.

In accordance with the decision of the Government of India, the restrictions on the export and import of pulses other than gram have been lifted. The export restrictions in respect of a number of food commodities have also been raised. Rice, wheat, ragi and jawar continue to be rationed commodities throughout the State. There has not been much increase in the prices of decontrolled food articles except in respect of sugar.

The food supply position in the State was generally discussed by the Representative Assembly and Legislative Council which met during December 1947 and January 1948, respectively, and there was a widespread demand for increase of scales of rations and higher purchase rates, if the scheme was to be continued.

Report for the fortnight ending 31st January 1948.—

There was no rainfall during the fortnight. The paddy crop is being harvested and the threshing of ragi has not yet begun. There are practically no standing crops.

In view of the overall deficit in the State, Government are continuing monopoly procurement and distribution of foodgrains for the present. Statutory rationing in respect of three towns—Sagar, Simoga and Bhadravati—has been substituted by informal rationing.

The following figures show the progress of local procurement of foodgrains from 1st November 1947 to 31st January 1948:—

		<i>Fig. in tons</i>
Paddy	...	53,523
Ragi	...	950
Jola	...	798
Wheat	...	0'2
Other grains	...	29'4
	Total	<u>55,300'6</u>

Receipts or exports under the Basic Plan—

<i>Commodity and source</i>	<i>Quota in tons Khariff Plan 47-48.</i>	<i>Progress in tons.</i>
1 Rice 1 Coorg	5,781'22 (46-47)	247'8
	3,000'00 (47-48)	395'5
2 Overseas	9,750'00 (47-49)	7,198'6
	imports.	347'0
3 Orissa	1,000'00	
2 Millets 1 Orissa		
2 Overseas	3,450'00 (46-47)	3,419'5
	imports.	
	34,750'00 (47-48)	22,914'8
3 Hyderabad	...	
3 Wheat Overseas	14,041'00	9,842'5
	imports	

The scale of rations have been enhanced from 8 ozs. to 10 ozs. and 11 ozs. from 1st February and the composition of rations is as noted below:—

	<i>Rice</i>	<i>Wheat or Millets</i>	<i>Millets</i>	<i>Total</i>
' A ' Class	7'0 ozs.	3 ozs.	...	10 ozs.
' B ' Class	4'2 "	1 "	5'8 ozs	11 "
Heavy Manual labour	4'2 "	1 "	8'8 "	14 "
Plantation labour	7'0 "	...	3 "	10 "

In accordance with the decision of the Government of India the restrictions on the export and import of pulses other than gram have been lifted. The export restrictions in respect of a number of food commodities have also been raised. Rice, wheat, ragi and jawar continue to be rationed commodities throughout the State. There has not been any noticeable increase in the prices of decontrolled articles except in respect of sugar, the price of which has been raised substantially.

Report for the Fortnight ended 15-2-1948

There was no rainfall during the fortnight. Harvesting of paddy has been completed. Threshing of ragi has begun. It is reported that the standing crops of paddy and sugarcane in some districts are in good condition.

In accordance with the gradual relaxation of food controls all millets, viz., ragi, jola and minor millets have been decontrolled with effect from 13th February 1948. The ban on the export of these foodgrains outside the State will however be continued. The distribution of these foodgrains will be continued till the end of March 1948 in order to avoid inconvenience to the public. Restrictions imposed on the import and export of gram have also been withdrawn.

The following figures show the progress of local procurement of foodgrains from 1st November 1947 to 15th February 1948:—

	<i>Figures (in tons)</i>
Paddy	...
Ragi	...
Jola	...
Wheat	...
Other grains	40
	<u>71,804</u>
	<u>1,180</u>
	<u>809</u>
	<u>0'2</u>
Total	<u>79,883'2</u>

Receipts or Exports under the Basic Plan.

Commodity and Source	Quota (in tons)	Progress (in tons)
<i>Khariff Plan 1947-48</i>		
I. Rice.—		
1. Coorg ...	5,781 (46-47)	2,478
	3,000 (47-48)	1,101.21
2. Overseas Imports	9,750 (47-48)	8,115.6
3. Orissa ...	1,000	499.2
II. Millets.—		
1. Orissa ...	...	...
2. Overseas Imports	3,450 (46-47)	3,419.5
	34,750 (47-48)	23,371.3
3. Hyderabad ...	...	...
III. Wheat.—		
Overseas Imports	1,4041	9,636.6

There is no change in the scale of rations. Statutory rationing in three cities and fourteen towns has been working satisfactorily.

In accordance with the decision of the Government of India the restrictions on the export and import of pulses including gram have been lifted. Millets, such as ragi, jola and minor millets have been decontrolled. Rice and wheat continue to be the only rationed commodities throughout the State. There has not been any noticeable increase in the prices of decontrolled articles other than millets. Ragi after decontrol is being sold at 20 to 25 per cent higher rates in retail.

Increased Food ration for "B" Class cardholders and for heavy manual labour

As a first step towards conserving stocks of foodgrains available with Government so as to enable the food distribution arrangement in the State being carried on satisfactorily till the coming in of the next harvest, the general scale of rations was reduced from 12 ozs. to 10 ozs. per head per day with effect from 25th June 1947, with the expectation that it might be possible to restore the scale of rations to the original level as soon as there was any improvement in the supply position.

The position, however, deteriorated greatly and as a consequence, Government were obliged to introduce a further cut in the general scale from 10 ozs. to 8 ozs. with effect from 1st October 1947, with the hope that it would be possible to enhance the scale of rations appreciably in view of the incoming of the new harvest.

At present, although the food position and prospects are not free from anxiety, Government feel that it is time that the scale of rations should be raised once again to the extent conditions permit. Government are accordingly pleased to direct that the scale of rations be

revised as hereunder, with effect from 1st February 1948:-

Class	Scale of rations per head per day			
	Rice	Wheat or Millets	Millets	Total
	Ozs.	Ozs.	Ozs.	Ozs.
" A " Class ...	7.0	3.0	...	10.0
" B " Class ...	4.2	1.0	5.8	11.0
Heavy Manual Labour.	4.2	1.0	8.8	14.0
Plantation Labour ...	7.0	...	3.0	10.0

(Children below 8 years of age will be allowed half the above scale of rations.)

It will thus be seen that the above revision has brought about an increase in the overall scale of rations in respect of "B" Class ration cardholders, viz., from 8 ozs. to 11 ozs. and in respect of "A" Class cardholders from 8 ozs. 10 ozs. respectively.

MONTHLY SURVEY OF BUSINESS CONDITIONS.

APRIL 1947

There was a perceptible improvement in commodity prices during the month under survey as compared with the previous month. The prices of avare, oils and oilseeds, arecanut, tamarind, ghee, salt, soapnut, and turmeric, were on an upward trend while the prices of horsegram, cocoanuts, copra, coriander, chillies, cardamoms, potatoes, cotton (raw), silk (raw), hides and skins (raw) suffered a decline.

The General Index Number of prices during the month of April 1947 was 401 as compared with 399 in March 1947 and 338 in April 1946.

The following statement furnishes details:—

Sl. No.	GROUPS	APRIL 1947.	MARCH 1947.	APRIL 1946
1	Food-grains and pulses	506	502	369
2	Oils and oil seeds	415	397	360
3	Other food articles	419	419	391
4	Textiles	211	229	268
5	Others	389	390	380
6	General Index Numbers	401	399	388

Appendix I of this survey shows the Index numbers of wholesale prices in Bangalore during April 1947 under the above main groups. The year 1914 is taken as the "base" year and the prices of that year are taken as 100 for purposes of calculating index numbers.

Cotton

Cotton Pressed.—The cotton ginning and pressing factories in the State pressed 1,208 bales of cotton of 400 lbs. each during April 1947 as compared with 637 bales in March 1947.

Consumption of Indian Cotton.—The following figures show the consumption of Indian cotton (both pressed and unpressed) by the mills in the State:—

	Bales of 400 lbs. each
Consumption in April 1947	6,032
Do in March 1947	6,140
Do in April 1946	5,462
Total consumption to date from 1st September 1946	47,257
Total consumption during the corresponding period of the previous year	54,609

The price of raw cotton per unit of 500 lbs. was Rs. 262-0-0 during April 1947 as compared with Rs. 268-5-4 in the previous month and Rs. 307-12-0 in the corresponding month of the previous year.

Cotton Manufactures

The following statement shows the weight of woven goods produced in the cotton mills in the State during April 1947, as compared with the previous month and the corresponding month of the previous year:—

....	Average of April for 3 years ending 1927 to 1929	April 1947	March 1947	April 1946	Percentage change (+ or -) as compared with		
					Average of April 1927-29	March 1947	April 1947
Mill-woven goods.—							
Lbs. (000)	507	1,167	1,253	1,090	+180.2	-6.8	+7.1
Yards(000)	1,564	4,401	4,186	4,005	+164.6	-6.0	+8.2

The following statement shows the monthly production of woven goods in the Mills in the State from 1941-42 to 1946-47 (Yards in thousands):—

Months	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48
April	8,408	4,087	4,108	4,288	4,299	4,006	4,195
May	2,815	4,210	4,844	2,885	4,129	4,747	
June	2,570	4,538	4,510	245	4,656	4,786	
July	4,259	4,796	4,777	3,425	4,966	4,795	
August	8,758	3,288	4,900	4,461	4,926	4,789	
September	4,133	8,089	4,731	4,005	4,888	4,899	
October	4,283	2,184	4,127	4,050	5,069	4,090	
November	4,203	4,136	4,415	4,342	4,961	4,417	
December	4,510	4,860	4,065	4,921	4,888	4,890	
January	4,178	4,255	3,857	4,150	4,697	4,424	
February	3,788	4,018	4,890	8,519	4,178	8,710	
March	8,992	4,896	4,696	8,998	4,895	4,401	
Total	45,886	47,895	52,785	48,579	56,179	58,285	

The total production of woven goods during the month of April 1947, was 4,134,863 yards as compared with 4,401,393 yards in the previous month and 4,005,176 yards in the corresponding month of the previous year. The production during the month under survey thus showed a decrease by 266,530 yards or 6·0 per cent as compared with March 1947 and an increase by 129,757 yards or 3·2 per cent as compared with April 1946.

The cotton cloth market was dull during the month as compared with the previous month. Supplies of mill cloth to the retailers were limited and the transactions were poor.

The following table shows the ex-mill prices of a few varieties of cloth during the month of April 1947:—

Sl. No.	Description of cloth		Rate per April 1947	Prices in Rs. a. p.		
1.	Dhoties—Mysore Mills (No. 5088)	...Pair of 8 yds.	5 0 6			
	Do " 8888	" "	4 6 0			
	Do " 71·8	" "	8 8 3			
	Do " 7477	" 7 " ds.	3 1 3			
2.	Shirtings—Mysore Mills 7721	Yard	0 6 0			
3.	Coating—Do (22 Range) ...	"	0 9 3			
4.	Long Cloth—Do 951	"	0 8 8			
5.	Towels—Do 188	Pair	1 8 0			
6.	Shirtings—Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills Co., Ltd., (Gold Standard—striped) ...	Yard	0 14 1			
6.	Shirtings—Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills Co., Ltd. (Gold Standard Check). ...	"	1 1 8			

Yarn

The following statement shows the quantity of yarn spun in the Mills in the State during the month of April 1947 as compared with March 1947 and April 1946:—

	April 1947	March 1947	April 1946	Percentage change (+ or -) as compared with	
				March 1947	April 1946
Yarn Lbs. (000)	2,191	2,943	2,020	2·5	+ 7·9

The total weight of yarn spun in the mills in the State during April 1947, was 2,191,197 lbs. as compared with 2,247,736 lbs. in March 1947 and 2,029,608 lbs. in April 1946. There was thus a decrease in production by 56,539 lbs. or 2·5 per cent as compared with March 1947 and an increase by 161,509 lbs. or 7·9 per cent as compared with April 1946. The wholesale price of yarn of counts 20^e per bundle of 10 lbs. during April 1947 was Rs. 11-11-0.

Sugar

The total quantity of sugar produced in the State during the month of April 1947 was 418 tons as compared with 2,400 tons during March 1947.

Gold

The total quantity of fine gold produced in the State during April 1947 was 15,540 ozs., and the value of the same was estimated at Rs. 41,75,520 as compared with 14,029 ozs. of the estimated value of Rs. 38,46,297 produced during March 1947.

Chemicals

The following table shows the production of chemicals during April 1947 as compared with March 1947:—

Description of Chemicals	April 1947		March 1947	
	Tons	Cwt.	Tons	Cwt.
Sulphuric Acid (non-fuming)	499	16	162	5
Do (fuming)	...	...	...	...
Ammonium Sulphate (Neutral)	250	12	275	10
Do (Acid)	...	...	...	...
Hydrochloric Acid (Ordinary)	...	5	1	1
Nitric Acid (" do ")	7	0	8	10
Aluminium Sulphate	18	18	11	19
Copper Sulphate	70	11	81	10
Ferrous Sulphate	...	...	...	...
Magnesium Sulphate	4	...	2	12
Alum	...	...	1	0

Alcohol

There was no production of absolute alcohol during the month under survey.

Glass and Enamelware

The value of production of glass and enamelware during the month of April 1947 as compared with previous month was as follows:—

	April 1947 Rs.	March 1947 Rs.
Glassware	44,900	36,600
Enamelware	...	Section closed for shortage of coal.

Silk

The silk market was dull and depressed in the beginning of the month. Towards the last part of the month, however, there was a steady rise in the prices of all grades of silk, though the demand continued to be slack. Prospects of improvement were fair in view of the increased rates quoted for Chinese imported silk.

Industrial and Commercial Enquiries

The number of industrial and commercial enquiries received and dealt with by the Industries Department during the month under survey was 20 as compared with 30 during the previous month. These enquiries were received as usual from the mercantile bodies from both within and without the State and the information sought for by them was furnished to them directly or through the Directors of Industries of Provinces or States concerned. Among the more important of the enquiries received and dealt with during the month, mention may be made of the following :—

1. Wood Distillation Industry in Mysore.
2. Burning of Lime-stone and preparation of Hydrated Lime.
3. Manufacture of Denatured Spirits and Alcohol.
4. Supplies of Raw Silk in China.
5. Manufacture of Clay and wooden toys, fruits and dolls.

Joint-Stock Companies

Appendix II of this survey furnishes particulars of Joint-Stock Companies incorporated in Mysore and registered during the month of April

1947. It is seen therefrom that 6 Joint-Stock Companies were registered in Mysore during the month with a total authorised capital of Rs. 14,40,000 of which a sum of Rs. 1,09,800 was subscribed and paid up.

No new foreign company established a place of business in the State to file the documents required by section 277 of the Mysore Companies Act during the month under survey.

Merchandise and Mineral Traffic of the Mysore State Railway

The total weight of merchandise and mineral traffic carried by rail during the month of April 1947 was 1,910,330 Railway maunds as compared with 1,752,130 Railway maunds during the previous month and 1,627,203 Railway maunds during the corresponding month of the previous year.

The earning of the Mysore State Railway during the month under survey amounted to Rs. 16,31,197 as compared with Rs. 20,63,522 during the previous month and Rs. 17,88,833 during the corresponding month of the previous year.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the index numbers of wholesale prices in Bangalore for the month of April 1947.

No.	Names of articles	Trade description	Rate per	Standard price in 1914	Per cent	Price in April 1947	Ratio
	Food-grains and Pulses						
1	Rice	Delta, imported	100 seers	15 8 0	100	82 9 4	210
2	Paddy	Coimbatore sannas	640 "	86 0 0	100	No sale.	...
3	Ragi	Black and Red varieties	640 "	86 0 0	100	104 9 0	290
4	Dhal	Turdhali, imported	100 "	16 8 0	100	99 0 0	600
5	Javaree	Ordinary variety	100 "	8 0 0	100	15 9 0	195
6	Ballar or Avare	Pulses, locally grown	100 "	7 4 0	100	93 4 0	1,286
7	Horsegram	Ordinary variety, local	100 "	7 0 0	100	41 8 0	598
8	Bengalgram	Imported from Northern India	100 "	18 0 0	100	44 8 0	871
	Total				800		3,645
	Average						606
	Oils and oil seeds						
1	Sweet oil	Expeller oils	25 lbs.	5 8 0	100	17 8 0	818
2	Castor oil	Do do	25 "	4 8 0	100	20 0 0	444
3	Coronanut oil	Cochin white	25 "	7 8 0	100	26 5 5	551
4	Kerosene oil	White—B. O. C. or Sooony	2 tins	4 10 0	100	9 8 6	206
5	Cotton seeds	Ex-ginning factories	94 lbs.	0 18 0	100	4 0 0	533
6	Castor seeds	Ordinary variety, local	255 seers	23 0 0	100	101 2 0	440
7	Til seed	Do do	255 "	36 0 0	100	171 14 0	477
8	Huchellu	Do do	255 "	19 0 0	100	90 0 0	474
9	Honge	Do do	255 "	14 8 0	100	75 0 0	517
10	Groundnut	Unshelled, local	910 "	8 0 0	100	81 8 0	994
	Total				1,000		4,149
	Average						416

No.	Names of articles	Trade description	Rate per	Standard price in 1914	Per cent	Price in April 1947	Ratio
	Other food articles.						
1	Brown sugar	Yellowish	28 lbs.	Rs. a. p. 2 0 0	100	Rs. a. p. 8 8 0	495
2	Jaggery	Bangalore cubes	28	1 14 0	100	7 7 0	897
3	Cocoanuts	Assorted sizes	No. 1,000	44 0 0	100	828 12 0	747
4	Copra	Dried and ripe	25 lbs.	6 4 0	100	82 4 0	516
5	Flour, wheat	Imported from Calcutta and Bombay	196	14 9 0	100	20 14 9	144
6	Arecanut	Superior, Palghat varieties	25 "	9 8 0	100	50 8 4	592
7	Tamarind	Husked and 50 per cent cleaned	210 "	8 8 0	100	87 12 0	444
8	Coriander	Local	80 local measures.	4 8 0	100	12 9 7	260
9	Chillies	Local and also imported from Madras Presidency.	26 lbs.	2 10 0	100	20 8 0	781
10	Coffee	Nilgiris parchment	28	8 8 0	100	88 1 4	889
11	Pepper	Coorg and Malabar	25 "	10 0 0	100	24 0 0	240
12	Cardamoms	Unbleached Saklespur	24 "	42 6 0	100	120 10 0	284
13	Potatoes	Assorted sizes, local	31 mds. of 82 lbs.	28 0 0	100	156 4 0	558
14	Ghee	Ordinary quality	264 lbs.	16 0 0	100	57 12 0	861
15	Salt	Large crystals—Bombay	80 seera	4 8 0	100	8 8 2	181
	Total				1,500		6,279
	Average						419
	Textiles.						
1	Yarn	Grey—20° local	10 lbs.	5 4 0	100	11 11 0	282
2	Cotton, raw	Machino-ginned—long staple	500 "	158 0 0	100	262 0 0	166
3	Wool, raw	Mixed live	25 "	5 0 0	100	12 18 9	257
4	Silk, raw	Indigenous—charaka reeled	lb.	7 14 0	100	14 4 0	181
5	Piecegoods (Cotton, Indian) Dhooties	Grey—average of 38"×4 yds. wg. 40 tolas and 44"×7 yds. wg., 41 tolas.	Do	1 1 6	100	2 8 0	239
	Piecegoods (Foreign) II. K. shirtings.	34"×407 yds. wg. 8½ lbs. imported.	Do	1 2 6	100	...	...
	Total				600		1,055
	Average						211
	Others.						
1	Copper	Sheets	Cwt.	57 0 0	100	107 0 0	188
2	Brass or yellow metal	Do	"	54 0 0	100	102 0 0	189
3	Hides—cow	Raw, local	1 lb "	1 0 0	100	2 18 0	281
4	Bran	Bombay	140 lbs.	6 0 0	100	16 0 0	267
5	Soapnut	Malnad	264 "	2 12 0	100	12 0 0	486
6	Bees wax	Local	25 "	17 0 0	100	50 0 0	294
7	Turmeric	Imported	26 "	4 8 0	100	14 0 0	811
8	Skins—goats and sheep	Local, raw	No. 100	90 0 0	100	225 0 0	250
9	Bricks	Wire-cut burnt, local	" 1,000	19 0 0	100	105 0 0	553
10	Tiles	Mangalore pattern, local	" 1,000	39 0 0	100	180 0 0	888
11	Cast iron	Local	25 lbs.	6 12 0	100	35 0 0	619
12	Tobacco	Raw—Cholambadi and Bettadapur	gross	7 6 0	100	45 0 0	610
13	Matches (Indian)	Safety, large size	C.ft.	0 18 0	100	6 4 0	769
14	Teak, timber	Mysore logs	Ton	2 10 0	100	10 0 0	881
15	Fuel (Casuarina)	Unsplit		6 12 0	100	81 0 0	459
	Total				1,500		5,840
	Average						889

ABSTRACT.

Item No.	Main heads	Items in each of the main heads	Standard Index No.	April 1947	Ratio	General Index No.
1	Food-grains and pulses.	8	800	8,545	506	
2	Oils and Oil seeds	10	1,000	4,149	415	
3	Other food articles	15	1,500	6,279	419	
4	Textiles	6	600	1,055	211	
5	Others	15	1,500	5,840	389	401
		

APPENDIX II.

Detailed statement showing particulars of Joint-Stock Companies incorporated in Mysore and registered in the month of May 1947.

Companies limited by shares :—

Number	Class and Name	Names of Agents, and Secretaries, etc., and Situation of the Registered office	Objects	Capital		Paid-up
				Authorised	Subscribed	
	III. Trading and Manufacturing— (c) Chemical and Allied trades.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1*	Mysore Alkali and Chemicals, Ltd.	Managing Agents, Associated Mysore Industries, Ltd., Sri Krishna Building, Avenue Road Bangalore City.	To manufacture and deal in all kinds of chemicals and pharmaceuticals.	50,00,000	1,05,000	1,05,000
2*	Mysore Scientific Fertilisers Co., Ltd.	Managing Agents, Mr. M. V. Padmanabhan of the firms of Messrs. Padmanabhan Rangaswamy & Co., 48, Silver Jubilee Park Road, Bangalore City.	To manufacture and deal in Chemical fertilisers and all by-products.	1,00,000	1,750	1,750
	(L) Agencies (including Managing Agent Companies).					
3*	Muvajo & Co., Ltd.	Director, Mr. P. O. Narjis, Sri Ram Bagh, Basavangudi, Bangalore City.	To act as Managing Agents, Secretaries, Treasurers, etc.	20,000	15,000	15,000
4*	V. N. Velloo & Co., (Mysore) Ltd.	Director, Mr. V. N. Velloo, 66, Rangavilas, Gaudhingar, Bangalore City.	To carry on the business of the Agents and Secretaries of all kind of agency commission business.	1,000	1,000	1,000
	V. Tea and other planting Companies.					
5*	Coffee and Tea Estate of Kalasa, Ltd.	Managing Agents, V. N. Velloo & Co., 66, Gandinagar, Bangalore City.	To carry on the business of planters and cultivators of coffee, tea, etc.	6,00,000	27,000	27,000
	X. Hotels, Theatres and Entertainments.					
6*	Union Theaters, Ltd.	Director, M. R. Dan, Cbitaldrug.	Manufacturing, producing and exhibiting of cinematograph films, etc.	2,60,000	65,000	65,000
			Total ...	7,71,000	2,14,750	2,14,750

*Private Companies.

MAY 1947

During the month under survey, there was a further increase in commodity prices as compared with the previous month. The prices of Ballar or Avere, Cocoanut oil, Castor seeds, Till seeds Ground-nut, Potatoes, Ghees, Silk (raw) Bran, Turmeric, Skins (raw) Cast Iron, advanced while prices of Horse Gram, Bengal Gram, Sweet oil, Castor oil, Cocoanuts, Copra, Areca-nuts, Tamarind, Coriander, Chillies, Cardamom, and Hides (raw) decreased as compared with the previous month.

2. The General Index Number of prices during the month of May 1947, was 404 as compared with 401 in April 1947, and 360 in May 1946. The following statement furnishes details :—

Sl. No.	GROUPS	MAY	APR.	MAY	Average of May for three years ending 1927 to 1929	May 1947	April 1947	May 1946	Percentage enhancement (+ or -) as compared with		
		1947.	1947.	1946.					Average of May 1927-29	April 1947	May 1946
1	Foodgrains and pulses	... 487	... 506	... 430							
2	Oils and oil seeds	... 415	... 415	... 346							
3	Other food articles	... 405	... 419	... 466							
4	Textiles	... 216	... 211	... 282							
5	Others	... 406	... 389	... 357							
6	General Index Numbers	... 404	... 401	... 360							

3. Appendix I of the Survey shows the Index Numbers of wholesale prices in Bangalore during May 1947 under the above main groups. The year 1914 is taken as the base year and the prices of that year are taken as 100 for purposes of calculating index numbers.

Cotton

Cotton Pressed.—The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories in the State pressed 3,757 bales of cotton of 400 lbs. each during the month of May 1947 as compared with 1,208 bales in April 1947.

Consumption of Indian Cotton.—The following figures show the consumption of Indian cotton (both pressed and un-pressed) by the Mills in the State :—

Particulars.	Bales of 400 lbs. each.		
	Consumption in May 1947	Do in April 1947	Do in May 1946
Total consumption to date from 1st September 1947 6,408	... 6,082
Total consumption during the corresponding period of the previous year 6,082	... 6,082

The price of raw cotton per unit of 500 lbs. was Rs. 255-12-0 during May 1947 as compared with Rs. 262-0-0 during April 1947 and Rs. 302-8-0 during May 1946.

Cotton Manufactures

The following statement shows the weight of woven goods produced in the Cotton Mills in the State during May 1947 as compared with the previous month and the corresponding month of the previous year :—

	Mill-woven goods.—	Lbs. (000)	Yards (000)	May 1947	April 1947	May 1946	Percentage enhancement (+ or -) as compared with			
							Average of May 1927-29	May 1947	April 1947	May 1946
		547	1,746	1,832	1,167	1,268	+140·9	+14·1	+ 5·0	-1·8

The following statement shows the monthly production of woven goods in the Mills in the State since 1941-42 to 1946-47 (yards in thousands) :—

Months	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48
April	... 3,403	4,037	4,108	4,288	2,929	4,005	4,185
May	... 2,815	4,210	4,844	2,885	4,129	4,747	4,686
June	... 2,570	4,588	4,510	245	4,556	4,736	..
July	... 4,259	4,796	4,777	3,425	4,966	4,785	..
August	... 8,768	8,288	4,900	4,461	4,926	4,789	..
Septem- ber.	4,198	8,089	4,781	4,005	4,925	4,899	..
October	... 4,288	2,184	4,127	4,050	5,089	4,090	..
November	4,202	4,185	4,415	4,842	4,961	4,417	..
December	4,510	4,680	4,065	4,921	4,838	4,890	..
January	4,178	4,255	8,887	4,150	4,697	4,424	..
February	8,788	4,018	4,820	8,519	4,178	8,710	..
March	8,992	4,295	4,686	8,998	4,695	4,401	..
Total	45,886	47,895	52,786	43,579	56,179	58,233	..

The total production of woven goods during the month of May 1947 was 4,685,758 yards as compared with 4,134,863 yards in the previous month and 4,746,838 yards in the corresponding month of the previous year. The production during the month under survey thus showed an increase by 550,895 yards or 13·2 per cent as compared with April 1947 and a decreased by 61,080 yards or 1·3 per cent as compared with May 1946.

The Cotton Cloth supply position continued to be acute. The demand for the Mill Cloth was heavy. Transactions were poor. Prices remained steady.

The following table shows the ex-mill prices of a few varieties of cloth during the month under survey :—

Description of cloth. Unit.	Prices.
Dhoties—Mysore Mills. (No. 5088) pair of 8 yards.	Rs. s. p. 5 0 6
Dhoties—Mysore Mills, (No. 8888) pair of 8 yards.	4 0 0
Dhoties—Mysore Mills, (No. 7178) pair of 8 yards.	3 8 8
Dhoties—Mysore Mills, (No. 7777) pair of 7 yards.	3 8 8
Shirtings—Mysore Mills, (No. 7721) per yard.	0 6 8
Coating—Mysore Mills, 22 Range per yard.	0 8 0 } to 0 9 2 }
Longcloth—Mysore Mills, (No. 954) per yard.	0 8 8
Towels—Mysore Mills, (No. 188) per yard	1 8 0
Shirting—Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills Co., Ltd., :—	
Gold standard striped yard	0 14 8
Do Check yard	1 1 8 } to 1 7 7 }

Yarn

The following statement shows the quantity of yarn spun in the Mills in the State during the month of May 1947 :—

Yarn	May 1947	Apl. 1947	May 1946	Percentage change (+ or -) as compared with	
				Apl. 1947	May 1946
Yarn Lbs. (000).	2,478	2,191	2,282	+12·9	+2·4

The total weight of yarn spun in the Mills in the State during May 1947 was 2,473,122 lbs. as compared with 2,191,197 lbs. in April 1947 and 2,281,836 lbs. in May 1946. There was thus an increase in production by 281,925 lbs. or 12·9 per cent as compared with the previous month and by 191,280 lbs. or 8·4 per cent as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year. The wholesale price of yarn of counts 20* per bundle of 10 lbs. during May 1947 was Rs. 11-11-0.

Sugar

There was no production of sugar in the State during the month of May.

Gold

The total quantity of fine gold produced in the State during the month under survey was 14,666 ozs. and the value of the same was estimated at Rs. 43,99,800 as compared with 15,540 ozs., of the estimated value of Rs. 44,75,520 produced during the previous month.

Chemicals

The following table shows the production of chemicals during the month of May 1947 :—

Description of chemicals	May 1947		Apl. 1947	
	Tons	Cwts.	Tons	Cwts.
Sulphuric Acid (non-fuming)	... 170	10	499	16
Do (fuming)	... 832	8	250	12
Ammonium Sulphate (neutral)	... 60	2	18	18
Do (acid)	... 42	6	70	11
Hydrochloric Acid (ordinary)	... 8	19	7	13
Nitric Acid (")	... 60	2	18	18
Aluminium Sulphate	... 42	6	70	11
Copper Sulphate	... 4	10	4	0
Ferrous Sulphate	... 1	8	...	...
Magnesium Sulphate				
Alum				

Alcohol

There was no production of alcohol in the State during the month of May 1947.

Glass and Enamelware

The value of production of glass and enamelware during the month of May 1947 as compared with April 1947 was as follows :—

Glassware Enamelware	May 1947	Apl. 1947
	Rs.	Rs.
	82,100	44,300
... Section closed for shortage of coal.		

Silk

Mysore Charaka Silk.—The improvement in the condition of silk market which was noticed in the beginning of the month suffered a set back towards the latter half of the month owing to the slackness in demand. Fresh supplies were limited. The rates were unsteady and ranged from Rs. 14 to Rs. 19 per lb. during the month.

Kashmir Silks.—No fresh supplies were received and no sales were reported.

Spun Silk.—There was a slight improvement in demand consequent on the approach of the marriage season. Prices remained more or less steady.

Industrial and Commercial Enquiries

The number of Industrial and Commercial enquiries received and dealt with by the Department during the month under survey was 10 as compared with 20 during the previous month. These enquiries were received as usual from the merchantile bodies from both within and outside the State and the information sought for by them was furnished directly or through the Directors of Industries of Provinces or States concerned. Among the more important of the enquiries received and dealt with during the month, mention may be made of the following.—

1. Supply of Mysore Sandalwood and Sandalwood Oil.
2. Supply of Grinding machines.
3. Organisation of Fire and general Insurance.

4. Manufacture of Glue.
5. Sale of Mysore products in Burma.

Joint-Stock Companies

Appendix II of this Survey furnishes particulars of Joint-Stock Companies incorporated and Registered during the month of May 1947. It is seen therefrom that six Joint-Stock Companies were registered in Mysore during the month of May 1947 with a total Authorised Capital of Rs. 57,71,000 of which a sum of Rs. 2,14,750 was subscribed and paid up.

No new foreign Company established a place of business in the State to file the documents required by section 277 of the Mysore Companies Act during the month under survey.

Merchandise and Mineral Traffic of the Mysore State Railway

The total weight of Merchandise and Mineral Traffic carried by rail during the month of May 1947 was 1,602,894 Railway maunds as compared with 1,910,330 Railway maunds during the previous month and 2,136,288 Railway maunds during the corresponding month of the previous year.

The earnings of the Mysore State Railway during the month under survey amounted to Rs. 19,53,284 as compared with Rs. 16,21,197 during the previous month and Rs. 17,34,805 during the corresponding month of the previous year.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the index numbers of wholesale prices in Bangalore for the month of May 1947.

No.	Names of articles	Trade description	Rate per	Standard price in 1914	Per cent	Price in May 1947	Ratio
1	Rice	Delta, imported	100 seers	Rs. a. p.	100	Rs. a. p.	210
2	Paddy	Coimbatore sanna	610 "	86 0 0	100	No sales	
3	Ragi	Black and red varieties	610 "	56 0 0	100	104 9 0	290
4	Dhal	Turdhali, imported	100 "	16 8 0	100	79 0 0	479
5	Javaree	Ordinary variety	100 "	8 0 0	100	15 9 0	195
6	Ballar or avare	Pulses locally grown	100 "	7 1 0	100	93 0 0	1,366
7	Horsegram	Ordinary variety, local	100 "	7 0 0	100	87 12 10	549
8	Bengalgram	Imported from Northern India	100 "	12 0 0	100	39 3 2	827
Total					800		8,407
Average							487

APPENDIX I—concl'd.

No.	Names of articles	Trade description	Rate per	Standard price in 1914	Per cent	Price in May 1947	Ratio
	Oils and oil seeds.						
1	Sweet oil	Expeller oils	25 lbs.	Rs. 5 8 0	100	Rs. 16 12 7	305
2	Castor oil	Do do	28 "	4 8 0	100	19 9 7	435
3	Coconut oil	Cochin white	25 "	7 8 0	100	27 2 8	362
4	Kerosene oil	White—B. O. C. or Socouy	2 tins	4 10 0	100	9 8 8	106
5	Cotton seeds	Ex-ginning factories	24 lbs.	0 12 0	100	4 0 0	538
6	Castor seeds	Ordinary variety, local	255 seers	23 0 0	100	111 0 0	483
7	Til seed	Do do	255 "	36 0 0	100	202 0 0	561
8	Huchellu	Do do	255 "	19 0 0	100	90 0 0	474
9	Honge	Do do	255 "	14 8 0	100	75 0 0	517
10	Groundnut	Unshelled, local	210 "	8 0 0	100	88 0 0	475
	Total				1,000		4,351
	Average						435
	Other food articles						
1	Brown sugar	Yellowish	28 lbs.	2 0 0	100	8 8 0	425
2	Jaggery	Bangalore cubes	28 "	1 14 0	100	7 7 0	397
3	Cocoanuts	Assorted sizes	No. 1,000	44 0 0	100	284 0 0	645
4	Copra	Dried and ripe	25 lbs.	6 4 0	100	32 0 0	513
5	Flour, wheat	Imported from Calcutta and Bombay.	196 "	14 9 0	100	20 14 9	144
6	Arecanut	Superior, Paithan varieties	25 "	9 8 0	100	41 10 8	489
7	Tamarind	Husked and 50 per cent cleaned	210 "	8 8 0	100	34 8 2	402
8	Coriander	Local	80 local measures.	4 8 0	100	9 18 5	919
9	Chillies	Local and also imported from Madras Presidency.	26 lbs.	2 10 0	100	20 0 0	782
10	Coffee	Nilgiri parchment	28 "	8 8 0	100	88 1 4	889
11	Pepper	Coorg and Malabar	26 "	10 0 0	100	24 0 0	240
12	Cardamoms	Unbleached—Saklespur	24 "	42 8 0	100	120 0 0	582
13	Potatoes	Assorted sizes, local	81 mds. of 82 lbs.	28 0 0	100	173 8 0	620
14	Ghee	Ordinary quality	261 lbs.	16 0 0	100	66 0 0	413
15	Salt	Large crystals—Bombay	80 seers	4 8 0	100	8 8 2	181
	Total				1,500		6,070
	Average						405
	Textiles.						
1	Yarn	Grey—20's, local	10 lbs.	5 4 0	100	11 11 0	298
2	Cotton, raw	Machiné-ginned—long staple	500 "	158 0 0	100	225 12 0	162
3	Wool, raw	Mixed live	25 "	5 0 0	100	12 18 9	257
4	Silk, raw	Indigenous—Charaka reeled	lb. "	7 14 0	100	16 8 0	210
5	Piece-goods (Cotton, Indian, Dhoties.)	Grey—average of 38" x 4 yds. wg. tolas and 44" x 7 yds. wg. 48 tolas.	40 lb.	1 1 6	100	2 8 0	229
6	Piecesgoods (Foreign) H. K. Shirtings.	34" x 40 yds. wg. 8½ lbs. imported	lb.	1 2 6	100	...	...
	Total				600		1,080
	Average						216
	Others.						
1	Copper	Sheets	Cwt.	57 0 0	100	107 0 0	188
2	Brass or yellow metal	Do	Do	54 0 0	100	102 0 0	189
3	Hides—cow	Raw, local.	4½ lbs.	1 0 0	100	2 7 5	246
4	Bran	Bombay	140 "	6 0 0	100	17 5 0	288
5	Soapnut	Malnad	26½ "	2 12 0	100	12 0 0	496
6	Bees wax	Local	25 "	17 0 0	100	50 0 0	294
7	Turmeric	Imported	26 "	4 8 0	100	15 0 0	342
8	Skins—Goats and sheep	Local, raw	No. 100	90 0 0	100	245 6 10	278
9	Bricks	Wire-cut, burnt, local	" 1,000	19 0 0	100	105 0 0	568
10	Tiles	Mangalore pattern, local	" 1,000	89 0 0	100	180 0 0	898
11	Cast Iron	Local	Cwt.	6 12 0	100	50 0 0	741
12	Tobacco	Raw—Cholambadi and Bettadapur	25 lbs.	7 6 0	100	45 0 0	610
13	Matches (Indian)	Safety, large size	Gross	9 18 0	100	6 4 0	761
14	Teak, timber	Mysore logs	C.ft.	2 10 0	100	10 0 0	589
15	Fuel (Casuarina)	Unsplit	Ton	6 12 0	100	81 0 0	459
	Total				1,500		6,086
	Average						406

ABSTRACT.

Item No	Main heads	Items in each of the main heads	Standard Index No	May 1947	Ratio	General Index Number
1	Food-grains and pulses	8	800	8,407	487	
2	Oils and oil seeds	10	1,000	4,851	436	
3	Other food articles	15	1,500	6,070	405	
4	Textiles	5	600	1,080	216	
5	Others	15	1,500	6,084	406	
				20,996	404	
						404

APPENDIX II

Detailed statement showing particulars of Joint-Stock Companies, in Mysore and Registered in the month of April 1947

Companies Limited by Shares.—

No	Class and Name	Name of Agents Secretaries, etc., and Situation of the Registered Office	Objects	Capital		Paid-up				
				Authorised	Subscribed					
III Trading and Manufacturing										
(a) Agencies (including Managing Agents, Companies)										
1*	Cine Agencies (India), Ltd	Mg Agent Mr V Srinivasan, 174-A VI Cross Road, Gandhinagar, Bangalore City	To act as Managing Agents, Secretaries, Treasurers	Rs 20,000	Rs 600	Rs 600				
2*	Hindustan Agencies, Ltd	Director, Mr G V Baj Pai, K G F, Bowringpet.	To act as Managing Agents, Brokers, dealers, etc	1,00,000	200	200				
3*	Mysore Agencies Ltd	Mg Director, Mr S N Ramakrishna Rao, 899, Avenue Road, Bangalore City	To undertake all kinds of agency business	2,00,000	58,000	58,000				
(a) Others										
4*	Mysore, Bombay Traders, Ltd	Director, Mr Y N Murthy, Harihar	General Trading	20,000	6,000	6,000				
IV. Mills and Press										
(a) Cotton Mills										
5*	Ledwas, Ltd	Director, Mr Nagooza Ledwas, 803-A Harihar Town	To purchase and erect plant and Machinery for the purpose of ginning, pressing, spinning, dyeing, printing yarns, bleaching clothes	1,00,000	10,000	10,000				
6*	Mysore Oil and Cotton Co., Ltd	Director, Mr H. C. Ramaswamy, L S E (Hons) Asiatic Buildings, Kempegowda Road, Bangalore City	Extracting oil from oil seeds and carry on the business of spinning and weaving of cotton, silk jute, etc	10,00,000	25,000	25,000				
			Total ..	14,40,000	1,09,800	1,09,800				

* Private Company

**WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBER FOR BANGALORE CITY
FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1948.**

A fall of 0·5 Points.

The working class Cost of Living Index Number for Bangalore City for the month of January 1948, works up to 272·5 points, which is lower than the previous month's figure by 5 points.

The Index Number of the Food group, as compared with the previous month, declined by 1·3 points to 292·8, owing to a fall in the prices of Jaggery, Ghee, Onions, Vegetables, Gingelly, oil, Ccoconut Chillies Coriander and garlic.

An increase in the price of the castor oil resulted in the rise of the index number of Fuel and Lighting group by 2·3 points to 227·4 points.

The Index Number of the Miscellaneous group rose by 1 point to 312·8 as a result of increase in the price of supari.

The Index Number of House Rent and Clothing groups remained constant.

(Average prices from July 1935 to June 1936 = 100).

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Average prices per unit of quantity						Index Numbers	
			Year ended June 1947	December 1947	January 1948	Year ended June 1947	December 1947	January 1948	December 1947	January 1948
<i>Food.—</i>										
Raw Rice	... Seer (Msr.) ...	14·0	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	212	212
Boiled Rice	... , " ...	22·6	0 2 2	0 4 7	0 4 7	0 2 8	0 4 7	0 4 7	204	204
Ragi	... , " ...	6·6	0 1 1	0 2 8	0 0 0	0 2 8	0 2 8	0 2 8	246	246
Blackgram Dhal	... , " ...	0·7	0 8 1	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	259	259
Tur Dhal	... , " ...	3·4	0 2 8	0 10 8	0 10 8	0 10 8	0 10 8	0 10 8	400	400
Bengalgram Dhal	... , " ...	1·4	0 2 11	0 6 9	0 6 9	0 6 9	0 6 9	0 6 9	231	231
Aware Dhal	... , " ...	0·6	0 2 7	0 14 10	0 15 11	0 15 11	0 15 11	0 15 11	574	616
Greengram	... , " ...	1·2	0 2 0	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 7 6	375	375
Sugar	... Seer Wt. ...	1·9	0 1 4	0 2 9	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6	206	463
Jaggery	... Viss	1·9	0 3 6	0 11 10	0 10 6	0 10 6	0 10 6	0 10 6	338	300
Coffee seeds	... Seer Wt. ...	1·4	0 3 11	0 13 2	0 14 5	0 14 5	0 14 5	0 14 5	336	870
Meat	... 21 lbs. Wt. ...	7·2	0 7 0	0 0 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	457	457
Curds	... Seer Msr. ...	1·9	0 1 7	0 6 0	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6	379	379
Milk	... , " ...	6·1	0 3 7	0 8 0	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 0 8	223	233
Ghee	... , " Wt. ...	2·7	0 6 0	1 4 2	0 14 10	0 14 10	0 14 10	0 14 10	336	247
Onions	... Viss	1·0	0 1 3	0 11 2	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 0 8	893	693
Vegetables	... , " ...	5·6	0 2 6	0 9 7	0 0 9	0 0 9	0 0 9	0 0 9	383	367
Fruits	... Doz. ...	0·9	0 2 0	0 0 5	0 1 0	0 0 5	0 1 0	0 0 5	254	267
Gingelly oil	... Seer Wt. ...	2·5	0 2 0	0 0 8	0 4 0	0 0 8	0 4 0	0 0 8	417	413
Groundnut oil	... , " Wt. ...	0·4	0 1 8	0 0 7	0 2 0	0 0 7	0 2 0	0 0 7	430	430
Salt	... , " Msr. ...	1·1	0 1 3	0 1 7	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 1	127	127
Cocoanut	... Each	1·0	0 1 0	0 4 3	0 0 3	0 0 3	0 0 3	0 0 3	425	383
Tamarind	... Viss	0·9	0 3 3	0 12 11	0 15 7	0 15 7	0 15 7	0 15 7	397	479
Chillies	... , " ...	2·0	0 7 4	2 6 5	2 3 0	2 3 0	2 3 0	2 3 0	524	477
Coriander	... Seer Msr. ...	1·3	0 1 5	0 5 0	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	858	818
Garlic	... , " Wt. ...	0·7	2 0 0	0 9 6	0 0 7	0 0 7	0 0 7	0 0 7	475	350
Wheat Flour	... , " Wt. ...	1·4	0 0 8	0 1 1	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 1	163	238
Soji	... , " Msr. ...	1·8	0 2 5	0 7 6	0 0 7	0 0 7	0 0 7	0 0 7	810	310
Ready made coffee	... Cup	6·3	0 0 6	0 1 6	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 1	300	300
Total	...	100·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Index Number of All Food Articles			...	...	...	...	...	294·1	292·8	

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Average prices per unit of quantity			Index Numbers	
			Year ended June 1946	December 1947	January 1948	December 1947	January 1948
Fuel and Lighting.—							
Firewood ..	Maund ..	72·0	0 2 6 0 5 4 0 5 4	213	218		
Castor Oil ..	Seer Wt....	7·7	0 1 11 0 8 9 0 9 4	457	487		
Kerosene Oil ..	Bottle ..	16·0	0 2 1 0 3 5 0 3 5	164	164		
Match Boxes ..	Dozen ..	4·3	0 2 6 0 6 0 0 6 0	240	240		
Total ..		100·0	...	...	...	...	...
Index Number—Fuel and Lighting							
Clothing.—							
Dhoties ..	Pair of 8 yds ..	14·6	2 0 9 3 13 11 3 13 11	189	189		
Coating ..	Yard ..	22·5	0 5 6 0 10 9 0 10 9	195	195		
Shirting ..	.. ..	21·5	0 4 0 0 7 6 0 7 6	188	188		
Cloth for pyjamas, etc.	.. ..	3·0	0 4 0 0 10 1 0 10 1	252	252		
Sarees ..	Each ..	22·4	3 0 0 8 7 0 8 7 0	281	281		
Cloth for jackets, etc.	Yard ..	16·0	0 5 0 1 2 0 1 2 0	360	360		
Total ..		100·0	...	...	...	...	...
Index Number—Clothing							
House Rent.—							
House rent ..	...	100·0	0 2 10 3 2 10 3 2 10	100	100		
Total ..		100·0	...	...	...	...	...
Index Number—House Rent							
Miscellaneous.—							
Shaving ..	1 shave ..	13·0	0 1 0 0 2 0 0 2 0	200	200		
Washing soap ..	1 Bar ..	17·5	0 4 0 1 4 0 1 4 0	500	500		
Supari ..	Seer Wt.	8·4	0 3 6 1 6 4 1 6 5	638	640		
Beedi ..	Bundle of 25 ..	11·2	0 1 0 0 2 0 0 2 0	200	200		
Amusement ..	One show ..	8·4	0 2 0 0 3 9 0 3 9	188	186		
Education ..	.. ..	5·0	0 2 0 0 4 6 0 4 6	225	225		
Medicine ..	Btle. of mix. ..	8·3	0 4 0 0 7 0 0 7 0	175	175		
Flowers ..	One bunch ..	5·7	0 0 6 0 1 0 0 1 0	200	200		
Household Necessaries	Seer Wt.	22·5	0 5 0 0 15 7 0 15 7	312	312		
Total ..		100·0	...	...	...	...	...
Index Number—Miscellaneous							
Group							
Food ..	.. ..	53·5	294·1	292·8			
Fuel and Lighting ..	.. ..	7·0	225·1	227·4			
Clothing ..	.. ..	13·8	240·0	240·0			
House Rent	6·4	100·0	100·0			
Miscellaneous	19·3	312·7	312·8			
Total ..		100·0
(Cost of Living Index)	273·0	272·5			

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[No. 3



MAHATMA GANDHI MEMORIAL FUND MEETING

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA'S GRACIOUS MESSAGE

The Following Message of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore was read by Mr. T. Siddalingiah, President, Mysore State Congress, at the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Fund Meeting held on 26th March 1948 in Bangalore City.

" I am very glad to learn that a meeting is to be held to-day to take steps to constitute a representative Committee in the State to raise funds for the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Fund in accordance with the proposal made by Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Central Indian Committee, which has already been set up in this behalf.

" The furtherance of constructive activities was a matter very dear to the heart of Mahatmaji and it is appropriate that the fund is to be utilised for that purpose, the amounts collected in each area being utilised for the work in that area.

" I am sure that no efforts will be spared to raise a fund worthy of the sacred cause and it is with great pleasure that I have agreed to the request to be the Patron of the Committee

" I offer my best wishes for the success of the meeting and wish Godspeed to the Committee's work "

CHIEF MINISTER'S VISIT TO INDIA'S CAPITAL

CONFERS WITH MINISTERS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN CONNECTION WITH
SOME OF MYSORE'S IMPORTANT MATTERS

Mysore Resident Commissioner's Office in Delhi

In the course of his recent tour in Northern India, Mr. K. Chengalaraya Reddy, the Chief Minister, participated in the Constructive Workers' Conference which was held at Wardha and in the Inauguration function of the First Indian Ship "Jala Usha" which was launched at Vizagapatam by the Prime Minister of India, the Hon. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. He then took part in the preliminary discussions concerning the Indian States Development Conference which was to be held at Calcutta. The object of the Conference was to set up an organization to deal exclusively with matters of common concern affecting the economic and industrial development of Indian States as distinct from that of the rest of India. The tentative views of the Government of Mysore regarding the setting up of the proposed organization had been communicated in advance to the Government of Bengal in the form of a draft resolution. In pursuance of that resolution which was confirmed during the preliminary discussions, the idea of holding the Conference was given up as it was considered undesirable to set up an organization exclusively for the Indian

States in as much as the economic and industrial development of the whole of India including States had to be planned on the same lines and the same policy would have to be adopted in regard to all major matters of policy. Mr. B. S. Raghavendra Rao, the Commissioner of Economic Development and Planning and Mr. J. B. Mallaradhy, the Additional Director of Industries and Commerce, accompanied the Chief Minister to Calcutta to assist him in these discussions.

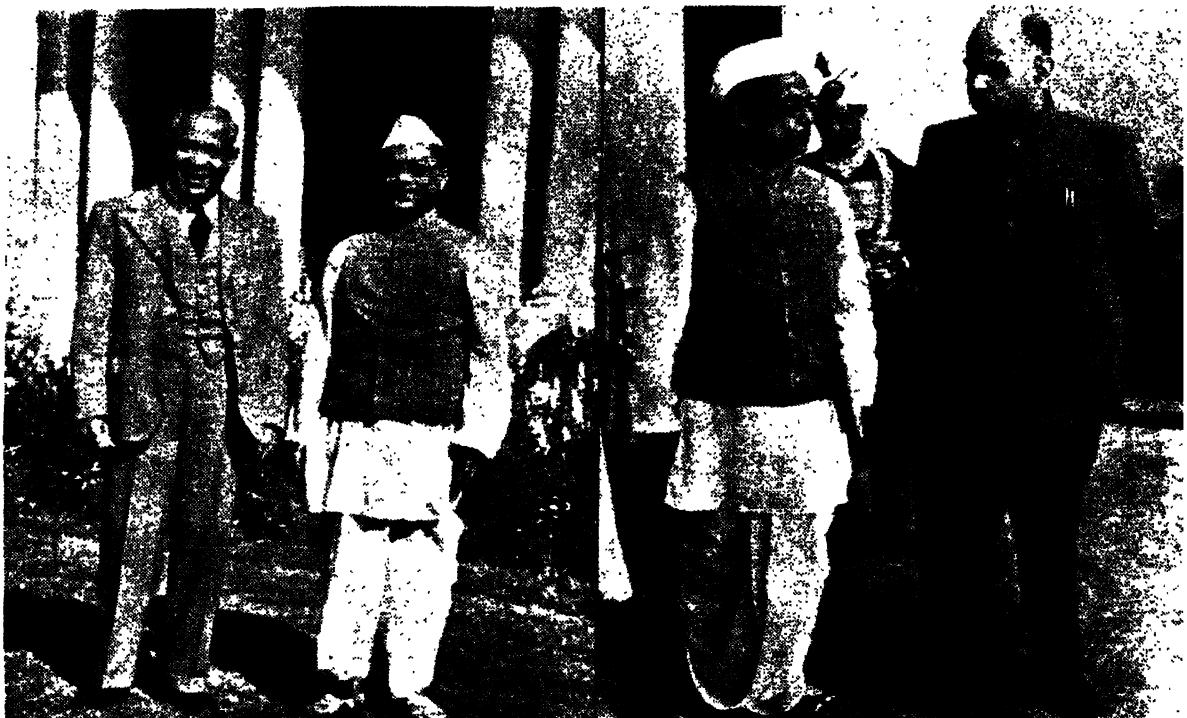
The Chief Minister then proceeded to Delhi from Calcutta for holding discussions on certain matters of importance which were pending decision. Mr. V. Vedavyasacharya, the Chief Secretary to Government, had proceeded in advance to Delhi for preliminary talks in this connection and awaited the arrival of the Chief Minister from Calcutta.

Among the matters discussed at Delhi may be mentioned the following:—

(1) Import of Scindi cattle from Pakistan.

(2) Location of a Regional Cattle Breeding Station by the Government of India.

CHIEF MINISTER AT NEW DELHI



Mr. K. C. Reddy, Chief Minister, proceeded to New Delhi in mid-March to discuss some of Mysore's outstanding matters with the Government of India. Pictures show the Chief Minister with Dr. John Matthai, the Minister for Railways and with Dr. Shyam Prasad Mukherji, the Minister for Industries.



(Photos : News Photo Flash, New Delhi)

Mr. K. C. Reddy and some Members of the Indian Constituent

MYSORE MINISTERS AT NEW DELHI



Mr. H. C. Dasappa, Minister for Finance and Industries, Mr. H. Siddalya, Minister for Agriculture, and Mr. T. Mariappa, the Home Minister with Dr. Shyam Prasad Mukherji, Minister for Industries, Government of India. The Mysore Ministers had proceeded to New Delhi on official business in January last.



The Mysore Ministers and others with Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Minister for Food.

(3) Supply of artificial fertilisers such as ammonium sulphate and super-phosphates.

(4) Supply of tractor.

(5) Expeditious grant of import licenses and the provision of exchange facilities.

(6) Starting of an Airways Service between Bangalore and Delhi by Mysore Government.

(7) Starting of a Flying Club or Training School at Bangalore.

(8) Providing teleprinter facilities for speedy transmission of news from Madras to Bangalore and Mysore.

(9) Questions connected with the reorganization of the Mysore State Troops.

(10) Proposed levy of income-tax by the Income-tax Department, Madras, on Coffee planters in Mysore, in respect of Mysore coffee, cured in Mangalore, in the years 1942 to 1946.

(11) Effects of the recent enhancement of Excise duty on coffee - on the Coffee Industry in the State.

(12) Question of securing urgently railway requirements, such as locos, waggons and spare parts.

(13) Question of providing immediately a sufficient number of waggons and of fixing up a suitable traffic route for the movement of copra to markets in Northern India.

(14) The case of Mysore for Bhatkal Harbour.

(15) Question of the continuance of protection to the Silk Industry.

(16) Questions relating to the general food position in the country, the policy of decontrol of food grains and the sharing of the cost on account of subsidy by the Government of India as in the case of Provinces.

During his stay in Delhi, the Chief Minister also held talks with the concerned Ministers of the Government of India on the proposal to open the office of the Resident Commissioner in Delhi and to acquire a suitable building in that connection.

The discussions were helpful in clarifying points at issue or matters in doubt ; and the Ministers concerned of the Government of India have very kindly agreed to be of assistance to Mysore to the fullest extent possible in the circumstances of each case.

CONSTRUCTIVE WORKERS' CONFERENCE, WARDHA

BY MR. H. C. DASAPPA, MINISTER FOR FINANCE AND INDUSTRIES *

I left Bangalore accompanied by Swami Vishwanandaji of Kengeri Gurukul by Mysore Dakota on the 12th morning for Madras. There Sri Omandur Ramaswamy Reddiar, Premier of Madras, joined us and we took off straight to Nagpur. The C. P. Government had kindly made arrangements for our journey to and fro Sevagram and we motored straight to Sevagram 54 miles from the Nagpur Aerodrome.

As I was going strange feelings were passing in my mind. The soul of Sevagram—the great Guru whom we would be going to in the past was no more. He should have presided over such a conference of all workers of all constructive organisations but alas before it could meet he had fallen a victim at the cruel hands of the assassin. This conference convened after Babu's death for the purpose of concerting measures as to how best to carry on the mission he had given to India and to the world was, therefore, of great importance. Practically everyone of his close associates and all his disciples devoted to constructive work were there. Babu Rajendra Prasad had come some days earlier. Kishorilal Mushruwala, Acharya Vinoba Bhave, Krishnadas Jajaji and Krishnadas Gandhi of the Charaka Sangha, Appasaheb Patvardhan of Gandhi Seva Sangh, Kaka Kalelkarji of Hindustani Prachar, Zakir Hussain, Aryanayakamji, Abhadevi and G. Ramachandraji of Talimi Sangha, Thakkar Bapaji of Harijan Sevak Sangh and Kasturba Trust, aged Deshabandhu Konda Venkatapayya, Dr. P. C. Ghosh, Jankibai Bajaj, Saraladevi Sarabai, Acharya and Srimati Sucheta Kripalani, J.C. Kumarappa, Pyarelalji, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Shankar Rao Deo, Sriman Narain Agarvala, Pandit Sundarlalji, R. R. Divakar and Dr. Hardikar of Karnataka; among the Ministers and Governors were Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Abul Kalam Azad, Jairamdas Daulatram, Katju, Governor of

Orissa and Hare Krishna Mehtab, Premier of Orissa, B. G. Kher, Morarji Desai and Gulzarilal Nanda, Premier and Ministers from Bombay. Mangaldas Pakwasa, Governor, Ravishankar Shukla, Premier and Patil, Minister of C. P. Avinashilingam Chettiar, Minister of Madras and others.

There were discussions going on informally and a small Subjects Committee was constituted on the 12th evening to consider the subjects and draft certain resolutions. On the 13th morning Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru came from Nagpur. He straight drove to Bapu's hut and sat for some minutes in silence and then came to the subjects committee meeting. Care and strain were lit large on his otherwise handsome face. The gravity of the situation was felt by all. Those in charge of the various constructive organisations explained the problems facing them.—Jajuji, Zakir Hussain, Kaka Kalelkar, Mushruwala, Thakkar Bapa, Jawaharbhai, then Rajen Babu and Vinobaji, Pyarelal addressed. Everyone was anxious that all the good work Bapu had been doing should be continued. Pandit Jawaharlal towards the end said that he was not clear about exactly what should be done. They had done many things, there may have been mistakes also. The questions were the inter-relation and co-ordination of the various constructive organisations, their relation with Congress, which was itself to undergo a modification and become a service organisation according to Gandhiji's latest draft. The problem of defence was there. If that were to be effective we must have industries and if a list of such industries was to be made it would practically comprehend all the industries. There is always a tendency for centralization, which while it strengthens the state may rob the freedom of the units. If there is no political independence there could be no economic independence. Panditji said

* Note by the Minister for Finance and Industries on his visit to Wardha to attend the Constructive Workers' Conference held on 13th and 14th March 1948.

that whatever they decided upon he would gladly support. Deshabandhu Konda Venkataappayya who was unable to walk and was brought in by a chair, with his feeble voice made an impassioned appeal to Panditji to take the place of Gandhiji and guide the destinies of the country. Maulana Azad wanted them to realise what Bapu died for in the end for communal unity.

The open conference met in the afternoon under the presidency of Rajen Babu. The veteran worker of Gandhi Seva Sangh, Appa Saheb welcomed the representatives. Rajen Babu said they were like the children of a family who had lost their father. It was a difficult problem to decide what best to do. We must consider what brought about the end of Bapu's life. We have fallen low to-day; who was to carry on the work and how were the problems. Pandit Jawaharlal in his address said that he felt sceptical as to whether they were wending. In Sevagram where the soul of non-violence used to preside, to-day there were barbed wires and armed guards which was a matter of shame. We were saying that if we gained freedom we would effect many improvements but on the other hand we have fallen so low. There were people who revelled at Gandhiji's death, took and gave sweets. As for Congress they are busy with elections to legislatures and local bodies and Congress Committee. He reiterated that there were tried and trusted lieutenants of Gandhiji and he would leave it to them to decide upon the future and he would do his best. Maulana Azad made a great speech. He said that if any body falls ill a doctor is summoned and he finds out the cause of the ailment and gives the treatment. To-day, the hands of many Muslims, Hindus and Sikhs are drenched in blood. Bapu had diagnosed and had started treatment. So, it is simple now. Take the same medicine and administer it to the country. He could not think of anyone replacing Gandhiji. Let them not attempt the impossible. He advised them to take the best men among the disciples and form a band of servants. There must be something to bind. When men are attired indifferently there is no discipline. When the same men are put on a common uniform they become soldiers. He was sure if they followed Bapu they would be influencing the whole world.

The Conference met again the next day at 4 P.M., when the main resolution for the purpose of carrying on the mission of Gandhiji was decided upon. It decided upon the formation of 'Sarvodaya Samaj' which all who believed in Gandhiji's principles could join as sevaks. Various items of work, nearly twenty-two, were the means to carry on the mission. The Conference authorised Babu Rajendra Prasad and Kishorilal Mushruwala to appoint a Samiti to carry on the work of the Samaj. It was decided to hold a Conference of all sevaks once a year. The Samaj would only work in an advisory capacity and exercise no authority on any. The programme of work includes communal unity, elimination of differences of caste and colour, village uplift, basic education, Hindustani prachar, labour and students welfare, basic education, etc. The name itself came in for a lot of discussion. There were some who felt that the name 'Sarvodaya' was not easily understandable by the common man, and any Samaj to further his mission should be associated with the name of Gandhiji, but it was thought that 'Sarvodaya' would be most appropriate in the circumstances and it was adopted almost unanimously. As Vinoba Bhave said humourously that because of its very strangeness the people would ask what it is all about and you would have to explain the whole Samaj to him and that would bring you nearer to the common man. When Acharya Kripalani was called upon to speak he said that there were before him stalwarts in constructive work and he could not give them any more light than the others, but he felt that people must feel in their hearts for the reforms and it would not be enough if they merely acted because of the Association. In the days when he was in Gujarat Vidyapeet he had to go to Bihar and he found a number of young boys without any cloth above their waist. Asked why they had no clothes on their body they simply said 'Gandhiji does not have it and therefore we don't'. With Gandhiji it was a case of total and conscious identification with the poor and he felt that to wear cloth more than the barest minimum would be like having thorax round his body. In another instance, he found that because in Sabarmati Ashram there was sand about the place where Gandhiji used to hold his prayer those people also brought sand

from a distant place and spread it over their prayer place. In another place where they could have very fine plates and vessels the Ashramites sent for the same kind of vessels that were being used at the Sabarmati Ashram. He therefore pleaded for a real change of heart. He said that unless every worker was prepared for martyrdom in the service of his cause even as Gandhiji did, there was not much hope of success.

The matter which engaged a good bit of the time of the Conference was the refugee problem. We in the South can have no conception of the magnitude and difficulty of the problem. In fact, it has occupied all the time and energy of the Government during all the days. Everyone recognised that Gandhiji had laid down his life for establishing peace and amity between the communities and while he was actually engaged in solving the problem of the refugees. The mind of the youth was being corroded at a very impressionable age, even teachers were behind the movement which stood for retaliation and violence and a certain section felt that the problem was to be tackled from the educational end if they wanted to wean away the young men from this poisonous propaganda. Another subject which engaged the attention of the Conference was the desirability of amalgamating all the associa-

tions engaged in constructive work or at least to bring about a co-ordination in their work. Shri J. C. Kumarappa, Joint Secretary, A.I.V.I.A., who was appointed convener, was asked to bring the important office-bearers of the various organisations together for consultation. On the whole, it was a most eventful gathering. It now rests on all the people of India to do their very best for the cause for which Gandhiji stood to establish peace and goodwill among all the sections. They have deliberately avoided the constitution of any regular organisation and so the responsibility on each individual is so much the greater now.

It is likely that the General Secretary of the All-India Charaka Sangha may be visiting the Mysore State. After touring the districts he would be giving the State a scheme for the development of Khadi industry in the State. It is also likely that Babu Rajendra Prasad will be visiting the State as also Acharya Kripalani and Srimati Sucheta Kripalani. Shri Thakkar Bapa, General Secretary of the Harijan Sevak Sangh and Kasturba Memorial Trust is expected to visit the State in May 1948 and make a stay also. He will be visiting the Kasturba Village Welfare centres in the State.

The views expressed in the pages of the "Mysore Information Bulletin" do not necessarily represent official opinion. Captions and sub-titles are inserted only to guide reading matter and not for lending any official emphasis.

SEPARATION OF JUDICIARY FROM THE EXECUTIVE

Press Conference by the Minister for Law

Mr. K. T. Bhashyam, the Minister for Law, held a Press Conference on the subject of the "Separation of the Judiciary from the Executive," on 27th March 1948. Addressing the representatives of the Press, he said :—

The separation of the Judiciary from the Executive is a pretty old subject. The idea of the same person being the prosecutor and the judge is opposed to all canons of justice. The separation has, therefore, been attempted and carried out by different administrations in different measures.

In the adjoining Province of Madras a Committee was appointed to go into the question and they submitted a report on the basis of which action is sought to be taken by the Madras Government.

In Mysore we have been tackling this problem since 1906. We started by divesting some of the Amildars of their magisterial functions entrusting the judicial powers to City Magistrates and Munsiff-Magistrates. This did not work well and for a time the old order was again restored. But in 1916 a definite move was taken as a result of which, Amildars and Assistant Commissioners were sought to be divested of their magisterial duties. The scheme was introduced on the 1st January 1919 in the Districts of Bangalore and Shimoga. It was then gradually extended to other Districts. Since 1st October 1925 the scheme has been working throughout the State. At present there are only two Assistant Commissioners who exercise magisterial functions, one at Bhadravati and the other at Saklespur. In addition to these two officers there are the District Magistrates who combine in themselves both executive and judicial powers. The proposal to complete the separation had long been pending before Government which recently referred the matter for the consideration of the High Court from whom a report has since been received. It is under consideration of Government. Since Government would like to take the public into their confidence and since there is insistent demand for the introduction of complete separation, this Conference has been called.

It is proposed that the High Court should be entirely independent of the Executive Government and the Legislature in the State subject only to the control of His Highness the Maharaja in whom all the three branches of administration, the Executive, the Legislature and the Judiciary should coalesce. The rank and the status of the Puisne

Judges of the High Court should in no way be less than those of the Ministers and the President of the Legislative Council. Neither the Executive nor the Legislature should have any voice in the appointment, suspension, removal or retirement of the Judges of the High Court. (Probably a resolution of the Legislature—if there are two Chambers, then of a Joint Session—supported by a fixed proportion of the House may be made to His Highness recommending the removal of a Judge for stated misconduct). The power of ordering appointments, promotions, retirements, punishments, etc., of all Subordinate Judicial Officers on the Civil as well as on the Criminal side should be in the hands of the High Court subject to the sanction of His Highness the Maharaja.

It is proposed that the Deputy Commissioners should be divested of their judicial powers to try criminal cases and hear criminal appeals and Revision petitions and vest them in Judicial Officers to be called District Magistrates. The Deputy Commissioners, like the Assistant Commissioners and Amildars, will continue to have powers under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code, viz., Chapters VIII to XII. It is proposed to invest them with powers to enquire into all cases arising under those sections. The Deputy Commissioners will no longer be District Magistrates. The judicial powers will be vested in the seniormost Sub-Judge at the District Headquarters. The work among the District Judges and Sub-Judges will be distributed so as to make it possible for the officer exercising the powers of District Magistrate to exercise those powers without much strain, including inspection of the Subordinate Criminal Courts within the District.

There are at present six District Judges' Courts, three in Bangalore, two in Mysore and one in Shimoga. There are six Sub-Judges *cum* First Class Magistrates one in each of the other six districts. There are at present twenty-eight stipendiary Magistrates inclusive of these six Sub-Judges. Eight of them are Assistant Commissioners besides the two Assistant Commissioners

own First Class Magistrates. It is proposed that judicial officers should not be drawn from the Revenue and other Departments of the Administration. The rules for the recruitment of Judicial Officers should be those framed by the High Court. All the Civil and Criminal Courts will be Subordinate to the High Court which will exercise supervisory control over them.

It is also proposed that prosecutions shall be conducted not by Prosecuting Inspectors drawn from the police ranks as at present, but by Assistant Public Prosecutors who should be Law Graduates drawn from the Bar or promoted from the services.

It is proposed to abolish all Bench Magistrates' Courts for the present. If and when it is considered desirable to do so there is nothing to prevent the Bench Courts being again constituted.

The retention of some judicial powers in the Deputy Commissioners and others who are Heads of Police is essential in the interests of law and

order. Regarding the plea for complete separation the observations of the Madras Committee appear to be noteworthy. They say :

" Even if this were right in theory, we should doubt its practical wisdom. We fear that it might involve the sacrifice of expedience to logic. In the conduct of human affairs, compromises are called for at certain stages and pushing abstract doctrines too far may seriously jeopardise the public safety. '*Salus reipublicae suprema lex.*' Public safety cannot be imperilled for the sake of logic."

The cost imposed on the public exchequer by reason of the proposed separation is almost insignificant. Three additional Magistrates' Courts, one each at Bhadravati, Bangalore and Saklespur and an additional Sub-Judge's Court in the Civil Station at Bangalore are expected to suffice in addition to the existing courts. '

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WHERE MYSORE LEADS.....

The Gold Mines of Mysore produce almost the entire output of gold in India.

The fragrant Sandalwood of Mysore is very nearly Mysore's exclusive asset. The State practically supplies the world market.

Mysore was the first to establish a hydro-electric station in India. The Cauvery Power Scheme took practical shape as far back as 1900.

The Mysore Iron and Steel Works at Bhadravati is the second largest of its kind in the "Commonwealth" and contains the only charcoal blast furnace in the East. The Electric pig iron furnaces which are intended to treble the present output will be the first of their kind in India.

Even to-day, in the output of raw silk Mysore leads India. The first spun silk mill was established in Mysore.

The Synthetic Ammonia plant of the Mysore Chemicals and Fertilizers is the first of its kind in India.

The Sugar Factory at Mandya is recognised as the biggest single unit sugar manufacturing company in India.

Mysore was the first Indian State to establish a University.

The electric tunnel kiln of the Government Porcelain Factory is reputedly acknowledged to be the biggest in the East.

Mysore has the highest waterfall (the Gerosoppa) in the East and the tallest statue (the Gomateswara) which is bigger than any known statues of Rameses in Egypt.

The illuminated Garden at Brindavan has no rival in whole of the East. It is called the "Versailles" of the East.

The Hindustan Aircraft Factory is the first of its kind in India.

The Mysore Representative Assembly is the "most ancient and democratic house in all India."

●

In the constitutional sphere also Mysore has set an example of democratic pattern for Indian States as Mr. K. C. Reddy, the Chief Minister, addressing the Mysore Engineers' Association, stated recently, "It is a matter for great joy; it is a matter for gratification that to-day, whether it be in Jodhpur, whether it be in Jaipur, whether it be in Kashmir, whether it be in any other major State, the agencies that they are bringing into existence, the set-up that they are deciding upon are on the lines indicated by Mysore."

mysore constituent assembly

TO MEET ON 7th APRIL 1948

Pursuant to the direction contained in the Proclamation of His Highness the Maharaja, dated the 29th day of October 1947, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja have summoned the first session of the Mysore Constituent Assembly to meet from Wednesday the 7th April 1948 at 2 P.M. at the Sir Puttanna Chetty Town Hall, Bangalore.

The following are the names of members elected to the Mysore Constituent Assembly for the constituencies specified below :—

Serial No.	Name of the Constituency.	Names and addresses of members.
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Part I—General Constituencies.

Messrs.—

1	Bangalore City	... 1 K T Bashyam, B.A., B.L., Minister for Law and Labour, Cottonpet, Bangalore City. 2 K Hanumanthaiya, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, No. 14, Avenue Road, Bangalore City
2	Bangalore Retroceded Area	1 V M Mascarenhas, 2-A, Hayes Road, Retroceded Area, Bangalore. 2 B M Shamanna Gowda, 59-61, Joughpallyam, Ulsoor, Retroceded Area, Bangalore.
3	Bangalore District	... 1 G A Acharya, India House, 17 Cross Road, Malleswaram Post, Bangalore. 2 S R Gurulingiah alias S R Guru, B.A., Main Road, Dodballapur. 3 W H Hanumanthappa, 28, Kilarji Road Cross, Bangalore City. 4 S Kariyappa, B.A., Sorekai-Doddi, Satnur Hobli, Kankanhalli Taluk. 5 T Madiah Gowda, Advocate, Closepet. 6 Dr. D S Ramachandra Rao, M.A., M.D., M.L.A., Anantha Bhavan, 12, Ratna Vilas Street, Basavangudi. 7 M C Sivananda Sarma, Rashtriayavidyalaya, Visweswarapuram.

<i>Serial No.</i>	<i>Name of the Constituency.</i>	<i>Names and addresses of members.</i>
3	Bangalore District—concl'd.	Messrs.— 8 T Siddalingiah, B.A., B.L., Congress Office, Cottonpet, Bangalore City. 9 K Subba Rao, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, Closepet. 10 V Venkatappa, Thittamarnahalli, Channapatna Taluk.
4	Tumkur District	... 1 T Subramanyam, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, Tumkur. 2 K Henjerappa, B.A., B.L., Advocate and M.L.C., Madhugiri. 3 M V Rama Rao, B.A., LL.B., Someswarapuram, Tumkur. 4 Mali Mariyappa, Advocate, Madhugiri. 5 C R Basappa, B.A., B.T., LL.B., K. R. Extension, Tumkur. 6 B C Nanjundaiya, Vice-President, District Board, Tumkur. 7 N Huchamastigouda, B.A., Yadavanne, Amruthur Hobli, Kunigal Taluk. 8 B Hutchegowda, M.R.A.. and President, District Board, Tumkur.
5	Mysore City	... 1 H C Dasappa, B.A., LL.B., Minister for Finance and Industries, Race View Cottage, Bangalore. 2 T Mariappa, B.A., LL.B., Home Minister, Vimalaprabha, Bangalore.
6	Mandya District	... 1 K V Shankaragowda, B.Sc., LL.B., Advocate, Mandya. 2 H K Veerannagowda, Garden House, Maddur. 3 K Singari Gowda, B.A., LL.B., Lawyer, Mandya. 4 A G Bandigowda, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, Seringapatam. 5 K Puttaswami, B.A. (Hons.), LL.B., Advocate, Mysore.
7	Chitaldrug District	... 1 H Siddaveerappa, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, Davangere. 2 M Govinda Reddy, M.A., B.T., LL.B., Church Extension, Chitaldrug. 3 A Bheemappa Naik, B.A., Lawyer, Chitaldrug. 4 S Nijalingappa, B.A., LL.B., Venkateshapur Extension, Chitaldrug. 5 D H Chandrasekharaia, B.A., LL.B., Minister for Education, Basavangudi, Bangalore.

<i>Serial No.</i>	<i>Name of the Constituency.</i>	<i>Names and addresses of members.</i>
7	Chitaldrug Dt.—concl'd	<p style="text-align: center;">Messrs.—</p> <p>6 G Veerappa, B.Sc., LL.B., Advocate, Davangere.</p>
8	Shimoga District	<p>... 1 H Siddaiya, B.A., LL.B., Minister for Public Works and Agriculture, Public Offices, Bangalore.</p> <p>2 Kadidal Manjappa, Advocate, Shimoga.</p> <p>3 K. R. Madhava Rao, Advocate, Shimoga.</p> <p>4 L. Siddappa, Advocate, Shimoga.</p>

Part II—General Constituencies—Depressed Classes.

1	Mandya District	.. 1 Mr. M C Venkateshan, Adijambava Street, Malvalli.
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Part III—Muslim Constituencies.

1	Chikmagalur cum Shimoga	1 Mr. Syed Abdur Rahman, M.L.C., Advocate, Shimoga.
2	Kolar District	... 1 Mr. Mahamad Valiulla, Advocate, Bangalore.

EFFECTING ECONOMY IN STATE EXPENDITURE

Mr. B. S. RAGHAVENDRA RAO APPOINTED ECONOMY OFFICER

The financial position of Government had undergone a radical change during the period of War. Government had to enforce several control measures to meet with the situation and in consequence several new Departments had to be created such as Food, Civil Supplies, etc. Government had to necessarily increase the defence forces and the expenditure on Military and Police Departments increased to an appreciable extent. In view of the high cost of living necessitated by conditions created by war, Government had to sanction Dearness and War Allowances to Government Servants at a heavy recurring cost of nearly 1·25 crores per annum. The expenditure had also abnormally increased under all heads due to increased costs. The losses on account of subsidising food grains to end of 1946-47 aggregated to about 2·35 crores. In spite of the heavy increases, the financial position did not appear so dark during the period of War, as there were corresponding increases under the Revenue Heads which were of an adventitious nature. The position during the post-war period has become complicated. The adventitious increases on the Revenue side could no longer be expected and our Revenues have begun to decline rapidly. The Police and Military have been augmented and the cost of dearness and high price allowance has also remained at the same level. In addition to these increases, the policy of Prohibition will wipe out the Excise Revenue in the next two or three years and the revision of scales of pay of the non-gazetted staff on the recommendations of the Pay Committee and the recurring cost of post-war schemes would be an additional burden of an appreciable magnitude. The fall in revenue and the increased expenditure of all these items are estimated to be over Rs. 5 crores though some of the items may be spread over the next two or three years. While the Revenue position may be taken as fairly satisfactory in the sense

that during the current year, it is estimated to stand at Rs. 10 crores, the increased expenditure, the fall in revenue for the coming years and the additional commitments would threaten the soundness of the financial position unless the whole position is reviewed and balance restored.

The question of effecting economy in the State expenditure and improving the revenue position have been engaging the attention of Government for some time past. On the side of the public, there has been general insistence for effecting economy and also to see to the Ways and Means of improving the Revenue. Both in the Representative Assembly and in the Legislative Council at the Sessions held in December 1947 and January 1948, respectively, resolutions to this effect were brought and withdrawn on the assurance given by Government that the principles underlying the resolutions were acceptable to Government.

On occasions when the Revenue position had been threatened in the past, Government had appointed retrenchment committees once in 1922 and again in 1931. The circumstances and conditions then were quite different and under the present circumstances which are complicated, Government after consideration feel that the whole problem could be tackled more efficiently by an officer of sufficient status and experience and when the report of such an officer is before Government, Government could then consider whether the report is to be placed before a Committee and their recommendations also taken into account before passing orders. After considering all aspects of the case, Government are pleased to appoint Mr. B. S. Raghavendra Rao, M.A., Commissioner of Economic Development and Planning, who has had wide experience in several Departments and who was also till lately Financial Secretary as Economy Officer to Government in addition to his own duties.

The following are the general terms of reference :—

(1) To consider all questions of Economy and Retrenchment in the several Departments.

(2) To suggest ways and means of improving the revenue position either by fresh taxation or increasing the existing rates of taxes or otherwise.

He is authorised to inspect all offices, hold discussions with Heads of Departments or concerned Ministers and collect all the necessary information. The Heads of Departments and all officers are requested to co-operate with the Economy Officer and render all assistance or furnish any information required by him. The Efficiency Audit Officer and his staff may also render the required assistance.

ANTI-CORRUPTION MEASURES IN MYSORE

MANY OFFICIALS DISMISSED FROM SERVICE

The Anti-Corruption Measures Office was formed in December 1946 under the charge of a Special Officer with a staff of one Assistant Superintendent of Police, four Police Inspectors, eight Sub-Inspectors, two Dufedars and twenty-four Constables.

Since its inception, the Branch has received 299 petitions out of which enquiries have been completed in respect of 64 petitions. In 15 cases the allegations were found to be true and action as noted below was taken against public servants and merchants concerned. Enquiries conducted in respect of 34 petitions disclosed that the allegations were baseless. Fifteen petitions have been referred to Heads of Departments and Deputy Commissioners for enquiry.

Four Officials, a Special Revenue Inspector, two Food Clerks, and one Attender of a Textile Office were dismissed and one Gazetted Officer and two Station Masters compulsorily retired. One Special Sheristedar, four Revenue Inspectors and one peon were reverted to their original posts while one Assistant Textile Inspector was reduced to the next lower grade. The promotions of one Sub-Registrar, two Clerks and a peon have been withheld for two years. One Agricultural Inspector and a Railway Guard are under suspension pending

orders and three officials have been warned.

The cloth licenses of five merchants of Bangalore District were suspended for a period of three months as enquiries disclosed that they were black-marketing cloth.

Enquiries were held in respect of nine Gazetted Officers and one of them was compulsorily retired, there being no truth in the allegations against the others.

The petitions in respect of which allegations were found to be proved and action taken as above, dealt with various matters such as black-marketing of iron and steel materials, booking of articles without valid permits, accepting illegal gratification by officials in Food Acquisition work, black-marketing of cloth, accepting illegal gratification for stamping hand-loom goods, accepting gratification illegally in the Sub-Registry Offices, ticketless travel, etc.

Sixty-six petitions are at present under enquiry, many of them almost nearing completion.

It is expected that after passing suitable legislation, and the sanction of additional staff, both at present under the consideration of Government, the work of the Anti-Corruption Branch will be rendered more effective.

EFFICIENCY DRIVE IN THE STATE

OVER 100 OFFICES INSPECTED BY EFFICIENCY AUDIT BRANCH

With a view to stepping up efficiency in the working of the several departments of Government, the Efficiency Audit Branch was constituted in November 1946 with a Special Officer in immediate charge of it and with necessary staff under him. Since it commenced its work, over one hundred Government Offices and institutions have been inspected by the Branch, several of them without previous notice, with the object of seeing that delays in the despatch of Government work, particularly in attending to petitions, etc., from the public, are avoided, of ensuring that the policies and orders of Government are strictly carried out, of seeing that the prescribed procedure and rules are correctly followed, of suggesting changes in them in the interests of economy, simplicity and efficiency, of preventing leakages of revenue due to Government, and generally of securing smooth and efficient conduct of administration. Disciplinary action has been taken against the officials concerned in cases of delay, irregularities and other defects brought to notice during these inspections. Circulars have been issued, where necessary, in order to prevent a repetition of the defects observed.

Besides this, the Branch has also dealt with over 75 petitions and complaints from the public alleging serious irregularities in Government offices. As many as 50 of these have been investigated directly by the Branch, the others having been referred to the concerned departments. In the course of these investigations, such irregularities as the misappropriation of public funds, misuse or misdirection of Government property, acceptance of inferior or spurious supplies by Government officers, discrimination in the acceptance of tenders or contracts, loss of revenue due to Government, etc., have been brought to notice and disciplinary action involving the reduction, suspension and dismissal of the persons involved has been taken in all cases of proved responsibility for the irregularities.

Among the other important matters at present engaging the attention of the Branch are the revision of departmental manuals and codes so as to bring them up-to-date, and the adoption of certain administrative measures, including the institution of training courses for recruits where necessary for improving efficiency in the services.

PRESS NOTES AND NEWS

RUSSIAN PADDY TRIALS IN MYSORE

Reports have recently appeared in the press regarding trials of Russian Paddy in Madras and other places in India. As early as October 1945, small quantities of five varieties of Russian paddy reputed to be drought-resistant and of short duration, were procured by the Department of Agriculture and tried in small plots at the Hebbal Farm early in 1946. As the primary object was to obtain sufficient seed for future large-scale trials they were grown under irrigated conditions. The plants were short and bushy and the grains were white but coarse. Two of them were "awned" (long whisker like structures at the tip). "Tilling" in all the cases was good.

In subsequent years, they were tried both in summer and monsoon seasons and in irrigated and dry conditions. The yields were found to be poor at all places giving about $2\frac{1}{2}$ *pallas* per acre at Garudapalya and about 6—10 *pallas* in Hebbal Farm under irrigation. Trials are, however, being continued but so far they have not proved to be so drought-resistant as it was claimed.

The Department is also conducting trials on paddy varieties from Baroda and Ceylon. Some Baroda varieties like *Anklo* and *Panaji* have given good results under dry conditions. A few Ceylon varieties have yielded better results than Russian paddies. The Departmental Farm at Nagenahalli maintains a large collection of nearly 500 distinct varieties of paddy including those from Burma and California. Their performance each year is studied carefully and such of those that show promise are taken up for further work.

DECONTROL

In view of the removal of control over ragi, jola, haraka, navane, save and sijje in the State in conformity with the accepted policy of gradual decontrol, Government have also removed control over the said articles, including bajra and korralu in the Civil Station area, Bangalore, with immediate effect. (Press Note dated 28th February 1948).

FOREST DEVELOPMENT

A conference of all the Officers of the Forest Department was held in Tumkur during the third week of February 1948 under the Chairmanship of the Minister for Finance and Industries. At this Conference it appears that all branches of Forest

Administration were reviewed and also how best the forest wealth could be conserved as well as made available to the people at large. Questions of recovering the demands of raiyats with forest, conservation policy and of raising of plantations and forest regeneration schemes were gone into. The Chief Minister also attended the concluding session of the Conference. Important administrative and other decisions appear to have been arrived at and many points of administrative details clarified. (Press Note dated 2nd March 1948).

RURAL INFORMATION SERVICE

An important step in the direction of improvement of the Rural Development programme was taken on 1st March 1948 when the Chief Minister along with the Ministers for Finance and Industries, Law, Education and Local Self-Government convened a special meeting of the Officers of the Akashvani and the Rural Development Department. At this meeting were discussed various methods of improving the rural information service and also to popularise the rural development scheme by means of specially designed programmes to provide enlightenment, illumination as well as amusement to the village-folk. Important decisions have been reached and they will soon be implemented. (Press Note dated 2nd March 1948).

MYSORE IRON AND STEEL WORKS

It might be well known that the Government had appointed an Arbitration Tribunal for settling the disputes that had arisen between the Labourers and the Management of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati and the Government issued orders directing the implementation of the award on 19th February and in their latest order they have reviewed the entire position and directed that in future the essential national nature of the industry be duly emphasised and have sanctioned the constitution of a Special Works' Committee under the Chairmanship of the Labour Commissioner or any other officer to be deputed by Government for promoting cordiality and good relationship between the labour and Management and duly emphasising the identity of the interests of both the classes of employees of this great industry in relation to Government. They have distinguished it from other industries and directed that in future all points of difference will

be resolved only by means of the provisions under the Essential Services Maintenance Act and with this object special rules will be framed for setting up a forum for bringing about an amicable settlement in matters of difference that may arise from time to time by framing special rules for the purpose. (Press Note, dated 2nd March 1948).

PRICE OF MILLETS

In the Press Note dated 13th February 1948, announcing the decontrol of ragi and jola, it was mentioned among other things that in order to ensure the equitable distribution of the decontrolled food grains through the normal channels, the Government would, if necessary, fix ceiling rates in order to prevent undue rise in prices to consumers. No action has been taken so far in this behalf as some fluctuation in prices is inevitable during the period of transition soon after decontrol. It has however come to the notice of Government that while ragi is being sold in certain localities at even 7 seers to the rupee, the rates in some places are as high as 4 seers to the rupee. Government wish to draw the attention of the public to the desirability of having reasonably uniform prices more or less approaching the retail rates at which millets are being sold in Government Depots and would earnestly invite the co-operation of all sections of the public in this matter. If it is found that the rates have not settled down within such reasonable limits in the near future, the Government would be obliged to implement their declaration in regard to the fixing of ceiling rates. They trust however that such a necessity may not arise. (Press Note, dated 5th March 1948).

ONIONS—TAMARIND—JAGGERY—CATTLE

Government had suspended the restrictions placed on the movement of onions, tamarind, jaggery and cattle and permitted free export of these commodities and cattle until the end of March 1948. The Government have, after a careful examination of the present situation, decided that these restrictions might be removed until further orders. Government, however, wish to make it clear that these bans will be reimposed if it should become necessary to do so, in the event of these commodities and cattle being removed in large quantities or numbers from the State causing increase in prices, etc., and adversely affecting the economy of the State. (Press Note dated 6th March 1948).

MAHATMAJI'S PORTRAIT

Instructions have been issued to the Head-masters of all the High Schools and Middle Schools in the State to have a portrait of Mahatma Gandhi prominently placed in their respective school halls. (Press Note dated 6th March 1948).

MEASURES FOR EXPEDITING DISPOSAL OF GOVERNMENT BUSINESS

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Chengalaraya Reddy, Chief Minister and Dewan in-charge, invited the Secretaries to Government and Heads of Departments for a discussion on the subject mentioned above in the Council Chambers at the Public Offices at 11 A.M. on 8th March 1948.

The Chief Minister referred to the complaints from the public regarding the delays in the disposal of Government work and after briefly indicating some of the causes which might contribute to such delays, invited a general discussion and suggestions from the officers present in this matter. There was a general discussion and exchange of views as to the measures necessary for the improvement in this regard in the lower offices, in the offices of the Heads of Departments, in the Secretariat and the Government. Among other measures suggested in this connection was a proposal regarding decentralisation of powers to the Heads of Departments and to the Secretaries to Government. The officers concerned were requested to go into this matter more fully and formulate their proposals for consideration. The Chief Minister concluded by saying that there would be another meeting some time later when steps will be taken to consider and finalise these proposals. (Press Note dated 8th March 1948).

COMMISSIONER FOR LAND RECORDS AND SETTLEMENT

At present, the Department of Land Records and Settlement is under the administrative control of the Revenue Commissioner who is also designated as the Commissioner for Settlement and Land Records. Government have just issued orders abolishing the post of the Superintendent, Land Records and Settlement and created as in the past, some time ago, a whole-time officer as Commissioner for Land Records and Settlement. (Press Note dated 8th March 1948).

MYSORE AIRMEC

Government have spared the services of Mr. M. Hayath, Chief Electrical Engineer, for a

period of about three weeks to the Mysore Airmec, Ltd., on the Company's request so that he may proceed to the United Kingdom in connection with certain negotiations arising out of the existing agreement between the Mysore Airmec, Ltd., and the concerned Radio interests in the United Kingdom. (Press Note dated 8th March 1948).

PAY TO THE NON-GAZETTED STAFF

It has been repeatedly brought to the notice of Government that there has been delay in the drawing and disbursement of revised scales of pay to the non-gazetted staff. It may be stated in this connection that the matter was under the consideration of the present Ministry and a decision confirming it was taken only some time back. Government wish to assure the public that the allocation work is proceeding and the Heads of Departments have been instructed to prepare the allocation statements and forward the same for sanction early. It is hoped that there will not be any avoidable delay in giving relief to the non-gazetted staff. (Press Note dated 8th March 1948).

I.N.A. PERSONNEL

The question of reinstating in service of the I.N.A. personnel of the First Battalion, Mysore Infantry, who were either dismissed or discharged, was engaging the attention of Government for the last few months. On a detailed examination of these cases, Government have ordered the reinstatement in service of 20 out of 43 such persons, in the first instance. The remaining cases will be dealt with in due course, subject to the results of the medical examination. The I.N.A. men who are reinstated will be given the ranks which they would have got had they continued in service and the period of absence will be treated as leave without pay. Of the 20 men who have been ordered to be reinstated, 2 are Jamadars, 3 are Havildars, 2 are Lance Naiks, 3 are Naiks and the remaining 10 are Sepoys. (Press Note dated 8th March 1948).

FLYING TRAINING SCHOOL

Government have under their consideration a scheme for starting a Flying Training School in the State. Pending the completion of the arrangements for starting the school, Government have accorded sanction to acquire by sale or on loan two Tiger Moth planes belonging to the Government of India which are available with the Hindustan Aircraft Factory. (Press Note dated 8th March 1948).

SECRETARY TO THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

The elections to the Mysore Constituent Assembly are under way and the First Meeting of the Assembly is fixed to be held on the 7th April 1948. Government have now issued orders sanctioning the formation of a Constituent Assembly Office, the nucleus therefor being provided by the present Reforms Office, which was formed early last year. Orders have been issued posting an Officer in the Cadre of Deputy Commissioners (Mr. K. Guru Dutt) as the Secretary to the Constituent Assembly, doing away with the present post of Reforms Officer.

BANGALORE-DELHI AIR SERVICE

Government have under their urgent consideration proposals for starting a Government Air Service on a suitable route between Bangalore and Delhi.

SPECIAL ENQUIRY COMMITTEES

Under the existing provisions of law, Special Enquiry Committees have no powers available to them to summon witnesses and compel the production of documents or to treat the proceedings before the Committee as confidential, etc. Government having felt the necessity to empower such Committees in this matter in special cases, an emergency enactment has been promulgated called the Promulgation of the Enquiry Committees Special Provisions Emergency Act. The provisions of the Act could be made applicable in respect of any Enquiry Committee by means of a notification by Government. The Committee will have the same power to summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses and compel the production of documents as a Civil Court has under the Code of Civil Procedure. Members of the Committee and officers who execute the orders of the Committee are treated as public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code. The proceedings of the Committee are deemed to be judicial proceedings within the meaning of Sections 192, 193 and 228 of the Penal Code, and the Committee will be deemed to be a Court for the purposes of Section 5 of the Bankers Books Evidence Act. All information furnished to the Committee will be treated as confidential. No court can require to produce before it Minutes of the Proceedings of the Committee and members of the Committee shall not be compelled to answer questions in relation thereto. No court shall permit the witness examined before the Committee to state

what evidence he gave before the Committee. The Act also contains penal provisions for the contravention of any of the provisions of the Act. (Press Note dated 10th March 1948).

RICE FROM COORG

In addition to the allotment of 3,000 tons of rice made to Mysore from Coorg for the quarter January-March 1948, the Government of India have, at our request, allotted to Mysore, the entire balance of the surplus of 4,500 tons of rice from Coorg as an advance quota for the next quarter. (Press Note dated 11th March 1948).

TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

In connection with the scheme of the Government of India to start in Bangalore one of the four higher Technological Institutes similar to the Institutes in England and America, the Government of Mysore have agreed to afford all the facilities required by the Government of India. (Press Note dated 11th March 1948).

MINISTERS AND CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

In connection with the ensuing elections for the Mysore Constituent Assembly, the Ministers of Council have taken a decision that they will not use Government cars, draw travelling allowances or take Government Officers with them when they tour for election purposes. (Press Note dated 11th March 1948).

D.D.T.

The Government of Mysore have sanctioned the purchase of ten tons of D. D. T from the Government of India at a cost of Rs. 1,00,800 for use in connection with the control of Malaria in the Health Units in the Malnad areas. (Press Note dated 11th March 1948).

BAN ON MILLET EXPORT

Government consider that it is not advisable to allow free export of any millets from the State and they have accordingly prohibited the export of minor millets, viz., Haraka, Navane, Save and Sajje with immediate effect. The export of ragi and jola has already been prohibited by Government. (Press Note dated 12th March 1948).

WAGON ALLOTMENT: A CANARD REFUTED

Articles have recently appeared in certain local newspapers questioning the propriety of the orders issued by the Traffic Manager, Mysore State Rail-

way, in regard to allotment of wagons for movement of woollen and cotton goods belonging to the Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills, Limited, Bangalore, during June and July 1947. The articles purport to make out that movement of vast quantities of woollen and cotton goods to Pakistan area was aided by the Traffic Manager with a motive. Enquiries instituted by Government in this regard reveal that the Traffic Manager issued instructions to his District Traffic Superintendent to allot wagons to Messrs. Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills, on 25th July 1947, in the ordinary course of business and only after a great deal of pressure by the Director of the Mills. There was no restriction whatever at the time on the export of woollen or cotton goods outside the Mysore State either to the present Indian Dominion or Pakistan areas. The booking was allowed, and wagons allotted in accordance with the existing rules and regulations on the Mysore State Railway and the Government have no proof whatever that the Traffic Manager was actuated by any motives to assist Pakistan or that he had acted irregularly. An examination of the goods booked during the period shows that the value of goods booked to areas of the present Pakistan during July and August last was about Rs. 1 lakh as against goods of the value of Rs. 3'28 lakhs booked to Indian Dominion area during the same period. The question of any loss to the Mysore State Railway in regard to nondelivery of consignments at destination does not arise as all the relative consignments have duly been handed over to the adjoining Railways. The Government as a result of this enquiry are satisfied that the wagons were allotted in the normal course of business and that the Railway has in no way transgressed the rules and regulations. (Press Note dated 12th March 1948).

REMOVAL OF DISQUALIFICATION

Under Section 12(1) (A) of the Mysore City and Mysore Town Municipalities Acts, 1933, respectively and under Section 9(1) (A) of the Mysore Minor Municipalities Act 1933, one of the disqualifications for any person becoming a Municipal Councillor is a sentence of imprisonment by a Criminal Court for an offence punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding six months, unless a period of three years, or such lesser period as Government may allow in any particular case, has elapsed from the date of such sentence.

With a view to enabling persons who have undergone imprisonment in connection with political movements and have thereby incurred disqualifications under the several Municipal Acts to become members of Municipal Councils, it is

proposed to make them eligible to stand for elections by removing this disqualification. Such of the persons as are under any disqualification may, therefore, apply to the Government to have their disqualification removed. (Press Note dated 12th March 1948).

Under Section 10 (1) of the Mysore District Boards Acts, 1926, one of the disqualifications for any person becoming a member of the District Board is conviction and sentence of imprisonment by a Criminal Court for an offence punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding six months, unless a period of three years or such lesser period as Government may allow in any particular case has elapsed from the date of such sentence.

With a view to enabling persons who have undergone imprisonment in connection with political movements and have thereby incurred disqualifications to become members of the District Boards, it is proposed to make them eligible to stand for elections by removing this disqualification. Such of the persons as are under any disqualification may therefore apply to Government to have their disqualification removed. (Press Note dated 13th March 1948).

NO PARTIALITY TO PARTICULAR REFUGEES

With reference to an article appearing in a local paper alleging partiality shown to the rich Sindhi Multani refugees by a member of the Refugee Committee, Government wish to make it clear for the information of the public that no partiality of the kind referred to in the said article is being shown towards any particular class of refugees. (Press Note dated 13th March 1948).

HANDLOOM CLOTH

The Government have already removed all controls over Handloom Cloth. But representations are being received by Government to remove the restrictions on the export of Handloom Cloth from the State. It is therefore notified for the information of the public that there is no ban on the export of handloom goods from the State. (Press Note dated 13th March 1948).

CHARCOAL

Government have removed control over prices and movement of charcoal in Bangalore City and District with immediate effect so that the supply and sale of this commodity may be resumed through the normal trade channels. Government, however, wish to make it clear that the control will be reimposed in the event of abnormal increase in the prices, etc. (Press Note dated 15th March 1948).

VEGETABLE OIL PRODUCTS

The manufacturers of Vegetable Oil Products in the State have represented to Government that the ban on the export of Vegetable Oil Products may be lifted, in view of the fact that the total production of the same in the State is in excess of the consumption locally. As there is no similar ban in the neighbouring provinces, the Government have, after a careful consideration of the matter, passed orders permitting the free export of Vegetable Oil Products from the State. (Press Note dated 16th March 1948).

INDIAN CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

In connection with the Election to the Constituent Assembly of India from the Mysore Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council held on 7th July 1947, an election petition was filed by a voter Sri Kempa alias Kempahnumiah, Member, Representative Assembly, Bangalore City, before the President, Constituent Assembly of India, New Delhi, disputing the validity of the Election. The Credentials Committee to which this petition was referred having received an application for withdrawal of the petition filed by Sri S. Nijalingappa, Member, Constituent Assembly who was authorised by the petitioner to that effect, dealt with the application on the 21st January 1948, and has recommended to the Hon'ble President that the said Election Petition may be dismissed but without costs. (Press Note dated 16th March 1948).

PROHIBITION IN BORDER AREAS

On the introduction of prohibition in eight districts of Madras Presidency from 1st October 1946, that Government requested the Government of Mysore that certain specific shops of the State near the border might be closed. Accordingly, seven shops were closed and one shop was shifted to the interior. Besides, with a view to co-operating with the Government of Madras in their policy of prohibition, this Government of their own accord introduced total prohibition from 1st January 1947 in the taluks of Pavagada and Molakalmuru which are almost surrounded by Madras territory. While implementing the programme of prohibition launched in the State 236 border shops are also reported to have been closed with effect from 1st July 1947.

In October 1947, the Government of Madras requested this Government to close all shops of the State within a distance of five miles from Madras border and to impose certain restrictions on other shops lying within a distance of ten miles from the

border. The practical difficulties in the way of closing the shops in the middle of our official year were explained to the Madras Government by our representative at the Conference held at Madras on 13th September 1947. But the Government of Madras have still urged their request for the closure of the border shops as early as possible.

After a careful consideration of all aspects of the case Government have directed that all excise shops in a five-mile belt adjacent to the dry districts of the Madras Presidency and all the remaining shops in Bowringpet Taluk be closed by 31st March 1948. Since the Government is committed to a policy of total prohibition within five years this step has been taken a little in advance of the programme for the year 1948-49 with a view to co-operating with the Government of Madras in their policy of prohibition and for the good of the large labour force employed in the Kolar Gold Fields. The Excise Commissioner is to take steps to implement this decision and to see that the shops are closed down by the 31st March 1948.

LABOUR WELFARE OFFICERS

The Department of Labour was re-organised and made permanent in November 1945 and three Assistant Commissioners of Labour were appointed and posted to the Bangalore, Kolar and Mysore Divisions. The Department has since been urging the desirability of posting Labour Welfare Officers trained in the Department to factories and industrial undertakings employing a large number of workmen, in order to ensure that all facilities to the labourers contemplated in the Labour Laws are extended to them and to secure the happiness and contentment of all the interests concerned. Agreeing in this view, Government have ordered that such officers be posted, to begin with, to the several Government owned and Government-aided Concerns.

It has come to the notice of Government that even though most concerns are agreeable to this proposal, some of them are desirous of appointing their own officers, but Government consider that such a procedure may not yield the desired results. The general policy laid down by the Royal Commission on Labour, the International Labour Organization and the several Labour Conferences and Standing Committees in India, is to appoint departmentally trained men as Welfare Officers in Industrial Concerns. Government have directed that Labour Welfare Officers trained by the department be appointed to Government-owned and aided industrial concerns, employing 300 or more persons, irrespective of the wishes of the Managements concerned. The Labour Welfare Officers will for the present be placed in the grade

of Rs. 150—25/-—250, their pay being met by the concerns to which they may be posted.

MYSORE PAPER MILLS

The office-bearers of the Mysore Paper Mills Labour Association, Bhadravati, called on the Minister for Labour on the morning of the 15th March 1948 and acquainted him with the details of the situation of the Paper Mills at Bhadravati.

They stated that in connection with the strike in the Mills during last year, an agreement had been arrived at between the management and the Labour Association that both parties would abide by the decision of the Board of Directors regarding payment of wages for the strike period, viz., nine days. Later the General Manager notified the Labour Association that the Board of Directors had decided not to grant the wages. But later on the General Manager appears to have paid wages for the strike period to a few among the labourers. That has created a natural desire on the part of other workers to claim a similar payment to them also. They put forward the demand as also two other demands viz., (1) for the grant of what they call the Independence bonus of one month's wages and (2) that the wages of the piece-workers in the Mills be revised as from the 1st of July 1947 instead of from the 1st of January 1948 as it has been proposed to do. On these three demands the management and the Labour Association could not come to an understanding and therefore the workers have gone on strike after every attempt at conciliation and negotiation having failed.

The Minister for Labour heard them with sympathy and assured them that these demands before an Arbitration Tribunal which he would be quite willing to constitute and that pending decision by the Tribunal, the workers might get back to work. The deputationists undertook to place the suggestion before the General Body of Workers and to advise them accordingly. It is hoped that the labourers of the Mysore Paper Mills will resume work while their demands are being enquired into by the Arbitration Tribunal which will be set up by the Government on hearing from the Labour Association,

WORKERS IN SHOPS AND ESTABLISHMENTS

It has come to the notice of Government that there is an impression among the Hotel Workers that undue delay is being caused in the enforcement of the Shops and Establishments Act. Such an impression is erroneous. The rules under the Act have to be framed and several enactments in this behalf have to be looked into before a fairly satisfactory set of rules can be promulgated. These

rules have since been framed and they will be issued after final scrutiny.

It is regretted that the labourers are developing the habit of using the language of threat. Government desire to point out that the workers will only spoil their own chances by indulging in such language.

The Shops and Establishments Act together with the Rules thereunder will come into force from the date of the publication of the rules. (Press Note dated 18th March 1948),

IMPROVEMENT IN HAJ SHIPPING--DIRECT BOOKING TO BE RESUMED

The following Press Note issued by the Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, Government of India, on the above subject is published for general information :-

"The Government of India have been considering the future policy to be followed regarding Haj arrangements. The suspension of sailings during the years 1942-43 led to the accumulation of a large number of persons desiring to proceed on pilgrimage. When sailings were resumed in 1944 it was found that the booking of passages and preparation of sailing programmes required an elaborate organisation. The Government of India thereupon assumed responsibility for all sailing and booking arrangements.

With the improvement in shipping facilities, it is now felt that the present elaborate arrangements need not continue. In the coming season, the Government of India will divest itself of responsibility for booking arrangements but will endeavour to ensure that adequate shipping is available. Intending pilgrims should therefore submit their applications for passages direct to the shipping companies concerned."

GROUND NUTS

Government have re-imposed the ban on the export of groundnuts, both shelled and unshelled, from the State.

The reimposition of this ban has been necessitated in view of the fact that the State is deficit in oil-cake, a manure which is very much needed by the agriculturists. It is understood that similar ban is in force in the neighbouring Provinces of Madras, Bombay and Hyderabad.

CLOTH PRINTING

The Government of Mysore have by a notification, abrogated, with immediate effect, the Cotton, Cloth (Control of Printing) Order, 1945, with all the amendments issued thereto from time to time. All the restrictions imposed hitherto for the printing of hand printing and machine-printing cloth, the count and warp of yarn to be used, the colours to be used and the width of cloth to be printed, are removed and the printers are free to print cloth in the manner they wish. (Press Note dated 23rd March 1948.)

mysore constituent assembly rules

As there appears to be some misapprehension about the necessity for, or the expediency of making frequent amendments to the Mysore Constituent Assembly Rules, 1948, Government desire to state that the amendments issued by them have always been intended to secure the public convenience. In almost all cases the amendments have been made in accordance with numerous requests in that behalf received from members of the public. In respect of every amendment made to these Rules, the result has been to liberalise the Rules and to render them more satisfactory in their working.

There has been another complaint aimed in a newspaper that the proclamation of His Highness dated the 29th October 1947 should have been, in respect of the setting up of the Constituent Assembly, implemented by an enactment and followed thereafter by Rules. Government desire it to be understood that a proclamation of His Highness affords sufficient sanction for the action taken by them and is always considered as effective as any enactment which itself would become operative only by virtue of Royal Assent. (Press Note dated 29th March 1948).

EXPORT OF JAGGERY

Government have permitted free export of Jaggery from the Civil Station, Bangalore, until further orders.

KEROSENE

The Government had removed the control over kerosene oil on 24th February 1948, in pursuance of a policy of gradual decontrol. It has now come to the notice of Government that prices of kerosene oil have increased abnormally after decontrol in the interior parts of the State. This has

caused inconvenience to the general public and there have been several complaints in the press also regarding the same. It is ascertained that price control of kerosene oil is still in force in the neighbouring Provinces and it is, therefore, desirable to adopt a similar policy here also. The Government of India have also recently intimated a cut of 10 per cent in the current releases of kerosene for civil consumption due to very low stocks of tin plate. With a view to ensuring the easy availability of kerosene oil at reasonable prices, Government have been obliged to reintroduce control over prices of kerosene oil. The Director of Food Supplies has been appointed the Kerosene Oil Controller and he will fix the prices of kerosene oil from time to time. (Press Note dated 30th March 1948).

TUITION FEES

At present, students of the Mysore University who migrate from one institution to another in the middle of academic year are required to pay the prescribed tuition fees in full both in the institution which they leave and in that in which they seek admission. This double payment was primarily intended to discourage transfers in the middle of the term. On a reconsideration of the whole question, Government have decided that double payment of tuition fees by students migrating under unavoidable circumstances from one institution to another during the course of a term may be rescinded and that fees so collected may be refunded. (Press Note dated 30th March 1948).

DIFFICULT SUPPLY POSITION OF CEMENT

NO FRESH APPLICATION TILL END OF JUNE 1948

There have been many representations to Government regarding the inadequate supply of cement. The entire position regarding the supply and distribution of the same has been examined by Government and it was felt desirable that the following statement regarding the exact position, be released for the information of the public.

The total supplies of cement to the State is on an average 3,800 to 4,300 tons per month—1,800 tons of which come from Bhadravati and the balance of 2,000 to 2,500 tons from Madukarai, Coimbatore District. This quantity will be available only if both the factories work to full capacity and also if the transport facilities are satisfactory. Unfortunately, however, there have been labour strikes,—in the Coimbatore District factory, a prolonged strike is still continuing—and paucity of waggons for transport, and the quantity supplied in any month has fallen below the average mentioned above. As against this supply, the average demand per month is 6,500 to 7,000 tons—out of which 3,500 to 4,000 tons are needed by Government works (which includes the work undertaken by local bodies), 2,500 by the general public, and 500 tons by Kolar Gold Field Mining Companies. It will thus be seen that the supplies are far short of the demand, and that has been the cause for complaints by the public.

In order to minimise the difficulties experienced by the general public, Government have decided that the cement be apportioned in the following manner every month :—

	Tons.
(a) Public demand	... 1,500
(b) Government Departments	... 2,800
(c) Kolar Gold Field	... 500
Total	... 4,300

The quantity that has now been allotted to the public is in excess of what was being given hitherto and it is hoped that this will give some relief. The Government have also directed that cement should be allotted for civilian consumption in a rational manner on the basis of priorities fixed as follows :—

1. Urgent maintenance and repairs to dwelling houses.
2. Annual repairs and maintenance to houses.
3. Requirements against repairs to sanitary works suggested by Health Officers.
4. Sanitation and Drainage works.
5. Construction of Educational Institutions and Hostels.
6. Incomplete works (Public and Private).
7. Works relating to Religious and Charitable Institutions.
8. Extension of existing buildings.
9. New buildings for Middle class and the poor and also Laboratories.
10. Other new structures.

It has also been decided to disallow the use of cement for such items of construction where alternative building materials could be employed.

But authorisations have already been issued, after requisite scrutiny, to the extent of 18,225 tons and it will take at least 4½ months to complete the deliveries. Government have therefore been compelled to decide that no fresh applications for cement will be entertained till the end of June 1948.

Government wish to impress on the public that the supply position of cement is very difficult—the production remaining static whereas the demands are increasing—and it is in this context that the public are requested as a measure of co-operation to defer their applications till the end of June 1948.

COMPENSATION TO DEPENDANTS OF SATYAGRAHIS WHO LOST THEIR LIVES

GOVERNMENT ALSO ANNOUNCE GENEROUS HELP TO THE INJURED

Government have decided to award compensation to the dependants of persons who lost their lives as well as to the persons who sustained serious injuries during the recent Sathyagraha. Particulars of such cases have been obtained from the Deputy Commissioners of Districts and the Inspector-General of Police, and on an examination of these cases, Government have issued instructions to the Deputy Commissioners to examine each individual case and to send up their recommendations for the award of compensation, bearing in mind certain general principles which have been indicated by the Government.

The general principles indicated are as follows:—

1. The term "dependants" would be interpreted as in the Workmen's Compensation Act.

2. The quantum of compensation will depend on the earnings of the deceased, the number of his dependants and whether those dependants were solely dependent on the deceased. In the case of children or others who are not earning members, there is provision to pay compensation as a solatium to the parents or elders.

3. The apportionment of compensation between the several dependants will be proposed by the Deputy Commissioners after due enquiry.

4. In the case of persons who were seriously injured, the quantum of compensation will depend on the earnings of the individual, the loss in his earning capacity by reason of the injury, and whether he has any other source of livelihood in case of total loss of earning capacity.

5. In either class of cases—cases of death or serious disablement—compensation may be in the following forms:—

(a) Lumpsum compensation which shall not exceed Rs. 1,000 in each case.

(b) Monthly payment of pension which shall not exceed Rs. 15 per month for a period of 10 years.

(c) Grant of lands either free or at upset price, with non-alienation clause for a fixed period of not less than 5 years.

(d) Scholarship to children of the deceased or the injured for study.

Fresh proposals on this basis have been urgently called for from the Deputy Commissioners of Districts indicating their specific recommendations in each individual case.

"THE FRAGRANT WOOD OF MYSORE"

GOVERNMENT SANDALWOOD OIL FACTORY

The Sandalwood Oil Factory in Mysore City is the very first manufacturing concern to be established by the Government in Mysore and owed its origin exclusively to the first world-war and its effects on trade.

Prior to the establishment of this Factory, the Sandalwood produced in the State was directly placed on the market by sale in auctions and it used to find its way to Germany which then was the home of the Sandalwood Oil Industry.

With the outbreak of war and the complete cessation of exports to Germany, the demand for Sandalwood fell rapidly and by 1915, the wood collected found no market. Government, faced with the prospect of losing a revenue of several lakhs of rupees annually for the duration of hostilities, decided to experiment with the distillation of oil as a means whereby the loss could be minimised, if not altogether eliminated.

Investigations undertaken in the Applied Chemistry Branch of the Indian Institute of Science went to show that oil equal in quality to the best distilled in Europe could be produced locally on a commercial scale. The prospects of finding a market for the product too appeared very bright, as with the exclusion of German interests, there was hardly any competitor in the field. Conditions being thus favourable and encouraging, the establishment of a small factory at Bangalore was finally decided on. The Plant went into production in May 1916 and was an immediate success. The wood distilled was paid for at Rs. 1,750 per ton against Rs. 1,050 obtained in the auctions and a year's operation resulted in a net profit of Rs. 5 lakhs.

This immediate success, which exceeded by far the most optimistic anticipations, led to the starting of a second and larger Factory at Mysore to deal with the entire output of Sandalwood in the State. The Mysore Factory commenced operations in July 1917.

The Factories at Bangalore and Mysore continued to operate steadily. In 1930, however, the Factory at Bangalore was permanently closed down, with a view to effecting operational economies by centralisation.

A further modification in the organisational set up was effected in 1944. The supply of fuel for operating the boilers fell much short of requirements and the prospects of future supplies appeared none too bright. Congestion in rail traffic led to heavy accumulation of Sandalwood stocks in the Koties round about Shimoga. Demand for oil on the other hand continued to be insistent. To meet this emergency, two more Distilleries were established—one at Shimoga and the other at Bhadravati. The selection of these two Centres for locating the Distilleries was mainly influenced by the prospect of obtaining fuel in adequate quantities and at low cost.

With the establishment of the Distilleries at Shimoga and Bhadravati, the rate of production in this Factory was curtailed. Refinement and marketing however continued to be dealt with here. The crude oil produced and received in this Factory for further processing is redistilled, purified, and tested and then placed on the market. Analysis of the oil produced is carried out by qualified Chemists in the Laboratory maintained for the purpose and only such oil as answers to the specifications of customers and the stiff and sensitive tests prescribed in the different pharmacopoeias is sent out under a Government guarantee.

The Factory has had to contend with numerous difficulties in the marketing side and has had its vicissitudes in common with other industries. In the earlier stages, it had to overcome both the prejudice against the Indian Product, particularly in Germany. Japan, called for a special high grade oil, which previous to Mysore enterprise was supplied exclusively by Germany. The Factory was,

however, able gradually to overcome both the prejudice and the competition by producing and placing on the market the particular grade of oil asked for. The continued excellence of our product converted both Japan and Germany eventually into our best customers.

The market in United States of America, however, called for a different line of treatment. Here the Sandalwood oil was subject to the levy of an *ad valorem* Import Duty. As Sandalwood remained exempt from a similar levy, our competitors enjoyed an advantage over us and were virtually in a position to dictate prices. To overcome this, and to exploit the heavy demand for oil in this country, arrangements were made in 1924 to despatch wood to the United States and have it distilled at that end. These arrangements have been continued and have enabled us to compete effectively with local dealers and retain the Market. Quite recently reduction in Import Duty from 25 per cent to 10 per cent has been secured thus saving over Rs. 5 per lb. to the State.

In the nineteen thirties, an intensive and assiduous propaganda was carried on by the West Australian Sandalwood Oil Interests and as a result the oil produced by them found recognition in the British Pharmacopœia. This threatened our position in the European and American Markets. A systematic and well planned campaign to bring home to the chemists and druggists all the world over the quality of Mysore Sandalwood Oil, was started and pursued vigorously. As a result of these efforts and the continued excellence of the Mysore product, the West Australian Sandalwood Oil steadily lost ground.

Despite continuance of difficult conditions regarding supplies occasioned principally by lack of transport facilities and the cost of materials, the results of the last year was a marked improvement over those in the previous years. The Factory continued to operate in three shifts, night and day, throughout the year and produced 43,500 lbs. of oil from 488 tons of wood. The efficiency of distillation was maintained at the peak level of 97 per cent. The gross revenues for the year at Rs. 64 lakhs was an all-time record.

As one of the biggest employers of labour in Mysore City the Factory has faced its obligations to labour squarely. Mention may be made

briefly of a few important amenities provided in the interest of the welfare of its employees. Residential quarters have been provided to all officers on shift duty. The Factory has embarked on an ambitious programme of housing all its labour. Ten families now reside in the premises provided. Four units, each to house two families, are now under construction at an estimated cost of Rs. 25,000. An Industrial Canteen for giving healthy refreshment has been started recently and the All India Tea Marketing Board are assisting in organising it and have spared their staff for that purpose. Provision is made for medical aid and a Sub-Assistant Surgeon visits the Factory regularly. A Ration Depot has been organised for the procurement of and supply of food articles to all employees and its management is vested in a committee in which labour is represented.

The relationship with the labour has always been very cordial. Labour's grievances have always received sympathetic consideration and labour on its side has been conciliatory and helpful. There have been no doubt differences but in every such case determined efforts have been made by both parties to understand to smoothen them out in a spirit of give and take.

To create in the labour a better interest and as a token of recognition of its share in the successful working of the Factories a Bonus equal to one month's pay was disbursed to all the employees both during 1944-45 and 1945-46. Recommendations have since been made for the disbursal of two months' wages as labour's share of profits for 1946-47. Further to alleviate the sufferings caused by the steep rise in the prices of essential commodities, the employees were allowed to draw one month's wages as interim relief. As even this did not materially benefit them, a further advance equal to one month's pay was disbursed. The employees have also the benefit of the Provident Fund Scheme introduced in 1924 and since the inception of this scheme Rs. 79,086 has been debited to the account towards employer's contribution.

The industry is now passing through a critical stage. The demand for Sandalwood Oil in the Indian market has slackened considerably. Soap manufacturers faced with an acute shortage of caustic soda have reduced their production programmes and their off-take

of Sandalwood Oil has fallen off proportionately. The tightening up of Exchange regulations, rigid control exercised over imports and the imposition of import duties all the World over have begun to tell on the volume of business with foreign countries.

The use of Sandalwood Oil in medicine is being gradually and steadily replaced by synthetic drugs of the sulphanamide group. In the perfumery market, the pressure of inferior oils is increasing. A synthetic Sandalwood Oil has recently found a place in the American market.

The results achieved by the Sandalwood Oil Factories during the last three decades are as follows. Forty-eight lakhs of lbs. of oil have been produced during the period from 45,000 tons of wood supplied by the Forest Department. The total expenditure incurred on manufacturing and sales during this period was two crores and ten lakhs of rupees. The oil yielded a gross revenue of eight crores of

rupees. The average net rate realised per ton of wood processed amounted to Rs. 1,300.

By exporting the manufactured product instead of selling the raw material, the State has provided a steady employment to about 850 persons. The people who collect and transport our fuel requirements have been provided with a subsidiary remunerative occupation during the agricultural recess period. A major part of the manufacturing and marketing expenses are spent inside the State in purchasing stores and in payment of services rendered. The Factory has also served as a valuable training ground. The Factory has also served and continues to serve as a parent organisation for sustaining and promoting the perfumery, agarbatti and other allied cottage industries in the State, which afford remunerative employment for a large number of people. The Sandalwood Oil Factory has thus more than fulfilled all the hopes entertained at the time of its inception.

DEVELOPMENT OF COTTAGE INDUSTRIES*

THREE-YEAR PLAN

The question of developing cottage industries as one of the post-war development schemes has been under the consideration of Government for some time past. During the year 1939-40, Government sanctioned the starting of 25 demonstration centres in certain districts in the undermentioned industries and it is reported that by the end of 1944-45, there were 45 centres in all.

1. Tanning.
2. Leather stitching.
3. Flying.
4. Tile-making.
5. Pottery.
6. Coir industry.
7. Village smithy at Closepet.
8. Mat-weaving.
9. Paper-making.
10. Khadi.

2. At the instance of the Central Advisory Committee for Rural Development, the Director of Industries and Commerce forwarded certain proposals in June 1944, for the creation of an organisation in each district for making an exhaustive survey of the conditions of existing industries and the possibilities of reviving defunct or languishing industries and starting new ones, involving an expenditure of Rs. 23,000 per annum. After considering these proposals, the Director of Industries and Commerce was requested to forward a three-year plan for the development of cottage industries.

3. The revised proposals submitted by the Director involve an expenditure, both recurring and non-recurring of Rs. 6,95,800 (for 15 existing and 23 new centres) and Rs. 8,11,492 (for 68 plus 18 centres), and Rs. 10,72,920 (for 6 plus 21 centres) during the first, the second and the third year respectively, or a total of Rs. 25,79,721. Against this, it is expected to realise by the sale of articles manufactured at the centres, a sum of Rs. 2,22,120 during the first year,

Rs. 3,82,400 during the second year and Rs. 5,51,488 during the third year or Rs. 11,36,000 in all, so that the net expenditure will be (Rs. 25,79,721—11,36,000 or) Rs. 14,43,721 for all the three years. The idea is not only to work the existing centres on intensified lines, but also to increase the number of centres of industries which have proved so far successful, so that by the end of the third year there will be in all 107 centres.

4. Of the 62 new centres proposed to be opened (23 in the first year, 18 in the second year and 21 in the third year), 5 are to be experimental units only, and 9 others commercial units to be worked on a self-supporting basis, as noted below. It is also proposed to group, wherever possible, a number of industries in particular areas, e.g., at the Rural Welfare Centres at Closepet, Dodballapur and Anandapuram.

Experimental Units.

1. Coir.
2. Hand-paper.
3. Volegari.
4. Inlay work.
5. Brass work.

Commercial Units.

1. Tanning and Flying.
2. Leather stitching.
3. Tile-making.
4. Pottery.
5. Smithy.
6. Mat-making.
7. Button-making.
8. Lacquer Work, and
9. Rattan work.

The other important features of the scheme are—

(1) During each of the three years, to train for a period of six months to a year, 60 candidates as instructors for the new centres, giving them a scholarship of Rs. 25 per mensem each (cost Rs. 18,000 per annum).

*Text of Government Order No. D. 4287-71-I. & C. 510-48-21, dated Bangalore, 26th February 1945.

(2) To keep always in stock two sets of machinery and appliances required for certain industries, to be sold at cost price to those desirous of starting any of these industries (annual grant of Rs. 1,16,700).

(3) To appoint technical experts, with the necessary staff for the undermentioned ten industries to supervise and conduct them on proper lines (cost Rs. 32,400 per annum).

1. Hand-paper making.
2. Leather tanning and stitching.
3. Pottery.
4. Tile-making.
5. Coir and Fibre.
6. Mat and Aloe-Fibre.
7. Smithy.
8. Button making.
9. Lacquer work.
10. Glass Bangle Industry.

(4) To organise a separate section in the Director's Office, under an Assistant Director, to attend solely to the administrative and audit work of Rural Industries Centres, (cost Rs. 14,449 per annum).

(5) To conduct a thorough economic survey in each area where rural industries are proposed to be started, the preliminary survey to be done by the District Development Officers and the detailed survey by Technical Experts.

(6) To entrust the work of erecting the buildings required for the centres to the Industries and Commerce Department itself instead of to the P. W. D. an Assistant Engineer with the necessary staff being appointed for the purpose (cost Rs. 4,780 per annum).

(7) To constitute a separate Development Fund for financing these industries, to which will be credited the grants made by Government every year for cottage industries and which will be operated upon by the Director. This is to obviate the lapsing of unspent balances of budget grants at the end of each official year. The present system of pre-audit of bills by the Comptroller will, however, continue.

(8) Type designs in respect of such industry furnishing the following particulars to be prepared and published in the form of bulletins :—

- (i) The natural facilities required to start the industry.

- (ii) The processes involved.
- (iii) The non-recurring and recurring expenditure.
- (iv) Return expected.

5. After further discussions, the Director was requested to forward a modified scheme. He, accordingly, submitted a scheme to run the 68 centres of the first year of the plan, any centres started over and above this number being transferred to the District Boards. Of the 68 centres, those relating to smithy, pottery, mat-weaving, carpet manufacture, hand-paper making, volegari and coir work, were to be grouped in the four Rural Welfare Centres at Closepet, Dodballapur, Anandapuram and Chitaldrug. As against the total expenditure of Rs. 6,95,309 estimated for the first year of the three-year plan, the modified proposals envisage an expenditure of Rs. 8,16,595 (non-recurring Rs. 3,17,105 and recurring Rs. 4,99,490), the extra amount of Rs. 1,21,286 being due to the following items not included in the three-year plan :—

	<i>Non-recurring. Recurring.</i>	Rs.	Rs.
1. Proposals already submitted and some since sanctioned for development of certain existing centres.		75,320	39,086
2. Nine mechanics to work under the District Development Officers for survey work.		6,480

From the above sum of Rs. 8,16,595, the amount of Rupees two lakhs allocated to the Department from the budget grant for cottage industries and also a sum of Rs. 72,272-18-0 (non-recurring Rs. 53,906-13-0 and recurring Rs. 18,366-0-0) already sanctioned under (1) above, have to be deducted and only the balance has to be given as an additional grant. A sum of Rs. 2,22,120 is expected to be realised from the sale of the products of the 68 centres.

6. The three-year plan was approved by the Cottage Industries Committee on 27th September 1945. It was also approved by the Policy Committee for Industries and Commerce on 21st December 1945 with an expenditure of Rs. 7,34,705 non-recurring and Rs. 18,42,016

recurring or a total of Rs. 25,76,721 for the three years. The Co-ordination and Finance Committee have also approved the scheme with first priority and recommended that the additional expenditure may be met from the Industrial Development Fund.

7. The Director forwarded details of the industries to be started during each of the three years and also copies of thirteen 'type designs.' According to the figures now given, the gross expenditure during each of the three years will be Rs. 8,86,440, Rs. 7,43,644 and Rs. 9,73,596, respectively, or a total of Rs. 25,53,680. The variations from the figures given previously are said to be due to the "type designs" having been slightly revised. Deducting anticipated realisations, the net expenditure is estimated at Rs. 12,71,150. From the fourth year onwards the recurring expenditure will be Rs. 6,87,976 and the anticipated realisations Rs. 5,64,440 leaving a net expenditure of Rs. 1,23,536.

8. The Comptroller has forwarded a verified proposition statement relating to the extra establishment included in the three-year plan for the Director's Office. The extra cost will be Rs. 9,351 per annum, as against Rs. 14,449 included in the plan.

The following new centres, which involve an expenditure of Rs. 86,210, have already been sanctioned and this amount will have to be deducted from the estimated expenditure for the first year :—

1. *Tanneries*—

Idagur.
Pavagada.

2. *Leather Stitching*—

Anandapuram.

3. *Tile-making*—

Bellur (Nagamangala Taluk).
Bagepalli.

4. *Coir Work*—

Nanjangud.

The Director also states that the ten centres proposed to be started in the Closepet Rural Welfare Centre, as a result of the survey conducted there, may be included among the sixty-two centres proposed to be started under

the three-year scheme. The starting of these ten centres has been recently sanctioned with a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 16,580 and a recurring expenditure of Rs. 46,086 (net Rs. 14,210). This must also be excluded from the expenditure now to be sanctioned.

9. As regards experts, the following posts have already been sanctioned :—

1. Leather Tanning Expert on Rs. 250 per mensem (the grade proposed in the plan is Rs. 200—20—300).
2. Coir Expert on Rs. 250 per mensem for six months (the grade proposed in the plan is Rs. 150—10—200).
3. Pottery Expert on Rs. 100 per mensem (the grade proposed in the plan is Rs. 150—10—200).

10. The Director has requested that he may be permitted to carry out the building works connected with cottage industries departmentally, as the existing procedure of entrusting them to the the Public Works Department involves considerable delay. He suggests that he may be given the power to carry out capital works up to a maximum cost of Rs. 15,000 and repair works up to a maximum of Rs. 1,500 under the supervision of a qualified overseer and also requests that the posts of an Assistant Engineer and his staff asked for in the three-year plan may be sanctioned.

11. Government are pleased to sanction the three-year plan with the modified plan for the first year, barring the sanctions already accorded, as detailed below :—

	<i>Non-recurring.</i>	<i>Recurring.</i>
	Rs	Rs.
(1) Extra expenditure since sanctioned in existing centres.	53,907	18,366
(2) New centres ...	86,210	(recurring and non-recurring).
(3) New centres in Closepet R.W.C.	16,580	46,080
(4) Three posts of experts.	...	7,200
Total R. & N R. ...		2,28,343

To this must be added the sum of Rs. 4,00,000 allotted for cottage industries during the year 1947-48. The extra expenditure to be incurred during the first year will, therefore, be (Rs. 8,16,595 — 6,28,343 or)

Rs. 18,8,252 against the sum of Rs. 8,16,595 indicated in the plan. The total expenditure on three-year plan will, as suggested by the Co-ordination and Finance Committee, be met from the Industrial Development Fund, which stands at present at about Rs. 31,00,000.

The Director's proposal that he may be permitted to carry out the building works departmentally is also approved, provided the cost in each case is not more than Rs. 10,000. The staff required for the purpose may be taken from the Public Works Department on a temporary basis for one year for the present.

The Director is requested to furnish information regarding the expenditure incurred on the existing forty-five (45) centres, the balance of estimated cost for the first year and details for the same.

Government consider that there is no need to open a separate fund account as proposed by the Director. The entire transactions may be exhibited in the budget under separate minor and detailed heads grouped according to the nature of industries, such as tanning, pottery, smithy, mat-making, tile-making, etc., as under:—

28. Industries and Commerce.—4. Demonstration and Experiments—Rural and Minor Industries.

(a) Supervisory staff—

Salaries	...
Establishment	...
Contingencies	...
T. A.	...

(b) Tanning—	
Establishment	...
Wages	...
Raw materials	...
Total	...
(c) Tile making—	
Establishment	...
Wages	...
Raw materials	...
Grand total	...
Deduct Expenditure met out of Industrial Development Fund	...
Balance	Nil

The lumpsum grant hitherto made for Rural and Minor industries may be shown as a grant-in-aid to the Industrial Development Fund so as to partly recoup the amount spent out of it, the normal receipts from the centres being shown under suitable detailed heads under "XXII. Industries and Commerce." That portion of the grant, such as, for instance, the amount spent for the manufacture of machinery and appliances, which is to be entirely recoverable, as also the working advances may be shown under separate advance heads and not under the revenue heads—"28. Industries and Commerce."

The Director of Industries and Commerce and the Comptroller to Government are to discuss the above account procedure and forward separate recommendations for the consideration of Government.

FOOD SITUATION IN THE MYSORE STATE

REPORT FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 29TH FEBRUARY 1948.

There was no rainfall during the fortnight. Harvesting of paddy has been completed and the threshing of ragi has begun.

In addition to millets, kerosene oil has also been since decontrolled. Certain restrictions imposed on hotels and establishments regarding hours of business and in regard to the number of persons who may be fed at certain religious and other functions also have been since withdrawn.

The following figures show the progress of local procurement of foodgrains from 1st November 1947 to 29th February 1948.—

	Tons.
1. Paddy	85,831
2. Ragi	1,465
3. Jola	822
4. Wheat	0'2
5. Other grains	40
Total	88,158'2

Receipts or exports under the Basic Plan.

Commodity and source	Quota in tons Kharif Plan 47-48	Progress in tons
Rice—		
1. Coorg	3,000	2,198'55
2. Overseas Imports	4,000	3,719'8
3. Orissa (via Madras)	1,000	499'6

Commodity and source	Quota in tons	Progress Kharif Plan 47-48
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II. Millets—	... 5,000	... 5,000
1. Hyderabad	... 10,000	2,646'7

III. Wheat—	... 5,000	627'2
1. Overseas Imports	5,000	627'2

The progress of supplies of wheat has been poor. Advices have since been received regarding the allotment of about 2,300 tons from the cargoes expected shortly at Vizagapatam and Mormugao. It is necessary to allocate the balance immediately in view of the meagre stock position of wheat in Mysore. As regards the millets allotted from Hyderabad, no progress has been made in the procurement as the supplying administration pleaded inability and the matter has been intimated to the Regional Food Commissioner, Madras, for replacement of the allotment from another cargo.

There is no change in the scale of rations. Statutory rationing of wheat and rice has been working satisfactorily in three cities and fourteen towns.

Rice and wheat are the only rationed commodities now. There has not been any considerable increase in the prices of decontrolled articles and ragi continues to be sold in retail at 20% to 25% higher rates than the usual rates for issue from depots.

REPORT FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 15TH MARCH 1948

There was no rainfall during the fortnight anywhere in the State. Threshing of ragi is in progress.

The following figures show the progress of local procurement of foodgrains from 1st November 1947 to 15th March 1948.—

	Tons
Paddy	94,928
Ragi	1,465
Jola	822
Wheat	0'2
Other grains	40
Total	97,255'2

Receipts or exports under the Basic Plan.—

Commodity and source	Quota in tons Kharif Plan 47-48	Progress in tons
I. Rice—		
1. Coorg	... 7,500	2,864'4
2. Overseas imports	... 4,000	3,719'8
3. Orissa (via Madras)...	1,000	745'5

II. Millets—

1. Hyderabad	... 5,000	...
2. Overseas imports	... 10,000	2,770'2

III. Wheat—

Overseas imports	... 5,000	627'2
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Advices have been received showing that the despatches towards the allotment of 1,000 tons from the cargo at Vizagapatam have commenced. The allotment from the cargo expected at Mormugao has been increased to 2,873 tons. The balance of wheat has been proposed to be supplied in the shape of rice expected from Pakistan.

The offtake of foodgrains for February 1948 are as follows :

Rice 9,050 tons.
Wheat 2,099 tons.
Millets 4,783 tons.

Statutory rationing in four cities and thirteen towns has been working satisfactorily. Rationing has now been confined to rice and wheat only and the original scale for these articles is being followed.

Millets are also supplied to intending consumers from the stocks of Government Depots.

In accordance with the policy of gradual relaxation of controls, millets, kerosene oil, charcoal have been decontrolled and export restrictions imposed on jaggery, potatoes, onions, tamarind, pulses and gram have been removed. Control over the price and distribution of sugar has also been removed. Restrictions in hours of working imposed on hotels and catering establishments have also been withdrawn. There has not been any considerable increase in the prices of decontrolled foodgrains. Ragi continues to be sold in retail at 20 per cent to 25 per cent higher than the Government Depot rates. This increase is noticeable in cities. The stocks of wheat are still low and require replenishment early.

**WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBER FOR BANGALORE CITY
FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1948.**

A fall of 3·7 Points.

The working class Cost of Living Index Number for Bangalore City for the month of February 1948, works up to 268·8 points, which is lower than the previous month's figure by 3·7 points.

The Index Number of the Food group, as compared with the previous month, declined by 1·3 points to 291·5, owing to a fall in the prices of Avare dhal, Jaggery, Coffee Seeds, Ghee, Onions, Vegetables, Fruits, Ground-nut oil, Tamarind, Coriander and Soji.

An increase in the price of the castor oil resulted in the rise of index number of Fuel and Lighting group by 0·3 points to 227·7 points.

The Index Number of the clothing group declined by 17·0 points to 223·0 owing to a fall in the prices of sarees, and cloth for jackets.

A fall in the price of supari resulted in the fall of index number of miscellaneous group by 3·3 points to 309·5 points.

The Index Number of House Rent and Clothing groups remained constant.

(Average prices from July 1935 to June 1936 = 100).

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Average prices per unit of quantity			Index Numbers	
			Year ended June 1948	January 1948	February 1948	January 1948	February 1948
Food —							
Raw Rice	Seer (Msr.)	14·0	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	212	212
Boiled Rice	" .	22·6	0 2 2	0 4 7	0 4 7	204	204
Ragi	" .	6·6	0 1 1	0 2 8	0 2 8	246	246
Blackgram Dhal	" ..	0·7	0 3 1	0 8 0	0 11 9	259	381
Turi Dhal	" ...	3·4	0 2 8	0 10 8	0 13 0	400	488
Bengalgram Dhal	" ..	1·4	0 2 11	0 6 9	0 9 8	231	331
Avare Dhal	" ...	0·6	0 2 7	0 15 11	0 14 8	616	568
Greengram	" ...	1·2	0 2 0	0 7 6	0 12 3	375	613
Sugar	Seer Wt. .	1·9	0 1 4	0 6 2	0 6 2	463	463
Jaggery	Viss .	1·9	0 3 6	0 10 6	0 8 5	300	240
Coffee seeds	Seer Wt. .	1·4	0 3 11	0 14 6	0 13 10	370	353
Meat	21 lbs. Wt	7·2	0 7 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	457	457
Curds	Seer Msr. ...	1·9	0 1 7	0 6 0	0 6 0	379	379
Milk	" .	6·1	0 3 7	0 8 0	0 8 0	223	223
Ghee	" Wt. .	2·7	0 6 0	0 14 10	0 13 8	247	228
Onions	Viss .	1·0	0 1 3	0 8 8	0 5 2	698	413
Vegetables	" ...	5·6	0 2 6	0 9 2	0 7 9	367	310
Fruits	Doz. ..	0·9	0 2 0	0 5 4	0 4 6	267	225
Gingelly oil	Seer Wt. ...	2·5	0 2 0	0 8 3	0 8 4	413	417
Groundnut oil	Wt. ..	0·4	0 1 8	0 7 2	0 6 11	430	415
Salt	Msr. ...	1·1	0 1 3	0 1 7	0 1 7	127	127
Cocoanut	Each ...	1·0	0 1 0	0 3 10	0 3 11	388	392
Tamarind	Viss ..	0·9	0 3 3	0 15 7	0 12 4	479	379
Chillies	" ...	2·0	0 7 4	2 3 0	2 5 2	477	507
Coriander	Seer Msr. ...	1·3	0 1 5	0 4 6	0 4 1	318	288
Garlic	" Wt. ...	0·7	0 2 0	0 7 0	0 7 6	350	375
Wheat Flour	" Wt. ...	1·4	0 0 8	0 1 7	0 1 7	238	238
Soji	" Msr. ...	1·3	0 2 5	0 7 6	0 6 8	310	276
Ready made coffee	Cup ..	6·3	0 0 6	0 1 6	0 1 6	300	300
Total	...	100·0	...	...	...	...	...
Index Number of All Food Articles							
						292·8	291·5

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Average prices per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended June 1948	January 1948	February 1948	January 1948	February 1948
Fuel and Lighting.-							
Firewood ..	Maund ...	72·0	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	213	213
Castor Oil ..	Seer Wt....	7·7	0 1 11	0 9 4	0 9 5	487	491
Kerosene Oil ..	Bottle ..	16·0	0 2 1	0 3 5	0 3 5	164	164
Match Boxes ..	Dozen .	4·3	0 2 6	0 6 0	0 6 0	240	240
Total		100·0					
	Index Number -Fuel and Lighting					227·4	227·7
Clothing.—							
Dhoties ..	Pair of 8 yds	14·6	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	189	232
Coating ..	Yard ..	22·5	0 5	0 10 9	0 10 9	195	195
Shirting ..	" ..	21·5	0 4	7 6	0 8 6	188	213
Cloth for pyjamas, etc.	" ..	3·0	0 4	10 1	0 11 4	252	283
Sarees ..	Each ...	22·4	3 0	7 0	6 2 8	281	206
Cloth for jackets, etc.	Yard ...	16·0	0 5	2 0	0 14 0	360	280
Total	...	100·0					
	Index Number —Clothing					240·0	223·0
House Rent.—							
House rent		100 0 2 10 3 2 10 3 2 10 3				100	100
Total		100·0					
	Index Number — House Rent					100	100
Miscellaneous.—							
Shaving ..	1 shave	13·0	Rs. a p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	200	200
Washing soap ..	1 Bar	17·5	0 4	0 1 4	0 1 4	500	500
Supari ..	Seer Wt.	8·4	0 3	6 1 6	5 1 5	640	600
Beedi ..	Bundle of 25	11·2	0 1 0 0	2 0 0 2	0 2 0 2	200	200
Amusement ..	One show	8·4	0 2 0 0	3 9 0 3	9 0 3 9	188	185
Education ..	...	5·0	0 2 0 0	4 6 0 4	6 0 4 6	225	225
Medicine ..	Btl. of mix.	8·3	0 4 0 0	7 0 0 7	0 7 0 7	175	175
Flowers ..	One bunch	5·7	0 0 6 0	1 0 0 1	0 1 0 1	200	200
Household Necessaries	Seer Wt.	22·5	0 5 0 0	15 7 0 15	7 7 312 312		
Total	...	100 0	...	..	..	..	..
	Index Number —Miscellaneous					312·8	309·5
Group			Weight proportional to the total expenditure		Grou p	Index Numbers	
					January 1948	February 1948	
Food	...	..	53·5		292·8	291·5	
Fuel and Lighting	..	...	7·0		227·4	227·7	
Clothing	...	...	13·8		240·0	223·0	
House Rent	6·4		100·0	100·0	
Miscellaneous	19·3		312·8	309·5	
Total	..	100·0			
(Cost of Living Index)		272·5	268·8	

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Oriental Literature

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MYSORE INFORMATION BULLETIN

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[No. 4



MESSAGE OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA TO THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF MYSORE

I have very great pleasure in extending my warm greetings and cordial good wishes to the Members of the Constituent Assembly of Mysore on the auspicious occasion of their first meeting.

The unique constitutional developments which have marked the history of Mysore, especially during the past six decades, have all tended to secure the gradual fulfilment of the policy of the Royal House of Mysore, namely, the associating of the representatives of the people more and more with the administration. It was in 1881 that my grandfather His Highness the late Maharaja Sri Chamarajendra Wadiyar Bahadur constituted the Representative Assembly as a first step in the direction of ensuring that "the actions of the Government should be brought into greater harmony with the wishes and interests of the people". This step, then in advance of any similar development elsewhere in India, was carried further in 1907 by my beloved uncle His Highness the late Maharaja Sri Krishnarajendra Wadiyar Bahadur by the constitution of the Legislative Council. The enlargement of the powers and functions of these two Chambers from time to time in the course of their evolution has also contributed towards the closer association of my people with the administration.

Events of great moment have come to pass in India recently. and it has been our privilege to witness one of the greatest facts in history, namely, India taking her place of honour as a free and independent Dominion in the Commonwealth of Nations. This event has its own full significance for Mysore. In my Message of 8th January last year to the people of Mysore, I expressed a desire to have for my consideration, proposals for constitutional advance in the State, taking note of the developments in the rest of India and of the aspirations of my people. My decision that the new Constitution for Mysore should provide for Responsible Government was announced in September last year and in pursuance of my later Proclamation dated 29th October 1947, this Constituent Assembly composed entirely of elected representatives of the people has been set up to evolve proposals for implementing my decision to establish Responsible Government in Mysore.

I am confident that the Members of the Constituent Assembly will frame a constitution suited not merely to the constitutional status of Mysore *vis a vis* the rest of India, but also to the needs, conditions and genius of the people of Mysore and that they will provide equal opportunities for all and will have as their sole aim and objective the happiness and prosperity of all classes of my subjects.

I further fervently hope that the results of their deliberations will secure for Mysore an honourable place in India and enable her to play a worthy role in the vital task of promoting the happiness and prosperity of the Indian people as also the advancement of the cause of human brotherhood and world peace.

I now wish the Constituent Assembly success and godspeed in its historic task and pray that strength, wisdom and clarity of vision may be vouchsafed to its Members.

7th April 1948.

JAYA CHAMARAJA WADIYAR,



The Chief Minister addressing the Constituent Assembly

(Photo : Janavani.)



"CONSTITUTION WORTHY OF THE GREAT STATE OF MYSORE"

"Let us all apply ourselves to the task of evolving a model constitution which will enable Mysore to occupy its due place in India and to play a worthy role in the vital task of promoting the welfare of all her people as also the advancement of the cause of the Indian people, human brotherhood and world peace."—Declared Sri K. C. Reddy (Chief Minister), Temporary Chairman, in his speech on the historic opening session of the Constituent Assembly held at the Sir K. P. Puttanna Chetty Town Hall, Bangalore, on 7th April 1948. The following is the full text of the Chief Minister's address :—

I have been asked to shoulder the heavy responsibility of presiding over this august Assembly, pending the election of a permanent President. I am conscious that I am not the wisest among you nor can I claim to be the oldest. I owe this position to God's grace, His Highness' pleasure and your goodwill and affection.

I seek your willing co-operation in the task that I have to discharge and I am confident that it will be forthcoming in an abundant measure.

I offer you my warmest congratulations on having been chosen by the people of Mysore to set yourself to the task of framing a suitable constitution for the

State on the basis of responsible government. I warmly welcome you to this the first meeting of the Assembly and request you to get to work and fulfil the task with which you have been charged.

Our grateful thanks are due to His Highness for the kind message that he has graciously sent to us on this occasion. We are also grateful for the innumerable messages of goodwill received from all parts of India by the Nation's leaders wishing us godspeed in our work and hoping that we will evolve a constitution worthy of the great traditions of Mysore and which will be a model for others as well. We will do well to keep in our minds the suggestions made and the guidance given in those messages. I seek your permission to convey our thanks to all those who have been good enough to send them. It is also a matter for gratification that distinguished friends have taken the trouble of coming all the way to Mysore to be present here at this inaugural meeting. Our thanks are due to them as well.

I feel impelled, at the very outset, to pay our reverential homage to Mahatma Gandhiji who meant so much to us while alive, but who, alas! is now no longer with us in body. The Father of the Nation, as he was, he was also the architect of India's freedom and a messenger par excellence of and an assiduous worker for the cause of universal brotherhood and world peace. His message of truth and love will ever remain as a beacon light to individuals as well as nations. He was very close to Mysore and her people and it was under his active guidance that we worked our way to the stage which we have now reached. Mysore had a warm corner always in his heart and his loss has been a tragic blow to us. May it be given to us to follow his teachings with sincerity and steadfastness!

Epoch-Making Period

The last year has been an epoch-making period in the history of India. After unparalleled sufferings and sacrifices, India threw off her yoke of slavery in a manner all her own and emerged as a free nation on August 15, 1947. The Indian Constituent Assembly which was set up to evolve a constitution for India has addressed itself to the task of discharging that duty. Unforeseen and tragic developments, however, have delayed the completion of its task. It is a matter for satisfaction that the representatives of the Indian States are also now in that Assembly. Mysore was among the earliest to join in the deliberations of that Assembly and it can be truly said that she has played a worthy part therein.

Revolutionary Progress

There has also been a happy and rapid development, almost bordering on a revolution, in the matter of the political progress in the States. It was at one time apprehended that it would be some time before the Indian States fell in line with the political developments in the rest of India. Attempts to have a model constitution drafted by the Indian Constituent Assembly for the States, could not succeed because of the then existing limitations under which the Assembly had to work. Events since then have been very rapid and it has become difficult to keep pace with them. The map of India is being re-drawn and altered almost from day to day. The individualities of hundreds of States have disappeared overnight and new Units are coming into existence. It may be said to be one of the greatest events in Indian history and it will not be ere long before a strong Central Government comprising of strong and stable Units with the maximum autonomy possible will be evolved.

Mysore's Progress

Mysore's progress has been steady and has been a model to others. It is unnecessary for me to narrate the course of Mysore's political history. The first Representative Assembly was constituted so far back as 1881 and the Legislative Council in 1907. There were instalments of reforms in 1924 and then again in 1941. In the last one decade, however, the people of Mysore urged for quick progress and may I say, paid the price for the same. It may not be appropriate to lift the veil over the past and apportion either blame or praise. It is enough to record that there has been a happy ending for which every one deserves congratulations and over which there is general joy. The decision to evolve a new constitution for Mysore on the basis of responsible government was magnanimously taken by His Highness the Maharaja last year and it is in pursuance of that that we are meeting here to-day.

It is hardly necessary to deal in an abstract way the concept of a Constituent Assembly and the various forms it has taken in other nations in the past, nor is it necessary to refer in detail to the birth and growth of the idea of the Indian Constituent Assembly. So far as the States were concerned, at one time it was deemed to be a fool's idea to talk of Constituent Assemblies for evolving constitutions for the States. But the fool's dream has been fulfilled. It was given to Mysore along with Cochin and Travancore to blaze the trail as it were, and to take steps for bringing into existence Constituent Assemblies to draft their respective constitutions.

People's Sovereignty

It used to be challengingly asked as to whether sovereignty in the Indian States lay in the Prince or in the People. There was a prolonged controversy over

this issue in which constitutional experts and savants participated in it. I do not feel called upon to canvass at present the pros and cons of that issue. It would be enough for me to point out that we have reached a stage when the matter is beyond controversy. So far as Mysore is concerned, the issue was set at rest as far back as in 1923. The report on Constitutional Reforms, by Brajendranath Seal Committee stated that "the Head of the State represents the people directly and primarily in his person, whether as in the case of the Mikado or of a Hindu Sovereign, as the symbol of the Shinto, the Dharma or the Law, in hereditary succession and transmission, or, as in the case of the President of the United States, as the elected representative of the people's sovereignty, standing in an even more direct and vital relationship to the people than members of the Representative Assemblies and Legislatures." I would like to mark the words "People's Sovereignty" in the above extract. It is clear that the Head of a State, even if he be a king, embodies in himself only the people's sovereignty, he being their accepted agency. There is no conflict of sovereignties nor I would venture to say is there any dualism in regard to this. I do not desire to pursue this matter further.

The Supreme Object

It has been agreed that we have to evolve a constitution based on responsible government. The question as to what should be the aims and objects of such a constitution naturally arises at the very outset. The answer is obvious. The supreme object should be the welfare, happiness and prosperity of all sections of the people. Political democracy should enable the gradual fulfilment of economic and social democracy. The constitution should guarantee and secure

to all the people—as pointed out in the Objective Resolution of the Indian Constituent Assembly—

"Social, economic and political justice; equality of status, of opportunity, and before the Law, freedom of thought, expression, belief, faith, worship, vocation, association and action, subject to law and public morality."

The constitution should further provide adequate safeguards for minorities, backward and depressed classes of citizens and equal opportunities for all. Naturally, such a constitution would enable all the people to lead a life of dignity, security, contentment and happiness.

Sovereign Democratic Indian Republic

The Indian Constituent Assembly has solemnly and firmly resolved to draw up a constitution for a Sovereign Democratic Indian Republic. We, in Mysore, have fully shared with and supported that resolve. The task therefore before us here, is to evolve a constitution which will fit in harmoniously with the Indian Constitution. The poser whether a constitution based on constitutional monarchy can be in harmony with the constitution for an Indian Republic need not baffle us. That it is possible has been declared by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru himself when he moved the Objective Resolution on the floor of the Indian Constituent Assembly.

I have stated above, in brief, the political, economic and social objectives we have to keep in mind in the course of our drafting a constitution for Mysore. I do not want to fill in the details. It is the legitimate duty of the Assembly and I am sure it will discharge the same to the satisfaction of all.

Constitutional Monarchy

All the same, I may be permitted to refer to just a few important aspects. I have already said that the Mysore Constitution should be of a kind that will be

in tune with the Indian Constitution. It should provide for constitutional monarchy and to that extent and perhaps in a few other respects, our constitution will have to differ from the draft constitution that has now been prepared for the Provinces. Regarding relationship between the Units and the Centre the paramount consideration, *viz.*, the individuality and stability of the Units should be carefully kept in mind while being keenly conscious of the supreme need for a strong Centre. The strength of the Unit is the strength of the Centre and *vice versa*.

British Model

The next point is, what model shall we follow when framing our constitution? The British Parliamentary model, perhaps, suits us to a large extent because of the existence of constitutional monarchy there. We may have to consider some aspects of the Swiss constitution, the American constitution and other constitutions as well and see which of them could be adapted for our purposes. After all, constitutions should be suited to the traditions, needs and genius of the people. We have to evolve a constitution specially suited to the circumstances in which we are placed.

Workable and Elastic Constitution

We have also to bear in mind that what is needed is not so much the theoretical perfection of the constitution but one which is workable and elastic. It should be capable of growth and be amenable to such changes as the ever changing circumstances demand. And let us also particularly remember that the success of a constitution very largely depends on who works it and on how it is worked rather than on the legal excellence of the enactment.

Gandhiji's "Ramarajya"

I desire to prominently mention one more important aspect. Gandhiji touched and tackled every aspect of Indian life and he had his ideas about the Indian constitution as well. He believed in a de-centralised democracy. I would like to pick up just only one of his utterances in this behalf. Explaining his concept of a new civilisation, or as he called it the "Ramarajya," he said as follows :--

"It can be religiously translated as Kingdom of God on earth. Politically translated, it is perfect democracy in which, inequalities based on possession and non-possession, colour, race or creed or sex vanish. In it, the land and State belong to the people, justice is prompt, perfect and cheap and therefore there is freedom of worship, and of speech and the Press—all this because of the reign of the self-imposed law of moral restraint. Such a state must be based on truth and non-violence and must consist of prosperous, happy and self-contained villages and village communities."

"Panchayet Democracy"

I venture to state that a constitution based on de-centralisation and providing for strong village panchayets with maximum power and sufficient finance would be the best form that democracy could take. If the question is asked whether this is opposed to the well-known type of Parliamentary Democracy, my answer would be that it should be possible with ingenuity and wisdom to hammer out a constitution wherein what may be termed "Panchayet Democracy" and what is known as Parliamentary Democracy could be blended into a harmonious

pattern. This is an important and fundamental aspect to which I would pointedly invite your earnest attention. And I further desire to urge that it should receive our best consideration.

I am afraid I have taken much of your time. Let us all apply ourselves to the task of evolving a model constitution which will enable Mysore to occupy its due place in India and to play a worthy role in the vital task of promoting the welfare of all her people as also the advancement of the cause of the Indian people, human brotherhood and world peace.

Finally, I may be permitted to stress and say that there is necessity for promptly and expeditiously completing our task. This Assembly has now the opportunity and autonomy to chalk out the line of action and fix its time-table. I look forward to the completion of our work within a very short time. Since we will not be called upon to canvass in full the various fundamentals that have been decided upon by the Indian Constituent Assembly after protracted deliberations and discussions and we can freely draw upon the fruits of their labour, we need address ourselves only to such of those aspects as are peculiar to us and for which we have to find our own solutions.

I thank you for your patient hearing. May we fulfil the expectations of our Prince and People and may God bless our efforts to bring into being a workable and beneficent democracy!

JAI HIND ! JAI MYSORE !

LORD MOUNTBATTEN'S VISIT TO MYSORE



(Photo Janakan)

Their Excellencies Lord Mountbatten, Governor-General of India, and Lady Mountbatten, arrived by air on 21st April at Mysore City on a brief visit to the City and later to Bangalore City. Their Excellencies during their short stay had opportunity to visit the historic Seringapatam, some of the industrial establishments and benevolent institutions in the Capital City. Accompanied by His Highness the Maharaja and Sri K. C. Reddy, Chief Minister, Their Excellencies visited the Brindavan Gardens at Krishnarajsagar. Lord Mountbatten recorded his impression of the Gardens as "Wonderful," while Lady Mountbatten wrote, "Lovely sight to look at."

Their Excellencies by their democratic outlook and delightful informality greatly endeared themselves with the people of Mysore. The civic receptions at Mysore and Bangalore bore witness to their great popularity. Tens of thousands of people lined up the broad thoroughfares and cheered Their Excellencies when they drove in open cars with Sri K. C. Reddy, Chief Minister, at Mysore, and with Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Dewan, at Bangalore.

[Picture above was taken at Mysore Civil Aerodrome. Left to Right :—Her Excellency Lady Mountbatten, His Highness the Maharaja, H. E. Lord Mountbatten, and Sri K. C. Reddy, Chief Minister.]

LORD MOUNTBATTEN IN MYSORE



A group photo taken at the Government Weaving Factory, Mysore. Lord and Lady Mountbatten, Lady Pamela Mountbatten, Sri K. C. Reddy, Chief Minister, Janab Mahmood Shariff, Minister for Public Health and Excise, and Sri B. G. Appadurai Mudaliar, Director of Industries & Commerce and others are in the group.

LORD MOUNTBATTEN IN BANGALORE



(Photo K Gopalakrishna Setty, Student Occupational Institute)

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Mountbatten arrived in Bangalore on 27th April 1948. Sir A Rameswami Mudaliar, Dewan, is seen welcoming Lord Mountbatten at the Hindustan Airfield. Lady Mountbatten is also seen alighting from the plane.

LADY MOUNTBATTEN IN BANGALORE



(Photo Janakan.)

Lady Mountbatten, Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Dewan, Sri H. C. Dasappa, Minister for Finance, and
Sri K. T. Bhashyam, Minister for Law, at the Hindustan Airfield, Bangalore.

MESSAGES TO THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

The following messages were received on the occasion of holding of the first meeting of the Constituent Assembly of Mysore.

**His Excellency Viscount Mountbatten of Burma, Governor-General of India,
New Delhi.**

"..... This historic occasion indeed marks the consummation of the ideal of Responsible Government under the ægis of the Ruler, the credit for which is shared alike by the farsighted Ruler who has been quick to appreciate the aspirations of the people and the people of Mysore who have selflessly pressed their claims. The task of framing a constitution best suited to the requirements of Mysore now devolves on the freely chosen representatives of the people of Mysore. I wish them all success in the great task they are about to undertake. May wisdom, vision and sense of fair play guide their labours and may it be given to them to evolve a constitution which will prove not only a noble heritage for the people of Mysore but also a good model for others to follow."

Hon'ble Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister, Dominion of India.

I send my greetings to the people of Mysore and their elected representatives to the Constituent Assembly on the occasion of the Assembly's first meeting. I trust that this Assembly will frame a constitution to ensure the freedom of the people of Mysore in the larger context of the Indian freedom.

Hon'ble Sardar Vallabhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister, Dominion of India.

Mysore State has been in the vanguard of progress both in spheres of administration and democratisation of Government. Those who laboured incessantly in the cause of Responsible Government in the past to-day find their labours amply rewarded. In the new Constituent Assembly they are seeing the fruition of their dreams and their ideals. Goodwill and support of the people and sacrifices made by you all have contributed to the success of prolonged efforts to achieve for Mysore, constitution of Responsible Government under ægis of Ruler. It redounds to credit of late and present Ruler that they have always bowed to the will of the people and never failed to concede popular demands. May the Constituent Assembly which is meeting under such auspicious combination of circumstances and with so much fund of amity and goodwill be guided by wisdom and statesmanship and fashion a constitution worthy of the people and traditions of Mysore and which would serve as a model and example for other States. I send you all my warmest congratulations and best wishes.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, President, Indian National Congress.

Mysore under its enlightened Rulers has always laid the way in social, industrial and political progress in States. Hope Constituent Assembly will devise a constitution which will serve a model to other States and give satisfaction to all classes and communities.

His Excellency Sri C. Rajagopalachari, Governor, W. Bengal, Calcutta.

I have worked for fifty years outside the State of Mysore, but I spent my boyhood in Bangalore and the best part of my education was a gift of the Government of Mysore. I look forward therefore with considerable eagerness to a good workable constitution being hammered out by the Constituent Assembly of Mysore, well-suited to the present physical, intellectual and moral condition of the people. Constitutions will be subject to amendments from time to time as the people find them necessary. Our business should therefore be not to search for ideally perfect regulations which posterity may admire, but to lay down the conditions for immediate progress with the least friction and delay. Ultimately good Government depends upon the persons who sacrifice their private interests and come forward to serve the public—both their capacity and character—not very much on the perfect terms of the constitution.

The National Leaders of Mysore have after a long struggle attained their objective and bear as a result full responsibility for the governance of the State. I hope the proceeding of the Constituent Assembly will be marked by quick despatch, sense of reality and the spirit of justice to all, and fully justify the change from personal rule to democracy with loyal affection to the Ruling Prince.

His Excellency Sir Archibald Nye, Governor of Madras.

This day inaugurates a new epoch in the history of Mysore and on behalf of the Government and people of Madras I would like to convey our heartfelt greetings and good wishes to the opening sessions of the Constituent Assembly. We in the Province of Madras have a particular interest in this occasion since there are so many matters of common interest, politically, administratively and culturally between us and the people of Mysore. Our relations have ever been of the friendliest, and the great progress made in the fields of industry, science and education in Mysore has always been a source of admiration not only to us but to the whole of India. The advent of the first popular Constituent Assembly and the establishment of a completely Responsible Government in the State is therefore a matter of peculiar gratification to the people of this Presidency, and I am sure that the confidence expressed by His Highness the Maharaja in his Proclamation of September 24th, 1947, that the opportunity now given will be utilised with the same sense of responsibility as in the past and in a spirit of mutual toleration and goodwill will be fully justified. It is our earnest wish that the labours of this Assembly will be crowned with every success and will not only prove of lasting benefit to the people of Mysore but will also serve as an example of interest and use to the rest of India.

His Excellency Dr. K. N. Katju, Governor of Orissa, Cuttack.

The State of Mysore has occupied a unique position in India. Its record of beneficent administration and great all-round progress is one of which any people and any administration can be legitimately proud. Mysore was in the field of national reconstruction and economic and industrial development, an object of envy and admiration to other parts of India. The people of Mysore now enjoy the privilege of responsible government under the aegis of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, and it is very welcome news that the Constituent Assembly of Mysore shall be meeting in its first session on the 7th of April 1948. I greatly regret that owing to official engagements it will not be possible for me to be away from Orissa on that day and have the privilege of tendering my felicitations on this auspicious and historic occasion in the history of Mysore in person to the Government and people of Mysore. I trust

that under divine guidance the Mysore Constituent Assembly will devise a constitution which would not only be suitable for Mysore but also serve as a model for other Indian States in India, and the constitution framed by the Assembly will be one which will secure to the people of Mysore not only democratic self-governing institutions, but also the widest possible enjoyment of all personal and civil liberties and become a most efficient instrument for advancing the moral, material and economic welfare of the people in every sphere of life.

His Excellency Sir Akbar Hydari, Governor of Assam, Shillong.

I have always admired the orderly progress of Mysore which has long placed her in the forefront of Indian States. The opening session of her Constituent Assembly will mark a new era in her history and I send you and your colleagues my heartiest congratulations on this auspicious occasion and my best wishes for the continued prosperity and happiness of your people.

His Excellency Sir Chandulal Trivedi, Governor of East Punjab.

I wish every success to Constituent Assembly which marks the inauguration of a new era for Mysore State. My very best wishes for the people and State of Mysore.

His Excellency Sri Mangaldas Pakvasa, Governor of Central Provinces and Berar.

I have no doubt that the Constituent Assembly of Mysore will work with single mind for the amelioration of the condition of the people. The spirit of selfless service should be carried through every activity and I have no doubt that the work of the Mysore Constituent Assembly will furnish a good example for other people to copy. May the members of the Constituent Assembly keep before themselves in their work the high ideals of Mahatma Gandhi.

His Excellency Sri M. S. Aney, Governor of Bihar, Patna.

"..... Congratulate Government and people of Mysore for having decided to start a new era of real democracy which I earnestly hope will lead to progress and prosperity of the State. Wish success to the Constituent Assembly in its labours to frame a new constitution for Mysore."

Central Government Ministers

Hon'ble Sri N. V. Gadgil, Minister for Works, Power and Mines, Government of India, New Delhi.

Wish every success and trust that Mysore opens a new and a bright chapter of democratic rule guaranteeing liberty and happiness to all high and low. Trust also that Mysore will be a strong unit in the Indian Union giving strength and receiving it.

Hon'ble Sri K. C. Neogy, Minister for Relief and Rehabilitation, Government of India, New Delhi.

Mysore has been the pride of India and I wish her a progressive and prosperous future.

Hon'ble Sri Syamprasad Mookerjee, Minister for Industries, Government of India, New Delhi.

Please convey my sincere greeting to people of Mysore as they begin a new epoch.

Hon'ble Dr. John Matthai, Minister for Transport and Railways, New Delhi.

"The great State of Mysore has established a tradition of sound, constructive and forward looking administration which has been a source of inspiration in many respects to the rest of the country. If Mysore has a great past, she has a still greater future in front of her. With the achievement of freedom and the consequent transfer of authority to the leaders of the people, I am confident that Mysore will not merely maintain but also enhance the reputation which she has long enjoyed as the model State of India. I share the hope which, I know, is widely held that the work of the Constituent Assembly of Mysore will provide her with a political framework which will ensure for her people those opportunities of self-expression and creative development which constitute the birth right of a free people."

Hon'ble Srimati Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Minister for Health, Government of India, New Delhi.

You have my best wishes for a future full of service to the people of Mysore. I trust the Constituent Assembly will bring in a constitution which will help forward the best interests of the people and that you will be able to go forward in your great State without let or hindrance as far as the ameliorative measures and service for the poor are concerned. I hope you will continue the good work for the removal of untouchability as also for the development of cottage industries in both of which spheres Mysore has taken a leading part.

Hon'ble Sri Jagjivanram, Minister for Labour, Government of India, New Delhi.

The meeting of the Constituent Assembly marks a new chapter in India's freedom as democratic assertion of people's will. I hope the Assembly will draft a real democratic constitution providing suitable measure for and unfettered growth of the people specially the submerged masses thereby set an example to other States. Wish Assembly every success.

Hon'ble Sri C. H. Bhaba, Minister for Commerce, Government of India, New Delhi.

On the occasion of this epoch-making event in the history of Indian States in general and of Mysore in particular, I would like to send my best wishes for the success of the Constituent Assembly in framing a Constitution based on justice, liberty, equality and fraternity and suited to the traditions and democratic instincts of the people of Mysore. Mysore has always been in the vanguard of progress and just as it has given a lead to other States in industrial development, I feel sure it will again set a shining example in the political and constitutional field by evolving a constitution in accordance with the wishes and consent of Mysoreans, which will be acclaimed by all as one leading to the progress and prosperity of the people.

Hon'ble Sri R. K. Shanmukam Chetty, Finance Minister, Government of India, New Delhi.

On the occasion of the Opening Session of the Constituent Assembly of Mysore, I send my cordial greetings to you and the Members of the Assembly.

Mysore has, for a long time, enjoyed the reputation of being in the forefront of the advanced States in India. With the establishment of self-governing institutions in the State, Mysore is bound to play a leading part in the history of our country. I hope that those entrusted with the great responsibility of framing the constitution of the State will evolve a constitution under which the masses of the State will attain true happiness and prosperity.

Hon'ble Sri Jairamdas Doulatram, Food Minister, Government of India, New Delhi.

Unless we to whom power is being transferred in different parts of India and those among us who have to implement policies of the new Governments from day-to-day begin really to look upon the people as their own brethren, freedom will remain a mirage.

Hon'ble Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Minister for Communications, Government of India, New Delhi.

Congratulate you on the successful termination of your struggle for freedom. Mysore has the reputation of being a well administered and well organised State. Trust under your leadership it will develop into a prosperous Democratic State.

Dewan and Ex-Dewans of Mysore.

Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Dewan of Mysore, and Leader, Indian Delegation, (message from Geneva.)

On the historic occasion of the first session of the Mysore Constituent Assembly may I in wishing successful and satisfactory conclusion of its task express the sincere hope and firm belief that its deliberations will result in a Constitution which will ensure equal opportunities for all citizens and so promote happiness and prosperity contributing to the strength and greatness of the Dominion of India.

Sir M. Visvesvaraya, Bombay.

Heartiest congratulations and all best wishes for success of Mysore Constituent Assembly. I trust that the Assembly while drafting the constitution will make special statutory provision for the moral and material uplift of the Mysore citizen by establishing a Government Bureau of Research and Investigation for the comparative study of progressive nations. The Bureau will help to keep the citizen aware of all beneficent developments going on in the outer world and to increase his capacity for disciplined work, self-help, team-spirit, social unity and harmony and courtesy and service to fellowmen. Since the world is changing fast, changes have become necessary in this country also in the basic principles upon which life has hitherto rested. Good habits will not fall into our lap unaided without preparation or training.

Sir Albion Rajkumar Banerji, Bangalore.

"The whole of India has watched with the greatest admiration and keenest interest the events during the last several months that led to the proclamation of His Highness the Maharaja about the setting up of a Constituent Assembly composed of elected representatives of the people to draft a new constitution based on the principle of the Responsible Government. Without going into the long history of constitutional changes that have taken place in this progressive State since 1881 when the Representative Assembly was first established, I may be permitted to refer to the announcement I made

as Dewan on 7th October 1922 in regard to the re-constitution of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council with enlarged functions and the appointment of a special Committee then known as the Seal Committee to submit a report. A year later, that is on the 7th October 1923, I announced His Highness's Proclamation on the constitutional developments then decided upon, in many respects much in advance of the prevailing system in other States. After a lapse of over 15 years a further advance was made on the report of *Diwan Bahadur Rajasabhabhushana K. R. Srinivasiengar*.

Much water has flown under the bridge since and the new order is taking the place of the old.

This opening session marks a new era in the history of Mysore and opens out a new epoch full of glorious possibilities of a far reaching character. Those like myself who have worked and done their bit in promoting constitutional progress which compared to present day ideas seem meagre and out of date. I cannot help feeling overjoyed at the success of the struggle which has made possible for Mysore to achieve Responsible Government under the aegis of His Highness the Maharaja, and I have every hope that this Assembly will evolve a constitution suited to the needs of the present times and yet built partly on the foundations previously laid which have helped Mysoreans to acquire a special attitude to adapt themselves to a new order and a new outlook.

I wish you God speed and success and hope that the result of your labours may be not only of lasting benefit to the State of Mysore but also of some use and interest to other States which have yet to go a long way to reach the status which Mysore has already achieved and is going to achieve under the new order.

In conclusion I will end this message with the familiar words of Tennyson :

" Ring out the old, ring in the new.
Ring out a slowly dying cause,
And ancient forms of party strife.
Ring in the nobler modes of life,
With sweeter manners, purer laws.
Ring in the love of truth and right.
Ring in the common love of good."

Amin-ul-Mulk Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Bangalore.

It is a duty as well as a pleasure to me to send my good wishes to the Mysore Constituent Assembly in response to the Chief Minister's invitation.

It is my earnest hope, as it must be that of everyone interested in the welfare of this great State, that the Constituent Assembly will perform its task with foresight and wisdom, and succeed in framing a constitution for the State on the high principles of true Democracy.

Such a constitution is not incompatible with the existence of a Constitutional Monarchy. It is impossible to imagine Mysore without its Maharaja. This State has been blessed with a succession of highminded and sagacious Rulers. The institution deserves to be strengthened in the affections of the people and preserved in the best interests of the State.

These are discouraging days for Democracy. We are witnessing the loss of faith in traditional institutions and traditional patterns of life in present-day India. Mysore has earned a name for its well-planned and efficient administration, and for the continuous well-being and progress of the people. I trust that the Constituent Assembly will take care to preserve all that is of value in the institutions that have served us so well till now.

May it be given to the Constituent Assembly to draw up a constitution suited to our conditions and to the capacities of our people! Let it enable them to become fit partners in the national life of India.

Premiers of Provinces and States.

Hon'ble Sri B. G. Kher, Premier, Government of Bombay.

Mysore has led in many ways in the past and I am sure the Constituent Assembly will maintain the sound traditions of the State. I wish its deliberations all success.

Hon'ble Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiyar, Premier of Madras.

".....I hope the labours of the Assembly would result in framing a constitution designed to serve the real needs of the masses. It is a happy augury that Constituent Assemblies are being elected to frame constitutions in all the States on the dawn of freedom in, what was formerly called, British India. This has amply justified the policy of the Indian National Congress which was always of the view that once the foreigner quitted the country freedom will dawn not merely for British India, as it was then called, but to the whole of India. May God help you to end your labours successfully."

Hon'ble Sri Gopinath Bardoloi, Premier of Assam.

".....it is with the keenest interest that we have been watching the people of Mysore fighting for rights which Democracy offers to the people. And it is with the same interest that we shall continue to watch the constitution which will be framed by the Mysore Constituent Assembly. For the success of that great venture you have the heartiest good wishes of our people and myself.

"With the best of wishes for the success of the ceremony and the work that will be taken up by the Constituent Assembly."

Pradhan Mantri, Jodhpur.

My heartiest congratulations on the occasion of inauguration of Constituent Assembly. Mysore has led Indian States and has been followed by them. Mysore Constituent Assembly will we hope give Indian States lead and its constitution would bring prosperity and advancement to the people of Mysore and consequently of other States.

Hon'ble Sri T. K. Nair, Premier, Cochin State, Ernakulam.

"To-day marks a red letter day in the history of Mysore. A new epoch is being inaugurated—an epoch in which the people of the State are enabled, by the gracious kindness and benevolence of His Highness the Maharaja, to mould and shape their destinies according to their own wishes and aspirations. Almost from time immemorial Mysore has occupied a pre-eminent position among Indian States, and in recent years the State has achieved a measure of progress and advancement, notably in the sphere of industrialisation, which can only be acclaimed as marvellous. Thanks to the keen foresight and resplendent statesmanship of a succession of Rulers, aided by distinguished Dewans of acknowledged ability, courage and resourcefulness, the State has long ago attained the rich distinction of being a Model State. With so stimulating a back-ground and a past of which it could be legitimately proud, the State enters to-day a new era of bright hope and brilliant promise, and I have no doubt that, under the wise guidance of a Maharaja whose heart beats in tune with the hopes and ambitions of his beloved subjects and under the leadership of a patriotic band of chosen representatives of the people, like the present Chief Minister and his colleagues, the State will assuredly march forward from success to success, making the lives of the people richer, fuller and happier in the days ahead.

Hon'ble Sri Pattom Thanu Pillai, Chief Minister, Government of Travancore, Trivandrum.

Best wishes for the success of the Constituent Assembly of Mysore in framing a constitution that will ensure the happiness of the common man and the peace and prosperity of the State.

Hon'ble Sheik Mahomed Abdullah, Premier, Jammu and Kashmir State.

"After a gallant fight the people of Mysore are to-day standing at the threshold of independence. On behalf of Kashmir I extend to you my hearty congratulations. We ninety million State subjects shall fight together till complete independence is achieved."

Hon'ble Sri V. T. Krishnamachari, Premier, Jaipur, Rajaputana.

I have great pleasure in sending to the Constituent Assembly of Mysore sincere wishes on the occasion of its inauguration. This occasion marks the beginning of a new era in Mysore and I have every hope that the new constitution framed by the Constituent Assembly will conduce to the prosperity and contentment of the people and to the general raising of the level of life in the State and that, under it, Mysore will maintain its well-deserved reputation for high standards of rectitude in public life.

Hon'ble Sri B. C. Roy, Premier, West Bengal.

It was extremely kind of you to have invited me to the opening session of the Mysore Constituent Assembly. It would be a red letter day for the State of Mysore and its people. Long live the Assembly and its usefulness.

Janab Laik Ali, Premier, Hyderabad.

"On the occasion of the opening session of the Constituent Assembly of Mysore I extend my hearty congratulation and earnestly hope that the Assembly will succeed in forging a constitution which under the benign rule of His Highness the Maharaja will maintain the worthy and noble traditions of the past and ensure harmonious relations between all sections of the people of Mysore and lead to an all round progress of the State."

Hon'ble Sri P. V. Reddy, Deputy Premier, Hyderabad.

I deem it a privilege to convey my most sincere wishes on the occasion of the opening of the Constituent Assembly of Mysore. I earnestly wish the Assembly to do pioneer work in the making of a most wholesome constitution for the State so as to have a healthy and prosperous State as our neighbour.

Ministers of Provinces and States.

Hon'ble Sri Parambi Lonappen, Minister, Government of Cochin.

"..... Mysore State has the reputation of a Model State in India and her Rulers, particularly His Highness the present Maharaja, have been known throughout India for their love for their subjects and ardent desire for their welfare, progress and prosperity.

"His Highness' proclamations of 24th day of September 1947 and 29th day of October 1947 granting responsible government in his State are indications of His Highness' anxiety for the orderly Government in his State. The

people of Mysore, I am glad to mention, have attained their legitimate political aspiration by dint of their persevering sacrifice. And I do hope that the Constituent Assembly of Mysore which is going to function shortly will conduct its proceedings in such a manner as to give credit to the fair name and reputation of Mysore and her people."

Hon'ble Sri C. Kesavan, Minister, Government of Travancore, Trivandrum.

"I wish the labours of the Constituent Assembly will result in the devising of a model constitution ensuring freedom, happiness and prosperity for all citizens of Mysore, irrespective of caste, creed or colour. It is also my fervent hope that the constitution to be evolved would accord ample opportunities for the common man to rise to his fullest stature. May it be given to the Constituent Assembly of Mysore to give a lead to the sister States of India in the matter of framing a constitution possessing the essence of true democratic traditions and capable of the maximum growth suited to the genius of our people."

Hon'ble Janab Syed Mahmud, Minister, Patna.

"How I wish it was possible for me to be present on such historic occasion in Mysore History! My interest in Mysore and its people is deep and abiding. I often think of the country and people and of all my friends there. I am sure Mysore will march rapidly towards peace and prosperity. I send my most sincere and respectful greetings to your Cabinet and Mysore Legislature on this occasion. It was Mysore's famous sons who fought India's freedom's battles against foreign aggression and was the last to fall."

Hon'ble Dr. T. S. S. Rajan, Minister, Government of Madras.

".....I am sure that your labours will bear good fruit and will in time give you the proud privilege of being free and independent with all the rights assured to the subjects of the State without any distinction of caste or creed.I wish your function all success and I am sure that under the ægis of His Highness the Maharaja your new Constitution will be launched with the full support of your people and of the State Congress."

Hon'ble Dr. P. Subbaroyan, Minister, Government of Madras.

"I am glad the Mysore State has achieved its goal of Responsible Government under the ægis of His Highness. Mysore is well in advance of most of the States and even some of the Provinces of India and I am sure with Responsible Government and a Ministry interested in the welfare of its people, the State will make rapid advance and will contribute its share to the prosperity of the Indian Union to which all States, whether Provinces or Indian States, are bound, and whose prosperity is the prosperity of all States."

Hon'ble Sri H. Sitarama Reddy, Minister, Government of Madras.

"It is but fitting that Mysore, which previously has lead the way to other States in industrial and irrigational development, should also lead the way in the framing of a constitution for the people of the States.

"I trust that the deliberations of your Constituent Assembly and its decisions will be a model to others."

Hon'ble Sri T. S. Avinashalingam Chettiar, Minister, Government of Madras.

"Mysore is a State famous for its constructive genius and balanced outlook. I have no doubt that the Constituent Assembly which will begin on the 7th will chalk out a great future for the State."

Hon'ble Mr. Daniel Thomas, Minister, Government of Madras.

" You are inaugurating a new era for Mysore and I think you are giving a lead to the other States in the country. We hope and trust that ere long the whole of India will be united as one nation and that you will bring into this common union, the valuable cultural and other heritage of your State."

Hon'ble Sri K. Madhava Menon, Minister, Government of Madras.

" I pray for choicest blessings on your Assembly and wish all success for its work. Let your Constituent Assembly forge a glorious future for Mysore."

Hon'ble Sri G. D. Tapase, Minister, Government of Bombay.

" Mysore has a glorious past and I am extremely glad to extend my heartiest good wishes for the grand success of this epoch making occasion in the annals of the State. "

Hon'ble Sri M. P. Patil, Minister, Government of Bombay.

" It is really the momentous day in the history of the Mysore State when the real representatives of Mysoreans will be sitting as a Sovereign Body to frame a constitution for themselves. I am quite sure that the constitution framed by such an august body will not only satisfy the aspiration of all Mysore subjects but also will be a guide for other constitution making bodies. I am well aware that you and your colleagues are advocating the cause of "Akhand Karnatak" since long. I hope the Mysore Constituent Assembly will also take up this cause and find a satisfactory solution for bringing together the various parts of divided Karnatak. May the Almighty give you and your colleagues sufficient strength and courage to fulfil the cherished goal of your people! I pray for the successful termination of the Session."

Hon'ble Sri Vaikunth L. Mehta, Finance Minister, Government of Bombay.

"I send to you as the elected leader of the people of Mysore my warmest felicitations on the inauguration of a new epoch in your State. Mysore is one of the most enlightened and advanced among Indian States. I join in the prayer that in the days to come it will continue to retain this lead and will, as in the past, set the standard among Indian States for a progressive industrial policy and a healthy vigorous public life. "

Hon'ble Sri Lakshman Madhav Patil, Minister, Government of Bombay.

"I congratulate the Mysore Government for its progress in the march of democracy and wish all success and prosperity to the cause of the people. "

Hon'ble Sri Kala Venkatarao, Minister, Government of Madras.

"We all feel very glad that Mysore will have a Democratic Constitution on the lines of the constitution that is now being framed for the Indian Union and the Provinces. Mysore has already made its mark in the Indian History by its advanced industrial, educational and other programmes. I wish hearty success to the efforts of your Constituent Assembly and earnestly look forward for its early implementation."

Hon'ble Sri S. V. Gokhale, Minister, Government of Central Provinces & Berar.

I must first congratulate you on your taking the first essential step to establish popular democratic Government in Mysore. Even under the British Constitution Mysore has led the way in many matters and with the establishment of responsible democratic Government there, I am sure, it will offer a lead to other provinces in India. I received your invitation to attend the opening session of the Constituent Assembly of Mysore but I am sorry I was in the midst of our Budget Session here till almost yesterday and it is not possible for me to undertake a journey immediately thereafter. I must, however, thank you for inviting me. I wish your Constituent Assembly a success which Mysore's past history almost guarantees.

Hon'ble Sri A. B. Shetty, Minister, Government of Madras.

.....I am glad the Mysore State has taken a forward step which is quite in keeping with the present democratic trend in the country. I hope that liberal-minded politicians all over the country will appreciate the action taken in Mysore and give you their best wishes for the successful working of the Constituent Assembly.

Hon'ble Sri Nalini R. Sarkar, Minister, Government of West Bengal.

On this occasion in the history of Mysore, I send out my warmest felicitations and good wishes to the sponsors and architects of the newly-born popular Government in Mysore and through them to the peoples of the State. It is in the fitness of things that the progressive State of Mysore should fall in line with the rest of India to recognise and give shape to the democratic urges and aspirations of the people. Mysore has all along been in the vanguard of progress in all fields of activity—social, economic and cultural. And it is only just and proper that she has taken this big stride forward in the political field by setting up a responsible popular Government to crown all her progressive endeavours in other spheres of life. Mysore is fortunate to have an enlightened Ruler at the head and a number of distinguished statesmen as her Dewans in the past, the culmination of whose enlightened policy of administration may be seen in the eventful grant of Responsible Popular Government. But one thing must not be lost sight in the flush of joy and enthusiasm. Democracy imposes certain obligations and responsibilities in the discharge of which depends its success. The burning problems in India and the States today are, among others, those of food and clothing, health and education. An objective approach to these problems, with an all-out attempt to solve them, is the crying need of the hour, if the common man is to have his share along with his more fortunate brethren of the blessings of political democracy. The leaders of the new Government are no doubt aware of their responsibilities to the people, and the people in their turn, will, I am sure, co-operate with the Government in order to realise in full the best out of the new set-up.

I sincerely hope and pray that the new era ushered in by the inauguration of the Constituent Assembly, may lead the State onward in the path of progress and prosperity.

Hon'ble Sri Morarji Desai, Minister, Government of Bombay.

I thank you very much for your letter of the 30th of March 1948 inviting me to attend the inauguration of the session of the Constituent Assembly of Mysore on Wednesday the 7th April but I regret that owing to rush of urgent work here I shall not be able to be present on the occasion. I wish your Constituent Assembly every success.

Presidents of Legislatures.

Hon'ble Sri R. G. Soman, President, Bombay Legislative Council, Bombay.

I am sure that your efforts in the cause of Democracy by framing a Democratic Constitution for Mysore may prove to be completely successful. In former days, Mysore was considered to be one of the few progressive States in India. And I am sure you will be able to place before the other sister States a model of Democratic Constitution worth being copied by all. It is equally fortunate that the Maharaja Saheb has most willingly acceded to the popular demand for Responsible Government. Under your leadership I wish the Constituent Assembly every success.

Hon'ble Sri K. S. Firodia, Speaker, Bombay Legislative Assembly, Bombay.

Mysore is famous for its progressive policy towards industries in the whole of India. The people of Mysore and His Highness the Maharaja deserve to be congratulated on their determination to establish Responsible Government in Mysore. The Constituent Assembly would, I hope, be able to prepare the Constitution for the State of Mysore which will give satisfaction to all sections of the people. It is really a matter of gratification that Mysore is also keeping its pace of progress in the political development of the country. I hope Mysore will keep its name high in the Indian politics and as an integral unit of the Union of India.

I hope that the efforts of the Constituent Assembly will be crowned with success.

Hon'ble Sri J. Sivashunmugam Pillai, Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly, Madras.

"..... I wish all success to the Constituent Assembly. I hope the Assembly would draft a Constitution which would please all castes and creeds in Mysore."

Hon'ble Sir Rajivaranjan Prasad Sinha, President, Bihar Legislative Assembly, Patna.

Wish every success to Constituent Assembly set up by His Highness for framing Democratic Constitution. Let fairness and justice to all be your watchword and I am sure you will produce a model Constitution just as you have produced models in industrial and administrative fields making the name of Mysore a by-word for efficiency and scientific development throughout India.

Hon'ble Mr. A. J. John, President, Representative Body, Travancore, Trivandrum.

My best wishes for success of the Constituent Assembly. Hope the Constituent Assembly will succeed in evolving Constitution ensuring freedom which will serve as model to other sister States.

High Court Judges.

Hon'ble Sri H. J. Kania, Chief Justice of India.

The idea of having a constitution framed by the Constituent Assembly of the State, itself is a great progress in the direction of decontrol of the executive authority of the State. I am quite sure, with wisdom and toleration of the

views of all parties, the Assembly will be able to frame a constitution which will be the foundation for the greater development of the State which already holds a very high position in India. I wish the State, His Highness, yourself and the members of the Constituent Assembly good luck on this occasion.

Hon'ble Sri M. Patanjali Sastri, Judge, Federal Court, India.

We are living at the dawn of a new age. The Indian Nation has realised itself, and the Indian States, big and small, having acceded to the Union, Indian solidarity is no longer a dream. As your fellow-nationals, we, in the rest of India, will watch your labours with great interest. As the Constitution which you are going to draw will be the supreme and fundamental law of Mysore affecting the lives, liberties and happiness of millions, the task requires great statesmanship, vision and patriotism which, I have no doubt, you and your distinguished colleagues will bring to bear on the fulfilment of the noble task.

Wishing your labours all success.

Hon'ble Sri P. V. Rajamannar, Chief Justice, Madras.

It is undoubtedly a historic occasion in the History of Mysore. I am sure that under the able guidance of cultured leaders like you and under the auspices of an enlightened Maharaja as yours, Mysore will evolve a constitution comprising all that is best in the democratic institutions of the world. I am naturally interested in one thing with which you will also agree and that is that no constitution can be truly called democratic which does not provide for and safeguard the independence of the Judiciary and the maintenance of the Rule of Law. Mysore has forged ahead all other States and Provinces in many matters and I am confident that even in the evolution of its constitution it will evoke the admiration of the rest of India. May God bless all your endeavours!

Hon'ble Sri Mr. M. C. Chagla, Chief Justice of Bombay.

Regret unable to be present. Wish every success to the Constituent Assembly. Hope new Constitution will maintain and uphold independence and integrity of judiciary.

Vice-Chancellors.

Mr. H. E. Papworth, Vice-Chancellor, University of Travancore, Trivandrum.

I assure you and your colleagues of my sincerest felicitations on the attainment of this great constitutional landmark, and to offer you my best wishes for a happy and successful period of office and service.

Mr. P. V. Kane, Vice-Chancellor, University of Bombay.

I desire to send my greetings to the Constituent Assembly through you on this most auspicious occasion.

Mysore has been a model State for many years in the whole of India and it is in the fitness of things that it should be in the forefront in convening a Constituent Assembly so early as you propose to do. I hope that by the grace of God and the good-will and co-operation of all Mysoreans the Constituent Assembly will hammer out a good constitution which will redound to the glory not only of Mysore but also to the glory of the genius of India in the matter of democracy.

Sir A. L. Mudaliar, Vice-Chancellor, University of Madras.

The opening of the Constituent Assembly of Mysore on the 7th of April 1948 is a notable event not only in the history of that State but in the history of all India. It is a matter of significance that Mysore is the first among the Indian States to usher into existence and convene a meeting of the Constituent Assembly and it is in the fitness of things that this State, which has been a model State under the wise guidance of His late Highness Maharaja Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur and His Highness Sri Jayachamarajendra Wadiyar Bahadur, should once more have led the way for other States to follow. The deliberations of the Constituent Assembly will be of interest and importance not only to the people of Mysore but to a much wider audience and we shall look forward with hope and confidence to the wise measures that will be adopted by the Constituent Assembly. At a time when events of great significance are taking place all over the world and when there is not as wide an appreciation of the essential verities of life and of the sanctities of human relationships, it is the wish of all that progressive Mysore would once more, by its activities, show to the world at large that a truly democratic Government is a Government of the people for the people by the people and through the wisest and best of them.

I wish your session every success and may the Giver of all good ennable those who participate in the deliberations and guide them to right conclusions for the greater good of the people and the State and of humanity in general.

Dr. C. R. Reddy, Vice-Chancellor, Andhra University.

Congratulations and best wishes for Constituent Assembly. May Model State formulate model constitution and have model administration!

Editor of Newspapers and Periodicals.

Sri K. Srinivasan, Managing Editor, The Hindu, Madras.

I should have been most happy to attend in person the epoch-making function of the opening of the Constituent Assembly—the fruition of the efforts of a long roll of Mysore patriots like you and your colleagues of the Mysore State Congress. Prior engagements, however, oblige me to deny myself that pleasure.

I have no doubt that as a result of the labours of the Assembly, Mysore will ere long have a democratic constitution at once progressive and stable, worthy of the deserts of her people and in consonance with her great traditions.

I wish your assembly every success.

Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha, Patna.

Offer sincerest congratulations to all Mysoreans on prospect of responsible Government.

Sri R. V. Murthy, Editor, Commerce, Bombay.

May this the first Assembly of its kind in Mysore succeed in laying the foundation of a State which will ensure both freedom and order for its citizens.

Sri T. S. Checkalingam, Editor, Dinasari, Madras.

I congratulate the people of Mysore, the Ruler and the Leaders of the State Congress who have contributed for this great achievement, viz., the setting up of a Constituent Assembly to frame its independent constitution.

Mr. A. A. Hayles, The Mail, Madras.

As you know, I have always taken a keen interest in Mysore and its progress, as has the newspaper I serve. We have always striven for what we deemed best for the State, and we know that that has been your goal too.

We have watched with interest and growing admiration the working of the new Government under your inspiration, and feel sure that the ceremony at which you have asked me to be present on Wednesday will prove to be another stage in the upward progress of the State. Mysore is unique in many respects, but not least in the manner in which the differing constituents of its population work together for the common weal. The Constituent Assembly will, I am confident, show the same measure of co-operative working for a common purpose."

Sri K. Santhanam, The Hindustan Times, New Delhi.

"I have no doubt that the Constituent Assembly will consolidate and establish a responsible Government in Mysore as an integral unit of the Indian Dominion.

"While sending my good wishes and felicitations on the auspicious occasion, may I venture to make an humble suggestion through you to your Constituent Assembly? It will be in the best interests of Mysore if its constitution is modelled as closely as possible on the lines of the constitutions of the big Provinces in India."

Sri Ramanath Goenka, Managing Editor, Indian Express.

"On this historic occasion when Mysore is entering new era of freedom and prosperity I send you and people of Mysore my heartfelt greetings and Good Wishes".

Mr. Jehu, Editor, Times of India, Bombay.

"Best wishes for all success to the Mysore Constituent Assembly are sent with greater confidence because of unsurpassed tradition of enlightened administration and statesmanship of Mysore amongst States of India."

Sri S. V. Swamy, Editor, The Free Press, Madras.

Mysore has all along been a progressive State and noted for its advance. With the establishment of Responsible Government, may it serve as the beacon light and still lead all other States. That the new constitution shall work harmoniously for the happiness and good of all sections and maintain the fair name of the State is the wish of one and all.

Sri Sambhuprasad, Editor, Andrapatrika, Madras.

Hearty greetings on the auspicious occasion of opening session, of the Mysore Constituent Assembly. Rich of history and high tradition, Mysore has been the pride of South India. May your ideals and patriotic efforts find fulfilment and may Mysore progress from strength to strength under your able leadership!

Sri C. R. Srinivasan, Editor, Swadesamitran, Madras.

You have my hearty Good Wishes for the successful eventuation of Responsible and Representative Government in the Mysore State. I have every confidence that the good work initiated by you will bear abundant fruit in the service of the State.

Sri Khasa Subba Rau, Madras.

"I wish all success and glory to Mysore State in coming days. In Mr. K. C. Reddi the State has a brilliant Premier of the highest integrity. He is one of the great men of India. The Constituent Assembly cannot have a worthier guide."

Sri V. S. Venkataraman, Editor, New India, Nagapur.

"Advance Mysore, wish Constituent Assembly glorious success."

Sri Tusharkanti Ghosh, Editor, Amrit Bazar Patrika, Calcutta.

"We in Bengal have watched with admiration the valiance and wisdom of the people of Mysore in their struggle for popular self-Government. Hope Constitution for Mysore evolved by your colleagues will be the model on which people of other States will frame their constitutions. Offer congratulation and tribute of respect to you and fellow constitution makers."

Prominent Personages.

Prof. S. Radhakrishnan, Madras.

I am very pleased to know that the Constituent Assembly of Mysore will start functioning on Wednesday, the 7th April 1948. I had the privilege of knowing His late Highness and His present Highness also and many of the Congress Workers of Mysore. I am glad that your efforts are culminating in the setting up of a Constituent Assembly where you will be able to draw up a constitution for Mysore. Your ends should be Economic Justice and Social Equality.

Sri V. K. Krishna Menon, High Commissioner for India, London.

On the occasion of the inauguration of the Mysore Constituent Assembly may I send you as Chief Minister my best wishes and express how much we all rejoice at the advance of our common aspirations in Mysore for which you have dedicated your life.

Sri V. P. Menon, Secretary, States Department, Government of India, New Delhi.

Many thanks for your telegram of sixth just received. Deeply regret owing indisposition unable to attend inauguration of Mysore Constituent Assembly. On this memorable occasion which ushers in a New Era for your historic State I send you my warmest greetings. We shall watch your deliberations with keen interest and you have our very best wishes in your noble task of laying a solid foundation for a progressive and prosperous Mysore.

Sri Sarat Chandra Bose, Calcutta.

Thanks for invitation to your Constituent Assembly Session. Deeply regret inability to come because of previous engagements. Hope Mysore and her people will grow from move to move and her Government will be model for other States. Please convey to Maharaja my sincerest congratulations on his courageous and wise statesmanship in delegating all powers to people's chosen representatives and to Government and people of Mysore my warmest greetings.

Sir B. N. Rau, Council House, New Delhi.

Please permit me to offer to you and through you to the people of Mysore my warmest felicitations on this auspicious occasion and to express the hope that the constitution which your Assembly will frame will be worthy of the great traditions of your State and the noble ideals which her people have set before themselves.

Srimathi Sucheta Kripalani, New Delhi.

Hope Mysore will combine political democracy with social and economic democracy.

Srimathi Ammu Swaminadhan, New Delhi.

Greetings. May your Constituent Assembly produce a model constitution for welfare of the people.

Sir B. L. Mitter, Calcutta.

"I wish the Constituent Assembly of Mysore all success. I hope the members of the Assembly will be inspired by patriotism and imagination and their judgment instructed by practical wisdom. In making the Mysore Constitution conformable to the Indian Constitution, I hope you will take care to preserve the individuality of your enlightened State, according to the traditions and genius of the people. We have to create a strong and United India with diversified units. There need not be dead uniformity."

Sri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, Member, Constituent Assembly, New Delhi.

Mysore has rightly earned the reputation of being a model State. I earnestly wish that under your able guidance the Mysore State will continue to grow from prosperity to prosperity and will play a useful part in sustaining the fair name of the Indian Union in the eyes of the world.

I wish you Godspeed in your endeavours.

Sri B. Shiva Rao, New Delhi.

As one who has taken an intimate interest in the affairs of Mysore for many years, may I convey to the Constituent Assembly my warmest good wishes for its success?

Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, All-India States Peoples' Conference, New Delhi.

".... So the great task to which you had addressed yourselves in 1936 awaits completion at your hands. The Mysore Model has now become a classical expression in the States' phraseology. May the Mysore Constitution become a shining example to all the lesser States. To-day Mysore leads, and may Mysore lead for ever."

Sri O. Palla Reddi, Home Secretary, Government of Madras.

"... Trust a new and glorious chapter will begin for Mysore; best wishes for success of your stewardship..."

Srimathi Radhabai Subbarayan, Madras.

I send my greetings and best wishes to Government, President and Members of the Assembly and people on this important joyous occasion. Democratic Mysore will surely make valuable contribution to building up of happy independent India.

Sri Kamarajanadar, President, Tamil Nad Congress, Madras.

"... Wish inaugural sessions all success."

Sri M. A. Sreenivasan, Bombay.

Fervently hope new constitution will be worthy of past tradition, reputation and leadership. Mysore had warm place in Mahatma's heart, will doubtless have his blessing.

Rajadharmaapravina Diwan Bahadur K. Matthan, Grace Home, Basavangudi, Bangalore.

For several decades past Mysore and her people, under the benevolent and paternal rule of her Sovereigns, have enjoyed a just, efficient and progressive administration. The time has now come for the people to take charge of their own destinies, and their first duty is, through their chosen representatives, to frame a new constitution suited to the changed conditions. It is my earnest hope and prayer that the Constituent Assembly may proceed on this great task with a deep sense of the responsibility laid on it and frame a Constitution, truly democratic in character, safeguarding the rights and liberties of all sections, considerate and even generous to the weak, the depressed and the backward, and ensuring good and just Government for all, so that this our State may continue to be a model for all India.

Rajamantrapravina P. G. D'Souza, Retd. Member of Council, Government of Mysore, Bangalore.

Having all my life been an ardent believer and advocate in popular aspirations and done what little I could to further them, it is a source of great satisfaction to me, as it is to every well-wisher of Mysore that the Era in which they have begun to fulfil should, with the characteristic generosity and sympathy for the welfare of the people of His Highness, have so gloriously materialised and I feel sure that our State which has been in the van of progress, will, under the constitution which will be framed, attain the highest advancement.

Sri Ikkanda Warrier, President, Cochin State, Prajamandal.

"Wish success for the deliberations of Constituent Assembly."

Sri V. I. Muniswamy Pillay, M.L.A., M.C.A., Ex-Minister, Government of Madras.

I send my heartfelt congratulations to the people of Mysore for their success after great struggle, sacrifice and suffering and attaining a situation to draft their own constitution. I send by heartfelt good wishes for a successful career of the new-born Assembly.

In the new constitution, I am hopeful, adequate protection and safeguards for the well-being of the Harijans will be made. Your State has a large percentage of population of Harijans going under different terms as "Holayas, Adikarnatakas, Scheduled Castes, etc., " and most of this, as you know, are tillers of the soil. Mysore always held a very high position among the Indian States and produced several worthy Maharajas and Statesmen who contributed largely for upholding the cause of Hindu culture and religion and economic progress and I am sure the new constitution will be one to bring peace and plenty to Mysore which will occupy a very coveted place in the Indian Dominion.

Praying to the Almighty for the entire success of the Constituent Assembly of Mysore.

Sri M. C. S. M. Chidambaram Chetty, Madras.

On this momentous day I wish the people of Mysore a very bright future and I am sure they will prove themselves worthy of shouldering the great task which His Highness has graciously assigned to them by framing a Constitution for Mysore in keeping with her great traditions.

Sri Magadi, Secretary, Karnatak Congress.

"..... with success in establishing Prajarajya. Hope "Ekikarana" would be accomplished during your Premiership."

Sri Hiralal Shastri, Jaipur.

Please accept my congratulations and good wishes on this historic occasion.

Sri Partapchand, New Delhi.

Heartiest congratulations on the inaugural session of your Constituent Assembly.

Sri S. N. Mukarjee, New Delhi.

On this auspicious occasion please permit me to offer to the Mysore Constituent Assembly and through it to the people of Mysore my very best wishes for the successful conclusion of the great task which the Assembly is going to enter upon.

Sri J. C. Ghosh, New Delhi.

The opening ceremony of your Constituent Assembly will mark the dawn of a new era for the moral and material welfare of the people of Mysore and will be an inspiration to people in other parts of India in their endeavour for national uplift.

Sri R. R. Diwakar, Member, Constituent Assembly, New Delhi.

"Seventh April 1948 is the proudest day for every Mysorean being the most historic occasion in the annals of the Modern Karnataka. Bonds of slavery of Union Karnatak were snapped after centuries on August 15th, 1947 and of Karnatak subjects of Deccan States on 8th March. People of Mysore State are meeting today to forge a constitution for themselves under the aegis of the Maharaja. Only Karnatakas in Hyderabad are yet in bondage. On this auspicious occasion as one who has dreamt and worked in his own

humble way for the liberation of India from slavery and liberation of people from autocracy, I extend my heartiest congratulations to Mysore people and the Maharaja who has agreed to bow to popular will.

"I wish I were amidst you on this happy and momentous occasion. All the same, I welcome this great change in Mysore and hope that it would lead to further and greater changes whereby the whole of Karnatak would come under one administration—an administration conducted entirely by the chosen representatives of the people and thus enabling Karnatak to serve India better and more efficiently."

Sri Sidhva, Council House, New Delhi.

On this auspicious day let us pray that your Assembly will so frame constitution so as to bring happiness and prosperity to your State.

Sri N. S. Gubbi, President, Mysore Aid Committee, Bombay.

"..... On this historic occasion and on behalf of Mysoreans in Bombay I greet the opening of the Constituent Assembly and offer its members my very best wishes and pray success in their difficult task in evolving a fully democratic constitution. Mysore has a message and has to contribute a great deal for the peace, stability and for cultural scientific and industrial development of India. May you translate in practice the Ramarajya of Mahatma's conception. Your deliberation will be watched with deep interest both in and outside Mysore and hope the constitution under the aegis of the beloved Maharaja will be so framed so as to serve as a model for the whole of India. With blessings of God I wish the Assembly great success."

Sri C. P. Deshmukh, Governor, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay.

It is my firm conviction that the freedom of speech and action regulated solely in the public interest that a democratic constitution implies is the indispensable condition for economic advancement. On behalf of the Reserve Bank of India and my own personal behalf I therefore welcome the inauguration of this new epoch for Mysore and it is my hope that the new democracy will be wise in its conception and just in its operation.

Sri S. V. Krishnamurthy Rao, Member, Indian Constituent Assembly, New Delhi.

Wish Mysore Constituent Assembly success pray establish full-fledged constitutional monarchy and so frame constitution as would facilitate unification of Karnatak.

Sri B. M. Srinivasiah, Bombay.

Many thanks for your invitation which I deem an honour. Inauguration of Constituent Assembly is a great landmark in Mysore and national history. Wishing our constitution would be exemplary to ensure peoples happiness. My prayers for a long future of Mysore democratic and economic prosperity. Deep respect to His Highness cordial regards to President and Honourable Ministers and fraternal good wishes to all.

Sri H. T. Besabha, Bombay.

"..... Wish the Constituent Assembly every success in its work and trust that with wisdom and tolerance to labours will lead to the greater prosperity progress and happiness of the people and State of Mysore with which my family and I have had such long and happy associations."

Sri J. C. Kumarappa, Baswada.

May freedom to the masses be ushered in by the deliberations of your constitution.

Sri Malvalli Veerappa, Mysore.

May the Constitution prepared be a model for India and pride for Mysore State. May it also reflect the ideals of beloved Bapu and be a beacon light for the world.

Sri T. T. Krishnamachari, New Delhi.

Regret parliamentary work precludes participation in inaugural function. Please accept and convey to other workers heartiest felicitations, proud and happy culmination of years of selfless labour. May the constitution you frame prove a model for other States.

Sri Jivaraj N. Mehta, Ministry of Health, India.

I wish you and your colleagues and the citizens of Mysore every success in building up the noble edifice which His Highness the Maharaja Sahib has called upon you to do. May your labours further be a beacon light to the citizens of other Indian States which have also undertaken to help in the formation of a strong and virile Indian Union.

Sri Tej Bahadur Sapru, Allahabad.

"..... I heartily congratulate you on the wise move which the State is taking."

Sri M. R. Jayakar, Bombay.

"..... I send you my best wishes for success in your efforts."

Sri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, Leader of the Indian Delegation to U.N.O., New York.

"I send my warmest greetings. Mysore has achieved notable things in the administrative field in the past. I look forward confidently to her level-headed people and her patriotic leaders evolving a democratic Constitution for the State which would prove an efficient instrument for achieving the maximum well-being for all sections of her population. My best wishes to the Assembly for the success of its labours."

Sri T. R. Venkatarama Sastri, Madras.

"It is truly the inauguration of a **New Epoch** for Mysore and I readily agree that your labours will be of use to other States that have not yet taken the same line of action.

I wish your Constituent Assembly all success in the task on which you will be entering at this inaugural session of framing a Constitution for Mysore.

I hope it will not be irrelevant, or impertinent, to add that it is an essential truth that as soon as the Rulers make it clear to their awakened subjects that they have no other interest at heart than the welfare of all their subjects and are both willing and ready to assist them in the new situation that has arisen, their influence with the people, far from waning, will slowly and steadily grow. The Rulers of the South Indian States have been among the most enlightened of their order and have been among the earliest to perceive it.

Once again I wish your Constituent Assembly harmonious work and an early and successful end of their labours."

Srimathi Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, Camp, New Delhi.

"I am very happy to send you and the people of Mysore my warmest felicitations on this occasion of the opening of the Mysore Constituent Assembly. I hope this institution will strive to prove itself the true voice and will of the people of Mysore and carve out for them a structure that will genuinely embody the spirit of democracy."

Sri H. R. Guruv Reddy, Member, Indian Constituent Assembly, Bangalore City.

"..... With the Adult Franchise as the fundamental I have no doubt of a successful model Constitution being presented to the people of Mysore by its chosen representatives. I wish you and our Constituent Assembly a glorious success in the noble task."

Sri S. S. Bhatnagar, Director, Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi.

"..... I send you my heartiest felicitations on this occasion. I hope and pray that this occasion will be marked by further rapid rise of prosperity and peace in your great State."

Sri V. Narahari Rao, Ministry of Finance, New Delhi.

"I wish the Assembly every success in its work. I am fully confident that Mysore will once again prove to the world the wisdom and statesmanship of its people and Ruler by framing an enduring constitution as a worthy unit of the great Indian Dominion broad based on the best conceptions of human freedom, democracy and social service. May Almighty grant His Benign Grace to the Assembly!"

Prof. N. G. Ranga, Member, Constituent Assembly of India, New Delhi.

"Let me congratulate the people of Mysore on this happy occasion which marks the triumph of their struggle for freedom like so many fellow workers all over India. I too have been an admirer of the heroic people of your State who have struggled and suffered and sacrificed so much for so many years especially ever since 'Vithuraswatham' struggle in 1932. Your State has been one of the most industrially advanced areas in our country and there are still very great mineral and other resources to be exploited. All this wealth and political freedom can come to be real progress and happiness to your people only when economic freedom is also achieved. I do trust that your Constituent Assembly will lay the foundations for the achievement of Democratic Kisan Mazdoor Praja Raj for which Mahatma Gandhi has stood and thus justify the great faith he had in the people of Mysore."

Sri S. Narayana Rao, Advocate, Nanjangud.

"We are witnessing the birth of a glorious era in the history of Mysore, which is being ushered in with full realisation of the momentous occasion, with firm faith in the inspiration of Mahatma Gandhi and under the guidance of Providence."

Sri Gokulbhai Bhatt, New Delhi.

"New era for Mysore and States opens."

Lokasevaniratha Dyavegowda, Kadur.

"Wishing every success."

Sri K. Bhashyam, M.L.A., Madras.

"Being Mysore-born, I am deeply interested in the progress and prosperity of Mysore. It is with feelings of pride and satisfaction I send this note of congratulations to those noble and valiant fighters for the progress of Mysore State and congratulate them on the success of their objective.

The meeting of the Constituent Assembly is a historic occasion and marks a great epoch in the constitutional progress of the State. By acceding to the Indian Union, Mysore has a great and prosperous future. I pray God that He may give the members courage, wisdom, and patriotism to forge a just constitution, to make Mysore great, contented and happy, that in future years, the Indian Union and Mysore will march together forward and forge an indissoluble bond of friendship and joint endeavour towards peace, plenty and prosperity. Jai Hind."

Sri S. A. Venkataraman, Ministry of Supplies, New Delhi.

"On this auspicious occasion when a new epoch in the history of Mysore begins with the sitting of your Constituent Assembly I send you my best wishes for a happy outcome to your deliberations."

Lokasevaniratha Bale Siddalinga Setty, Krishnarajanagar.

"On the eve of the meeting of the Constituent Assembly to frame the constitution of the model State of Mysore under the aegis of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore I pray Almighty to bestow every success in its momentous task."

Sri K. Pattabhi Raman, Advocate, Kolar.

"I wish the session every success and that in such a manner as to earn the goodwill and gratitude of the whole people who will watch it with interest and satisfaction."

Dr. N. S. Hardikar, Hubli.

"While framing its constitution, I am dead certain the Mysore Constituent Assembly will not lose sight of the future of the Indian nation. Mysore's safety and its progress depends upon the strength and solidarity of the Indian Union. If component parts of India like Mysore keep this in mind and actively take part in the developments that are launched now India will emerge as a first class world power. I hope Mysore will do it under your leadership, I am sure your Constituent Assembly will make rapid progress towards the desired objective."

Sri Basanta Kumar Das, Member, Constituent Assembly, New Delhi.

"I hope the Constituent Assembly will forge a Constitution worthy of the State of Mysore which is pioneer in many fields of advancement of its people."

Sri Keskar, New Delhi.

"Kindly convey heartiest wishes and confidence in New Era of freedom and prosperity for Mysore."

"MYSORE FAMED FOR ITS PROGRESSIVE OUTLOOK IN ALL DIRECTIONS"

LORD MOUNTBATTEN'S HIGH TRIBUTE

His Excellency Lord Mountbatten, the Governor-General of India, was presented with addresses by the City Municipal Council and the Municipal Commission, Civil Station, Bangalore, at the Glass House, Lalbagh, on 27th April 1948. Replying to the addresses His Excellency said :—

"It has been a great pleasure to my wife and me to receive addresses from the President and Members of the Bangalore City Municipal Council and from the President, Vice-president and Members of the Municipal Commission of the Civil Station, Bangalore.

"We should like to thank you very much for your kind words of welcome and for the very nice things you have said about us.

"If we have been able to accomplish anything in the comparatively short time we have been in India, it is because both of us have received on all sides the greatest co-operation and understanding from everyone with whom we have come into contact.

"Our best in Return"

"I, in the political sphere, and my wife in the sphere of medical, nursing and welfare work have at all times been received with the greatest friendliness and kindness, and in these circumstances we have naturally been encouraged to give our best in return.

"This is not our first visit to Bangalore. I was here first when I was a Junior Staff Officer with the Prince of Wales over 26 years ago. I also came here during the last war, when the Cantonment was a big army centre and in addition the airfields, here were a main centre of Allied Air Forces' activities.

"My wife also visited the hospitals at Bangalore and Jalahalli and so it is a great pleasure to us to come back here again in more peaceful and happy conditions. I have always thought that Bangalore is one of the best laid out and most attractive cities in India.

Careful Town-Planning

"Certainly there is evidence everywhere of careful town-planning and, blessed as you have rightly said with the most salubrious climate, I see no reason why the city should not continue to make great progress.

"I was interested to hear of the various advances which are being made, not only in housing, but in all the many other aspects of municipal life.

High Standards

"I am not at all surprised to hear of such progress, because Mysore State, in company with the other major States of the south, has long been famed for its progressive outlook in all directions, and for the high standards it has set in its social activities.

"I am sure that States, such as Mysore, have a big part to play in the India of the future.

"The last year has seen great changes in the structure of the Indian States. I have always been in favour of mediatisation for small States and the formation of larger viable units.

A Major State In its own Right

"Mysore, of course, continues to stand as a major State in its own right, and with the recent constitutional changes I am sure you can all look forward to increased prosperity and progress.

"We are very sorry that our stay in the State, and particularly in Bangalore, is so short.

"But we have been anxious to see as much of India as possible, and particularly all the Provinces and the major States. This has naturally curtailed the amount of time we can spend in each place, as you all know that we leave India for good in eight weeks' time.

"But we shall take away with us very happy memories of our tours through India, and especially of the warmth and friendliness of the greeting you have given us here."

"I should like once again to thank both of your municipal organisations for the kind way you have received us and to wish you all the best of good fortune in the future."

"ACCLAIMED AS A MODEL STATE"

SRI GOPALA REDDY SEES BRIGHT FUTURE FOR MYSORE

Sri S. Gopala Reddy, Minister for Finance, Government of Madras, broadcast the following speech by special arrangement at the Occupational Institute, Bangalore, on 8th April 1948 :—

Thanks to the persistent efforts made by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, "Constituent Assembly" has now become a very familiar term with us. What looked impossible to achieve a decade ago has become a solid reality now and it looks so natural that the accredited leaders of the people alone should have the plenary right of drafting a constitution for themselves. History had its great effect on the current politics in our country and the British conceded that right to the people of India, when they decided to withdraw from this country. I still remember the great and historic day of 9th December 1946 when the Indian Constituent Assembly met at New Delhi. Everybody's heart was filled with a new-found joy that, after all, something was achieved, or to be correct, something was about to be achieved through the Constituent Assembly.

A Historic Event

Mysore had played such a vital part in her own struggle for Responsible Government and also helped the national struggle for freedom, that it must necessarily feel the same joy at the convocation of the Constituent Assembly of Mysore. The seventy and odd members that were elected by the people have met with a determination to frame a constitution that will suit their own circumstances and their own political aspirations. I came down from Madras to share the joy of the people on the occasion of this great and historic event. The numerous

messages that were read out on the opening of the Session and the great gathering that overfilled the hall are ample evidences of the great expectations of the people. The presence of so many distinguished visitors on the *dais* also added charm and dignity to the commencement of the Assembly. To see and to share Mysoreans' joy at this event is a unique privilege and I am glad I could be present on this happy day.

Renewing old Contacts

When the new Municipal Act came into force in 1940, I was invited by Congress friends to inaugurate their Municipal election campaign in the cities of Mysore and Bangalore. I saw the enthusiasm of the people even in those days and the response also was magnificent, for in both the cities, the Congress secured all the elected seats without a single exception. That is a record which any town or city can be proud of and which any political party also can legitimately be happy about. I have come to renew the contacts established then and I am very glad that some of my old friends are now Ministers of State, responsible for the entire administration of the State of Mysore.

Mysore a Willing Partner

In February this year, I had the occasion to be present at Colombo when their Dominion Parliament was inaugurated by

the Duke of Gloucester. I had the privilege of witnessing the people's joy on that occasion also. It was done on a much more stupendous scale and it looked as though the whole population of the Island was in Colombo that day. As I listened to the gracious message of the Maharaja at the commencement of the Constituent Assembly yesterday afternoon, I was naturally reminded of the scenes I witnessed at New Delhi and at Colombo. Mysore has a bigger population than Ceylon and an equally brilliant administration. While Ceylon is a Dominion to-day, Mysore is going to be a willing partner in the Union of India. Mysore can legitimately take its rightful place not only in this country but also in the Asian history itself. Mysore is acclaimed as a model State and with full establishment of Responsible Government, Mysore can usefully add to what it has already achieved under previous administration. Mysore has immense natural potentialities and if they are harnessed properly both agriculturally and industrially, Mysore can make a great headway. The people of Mysore also are intelligent and enthusiastic about getting work done. I see a bright future for the people of Mysore as the Interim President Sri. K. C. Reddy has pointed out, there are so many model constitutions before us and we must be endowed with the discretion to choose

which of the models will suit our conditions. Even the Indian Constitution as it is drafted now resembles, to a great degree, the British Constitution. But it has also the features of the American constitution and also the Irish constitution. Though I have no inkling of what is going to be the ultimate result of the constitution-making here, yet I visualise nothing but a Cabinet Government as is obtaining in the Governors' Provinces like Madras and Bombay. I visualise adult franchise, joint electorates with adequate safeguards for minorities and a responsible government dismissible by the House. I do not know whether public opinion here would ask for a two-chambered legislature. We are anxiously looking forward to the deliberations of the Mysore Constituent Assembly and ultimate results of it, for it has its very vital repercussions on other States and also on the Provinces all round. Needless to say that we, in Madras, are interested in the progress and development of Mysore, for in great many things we influence each other. Due to its proximity some degree of uniformity will be maintained in days to come. What was commenced so nobly and with such grace and good cheer must conclude happily and I am sure people of Mysore will ere long have the satisfaction of realising of what was till recently a mere dream and ambition.

INDUSTRIAL POLICY OF MYSORE

FINANCE MINISTER ON "DISPERSAL" OF INDUSTRIES

During his recent tour in the Chitaldrug District, Sri H. C. Dasappa, Minister for Finance and Industries, visited Harihar on 28th March 1948 and inspected the spot for the proposed industrial suburb, the Mysore Kirloskar Company, Thungabhadra Textiles, Bharat Oil Mills and other Industrial concerns. In the course of an address presented to him at the Mysore Kirloskar Factory, the management requested among other things, bringing about a happy understanding between the labour and industries by forming a suitable labour and industrial laws and fixing minimum occupational wages in industries and good housing accommodation for the labour at Harihar. The other important point they stressed was the establishment of a separate industrial corporation for Mysore in order to further develop the industries in the State and added that Harihar being the entrance to the Mysore State from the Bombay side it should be able to give the visitor an impression of the advancement of the Mysore State and therefore requested modernization of the place in all directions.

A Model for Others

Speaking about the industrial policy of Mysore, he said that for a long time past Mysore had its own independent policy based on sound principles about which every Mysorean should feel proud. At the recent All-India Industrial Conference held at Delhi in December last, as a Delegate from the Mysore State he had on the opening day an opportunity of saying a few words about the policy pursued hitherto. In the first place, we had the basic or key industries such as railways, electricity, iron and steel nationalised. Then there were a number of industries like sugar, paper, fertilizers, lamps in which the State became part-owners and took part in

the management also to secure the stabilisation of the industries. Then there were the rest of the industries where private enterprise had full and free play. Curiously enough, the next day when the policy of the Central Government with regard to the future development of industries was announced it was found that they had followed the same lines. The Central Provinces Government had recently announced that they would follow the Mysore Industrial policy. All this indicated that Mysore was leading the other Provinces and States in India in their industrial policy. The present Government in Mysore was following on the fine frame-work laid down in the past though with some necessary changes. He did not need to go to those matters in detail. They were, for instance, against the principle of concentrating industries in big cities. He was not for making Bangalore or Harihar another Birmingham and desired that they should be dispersed all through the State, so that every district with the industry located therein might gain in importance and derive all the incidental advantages. This would also obviate any danger inherent in times of war, as otherwise, the modern warfare being in air, these industrial centres would become convenient targets for bombing. Cottage industries would be fostered with care wherever men came to build them up with zeal and earnestness. Another important subject was housing labour. It was never advisable to concentrate labour in any one particular place. Labour would feel isolated from the rest of the world and think that they are a class by themselves and nurse a grievance of their own. In Bangalore City while forming the lay-out of the new industrial suburb it was decided that labour be distributed over the several parts of the suburb so that there could be happy contact between them and the other classes and the amenities like schools, hospitals, temples, etc., could be commonly made use of.

Bright future for Harihar

Harihar, the Minister said, had a bright industrial future. Government were keen to develop on right lines industries of the type established at Harihar and he congratulated the Mysore Kirloskars on their fine venture and wished that the industry would be an ideal one in India. Mysore had always led in many enterprises and this would be one other again.

As regards the lay-out of the industrial suburb at Harihar, Government intended it should be laid on modern lines and as such, a Town Board consisting of the Deputy Commissioner as the Chairman, Government Architect, Executive Engineer and two members from the Harihar Municipal Council would be set up for the purpose. The idea of having a representative of the industries on the Board was under consideration. The officers had also been directed to go ahead with the acquisition of lands required for the lay-out so that there be no delay in the matter. As for the houses

for labour, the Minister suggested that houses with Mangalore tile roofing, bamboo and mud walls built in a scientific manner, with all-found facilities would be an ideal one that could be constructed with the least possible time and money, as otherwise, with the dearth of iron and cement in the market and costliness of brick and mortar the progress would be retarded considerably.

The management and the labour should feel as one each depending on the other. Slowing down in the production of a concern affected not only the management, but the labour and the consumers as well. The impending Tripartite Conference, he hoped, would ease the situation and help to step up production.

As regards industrial corporation, Government were fully alive that banking was one of the essential factors for the progress of the country and they were examining the need to enlarge the scope of the Bank of Mysore so that it could aid industrial and agricultural enterprises.

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LAWYERS AND PUBLIC LIFE

LAW MINISTER ON THE "ART OF ADVOCACY"

The Seventeenth Annual Session of the Mysore State Lawyers' Conference was held in Bangalore on 7th April 1948. Sri K. T. Bhashyam, Minister for Law and Labour, in his opening speech, said :—

I gratefully appreciate your invitation to me to open this Conference. Years ago, you had asked me to preside over a similar one. Ever since its inception, I have served this Conference in some capacity or other. It is a source of genuine pleasure to me to be of such assistance as I can in your efforts. I was sorry that you did not meet for some years past. I hope that hereafter you will continue to meet year after year. Even as but a social gathering, these Conferences are a source of delight and rejoicing. They make us feel that we are all one, that we belong to one family as it were, sharing our joys and sorrows with one another. They remind us of the high honour of the profession to which we belong and the great responsibilities attaching to those who are members of it. Many problems arise and a mere discussion sometimes is helpful. And there are many objectives to be achieved.

Bar Council

One of the most important and urgent needs of the Bar in Mysore is a Bar Council. The Bar Councils Act is perhaps long overdue. I know how keenly we are all for it. Latterly, however, owing perhaps to the very friendly attitude of the High Court and the warmth and cordiality of relationship between the Bench and the Bar and perhaps also owing to the political pre-occupations throughout the country we did not bestow much attention on it. Now that we have settled down to frame a constitution for the State and are comparatively more at ease, it is perhaps time that we turn our thoughts towards pushing through the required legislation. I expect that a Bar Council will give the profession a sense of importance, awaken us to an increasing sense of our responsibility and help to elevate the profession to higher levels of purity, nobility

and service to the people. Its successful working depends upon and demands a very high morale on our part which I hope we possess and which in any case, I am certain will be forthcoming. To sit in judgment over our trusted colleagues is neither easy nor pleasant. It is, however, more unpleasant and lacking in self-respect that members of one of the most honourable professions should not be judged by their own conpeers. But it needs on our part a very high sense of responsibility and a very high order of integrity. I hope and believe that the Bar Councils Act will work successfully and will be extremely beneficial to the Bar in Mysore. In that hope and belief, I propose to pilot through the ensuing session of the Legislature a Bill for the establishment of a Bar Council in Mysore.

Law College

Then there is the question of the establishment of a Law College in the State. It has long been engaging the attention of the Government and the University. We have no definite statistics of the number of students from the State who annually migrate to adjoining territories for the study of law. I have a feeling that it must be about a hundred if not more. If we opened a Law College all of them could be saved the trouble of having to go out of the State for the study of law. Many others who would find our place more convenient and comfortable might come over here for study and I expect that annually we shall have nothing less than two hundred, students in our Law College. No University can be complete without a Law Faculty and the want of it in Mysore has dimmed the lustre of our University. Let us hope that with the opening of a Law College and the institution of a Law Faculty, the Mysore University will gain infinitely in lustre and

popularity. A study of law need not necessarily be for practising as a lawyer. It is a desirable accomplishment of every citizen. The more deeply a man studies law the more he will realise his duties and responsibilities to his fellowmen and that is what is needed in a good citizen. I expect we shall have our Law College functioning from July 1948.

Law Courts Building in Bangalore

I am aware of the difficulty felt by lawyers and litigants alike in Bangalore by reason of the various law courts being situated in different buildings scattered over different areas. It is undoubtedly desirable to locate all the Law Courts including the High Court in one big building. Government have decided to do so and arrangements are proceeding apace. All the Law Courts except the High Court will immediately be located in one building. In the course of a year or two, the High Court will also be shifted to the building which will be extended in the meantime for the purpose. This has been a long felt want and I am glad we are seeing the fulfilment of it.

Court Room Furniture and Library

It was a sorry sight for me to see that almost every court room had rickety furniture. The seat and place of justice must be imposing in appearance and consistent with the majesty of the law. I have had a talk with the concerned authorities and I hope the Court Rooms, Halls, Offices and retiring Chambers will all be provided with the requisite furniture.

I must say a word about Libraries for Courts. For long the Courts were asking for libraries but somehow the need was ignored. The retiring Chief Justice, *Rajadharma-pravina Diwan Bahadur P. Venkataramana Rao*, has now furnished every Court with a Library suitable and sufficient for it. You will all agree that he deserves our heartfelt gratitude. He has set an example which may well be copied by other Administrations. In these days of increasing legislative enactments and case law interpreting them in diverse ways, a Judge will be at a great disadvantage unless he is provided readily with the necessary reference books. I am glad that a real need has been met.

Bar Associations : Accommodation and Library

The Bar Associations all over the State have also been asking for a Library each. That is a necessity there can be no doubt. No Bar Association except perhaps in Bangalore has sufficient accommodation. In some places they have little or no accommodation whatever. My suggestion to the members of the Bar is that we should learn to be independent and to stand on our own legs. A spacious building of the rural type can be built up at a cost of Rs. 2,000 as a capital investment and about Rs. 100 per year by way of recurring charges. If any Bar Association arranges to put up a building, Government may be asked to bear a moiety of the charges. So also about the Libraries. Government may bear half the charges, whether capital or recurring. I hope the Bar Associations will consider the suggestion.

Direct Recruitment from Bar

The question of direct recruitment from the Bar has long been with us. It has received recognition in practice, although no hard and fast rule has been laid down in the matter. I think there will be no difficulty in maintaining a proper proportion between those recruited from the Bar and those promoted from the services. With the separation of the Judiciary from the Executive and the appointment of Law Graduates as Assistant Public Prosecutors in place of Prosecuting Inspectors there will be increasing opportunities for members of the Bar to be recruited directly and that I think it is better that the position should be left fluid and adjustable. I have no doubt whatever that the High Court which will be the appointing authority, itself consisting of a fair proportion of Judges directly recruited from the Bar, may be trusted to act in a manner satisfactory both to the Bar and to the services.

Separation of Judiciary from Executive

You will have noticed in the Press, and the learned Chief Justice has also kindly referred to it in his farewell speech, that Government contemplate effecting as complete a separation of the Judiciary from the Executive as

possible. It must be a source of gratification to us that as soon as the Congress took charge of the Administration, the Government formed by it gave immediate effect to two of our resolutions and invested the High Court with powers of issuing Writs of Habeus Corpus and Mandamus. It is the desire of the Government that the High Court should be perfectly independent of the executive and function directly under His Highness the Maharaja. It will be a great day when we do so and I hope we shall do so very soon. The High Court must be the Paladium of Justice and the sanctuary of persecuted innocence. The report from the High Court is under the active consideration of Government. I shall not trouble you with details of the scheme of which most of you must already be aware or can easily ascertain.

Assistant Public Prosecutors

One of the important changes involved in the separation will be the abolition of Prosecuting Inspectors drawn from the Police Forces and the appointment of Law Graduates as Assistant Public Prosecutors to conduct prosecutions in criminal courts. I expect that a large number of these appointments will be filled by direct recruitment from the Bar.

Judicial Posts and Law Graduates

I expect that Sheristedars, Head Munshies, Bench Clerks, Law Reporters and several other posts will all be filled by Law Graduates either drawn from the Bar or promoted from the services. So, there will be plenty of scope for those in the Bar inclined to join service.

Crowding in the Bar

Overcrowding in the Bar is an old cry. And the answer to it that there is always room at the top is an equally old one. In an age of purely literary education and a people chiefly agricultural the only profession that could offer any attraction was the Bar. Over-crowding is thus natural. Even so those who specialised and became an authority had a lucrative practice. It could not be denied that overcrowding tended to lower the efficiency and sometimes the morale of the Bar. It seems to me that the future is brighter than

the past. Not all Law Graduates enter the Bar. Already they are seen functioning in other spheres such as Education, Industry, Commerce, etc. With the advancing all round development of the State, many avenues will open themselves before an ambitious youth and law will cease to be the only attraction that it has been hitherto. It will however continue to attract the most brilliant among the youths because it offers prizes not easily obtainable in other branches of life. The addition of a Law College and a Law Faculty will add lustre to the Bar as much as to the University.

Advocacy an Art

In this connection, I may stress the need for specialisation. Every Lawyer cannot be an authority on every branch of law. But every Lawyer can be an authority on some branch of Law. I would ask the Lawyers, each to choose some branch of law and specialise in it—may be Contract or Company Law, Hindu Law or Criminal Law, Income-tax or Insurance and so on. Advocacy is an art and it has to be developed as such. I am afraid that there is not one in a hundred who approaches it as such. We are what we are, not because, but in spite of ourselves. We make no effort at the art of story telling which is one of the essentials of successful advocacy. The marshalling of facts, the sequence, a sense of proportion, the linking of cause and effect, cogency of argument, the simple, plain narration, all these we neglect. We forget that the client looks upon us as experts and we do not even attempt to be experts let alone being such. Those who consciously devote themselves to the development of the art always succeed and for them there is always room at the top.

Law Reform

Much is expected of you. Lawyers are the natural leaders of the Society. You have intelligence, you have leisure, you come into contact with every section of the people, you are not obliged to any body, you have the instincts of freedom and you are the custodians of the law that protects people's rights. Society therefore expects you to lead it. If you neglect society and neglect your duty

towards it, then it is a great loss to yourselves and the people. You can effect appropriate reforms in the laws governing the country. There are many legal enactments requiring revision in the light of your daily experience. You may effect those reforms instead of merely making money over the defects and their consequent interpretation and misinterpretation. Then again you may contribute to the well-being of the society by suggesting fresh legislation. Ever so many are needed. You may help us by actually drafting some ; House Rent Control for instance. You may constitute a small Committee known as Mysore Law Reform Committee whose function it will be to advise the Standing Executive of the Conference on fresh legislative enactments and amendments of existing ones.

Lawyers and Public Life

Lawyers have always been in the forefront of political, social and economic advancement of the people. This has been so all the world over. Mysore can be and need be no exception. As the retiring Chief Justice remarked, there are seven of us Lawyers in the Interim Cabinet and there is as large a proportion among active politicians outside the Cabinet. I would commend to you to take a larger share in the public life of the country particularly in the social and cultural activities of society. Your leadership will be of incalculable benefit to the people as it will be to you also. Labour leadership in particular I have always been insisting upon wherever I meet members of the Bar. It is God's good work to keep them from harm and secure for them the reliefs to which they are entitled.

Law Journal

I would invite your co-operation in making the Law Journal more attractive and useful. When we started it in 1923, we felt that the Chief Court Reports were belated and wanted the Journal to report cases much more expeditiously. We had other ambitions besides quick reporting. We intended to report arguments in important cases. We wanted also to publish articles, reviews, etc., which we have been doing now and then. I find that some lawyers from here send their arti-

cles to the A. I. R. for publication. I congratulate them. But may I not request them and all others to take more interest in the Mysore Law Journal, contribute articles, reviews, etc., and report arguments, secure publication of cases quickly and make the Law Journal efficient and popular. The journal will then be more useful and the Conference may well feel proud of having started it.

One year Rule

I am aware that there are numerous other matters engaging your minds. I shall not dwell on them. One of them, however, needs special mention and that is the one year rule. That Draconian Code is obeyed to the very letter resulting in much injustice. I hope the High Court will amend the rule by calculating the year from the date of framing issues instead of from the date of filing the suit. A strict adherence to the rule and enforcement of it leads to statistical disposals which is as demoralising as it is unfair. Quick disposals are no doubt essential but not disposals to the prejudice of justice.

There must be many other and equally important matters such as the question of the language to be used in Courts, the desirability or otherwise of linking the judiciary in the State with the Supreme Court of the Dominion, the establishment of a Privy Council in the State itself composed of experienced retired judges and other eminent jurists and lawyers of whom we have many among us and the like and I have no doubt you will discuss every one of them and make the necessary recommendations. I wish success and godspeed in your work.

I have but one word to say in conclusion. Ours is a noble profession. We may amass wealth or we may not—perhaps mostly the latter. There was a time when he who amassed wealth was considered a successful Lawyer. I feel that it is a wrong test. He who commands the confidence of the Judge, of the client and more than all, of his own opposing counsel, he alone is a successful Lawyer. Goodness and character are as important to a Lawyer as to anyone else. We can purchase intelligence and ability in the

intellectual market but where shall we purchase goodness and character? If at the end of our career, people said that we were truthful and just, that we fought for our clients without bias and without fanaticism, it is a high compliment worthy of a lifetime of service.

I see that my esteemed friend Mr. H. Lingappa is to preside over the deliberation of this Conference. I have known him for more than thirty years, ever since our College

days. He has always been the same honest, simple, pure-minded, benevolent man ready to oblige and willing to serve. I value these qualities most and therefore feel delighted that you have chosen one, and that a very intimate friend of mine, who possesses them. I congratulate the Conference on the choice of its President and I wish both him and the Conference all success.

EXPORT OF SUGAR FROM MYSORE

WILL NOT AFFECT SUPPLIES TO CONSUMERS

Certain reports have appeared in the Press recently on the export of sugar from Mysore and the following statement is issued for the information of the public.

At the time sugar was de-controlled in December last and the price revised so as to bring it on a level with all-India price, it was apprehended that if free scope was given for the export of sugar outside the State, the stock position within Mysore for local consumption might be adversely affected and it was therefore thought desirable to place a ban on exports, in the interests of conserving the available stocks for the people in the State.

Two unexpected developments have, however, since arisen. For one thing, the production of sugar in the Mandya Factory has improved resulting in a larger quantity of sugar becoming available for disposal by the Company and, secondly, the demand for sugar has not increased, as expected, due perhaps to the availability of jaggery of good quality in abundance and at comparatively cheap cost. The result has been that the Mysore Sugar Company has been faced with a surplus of sugar after setting apart the quantity required

for meeting the entire demands of the State. The Company therefore applied to the Director of Food Supplies to permit the Company to export the surplus sugar to places outside the State. After duly satisfying himself about the stock position, the Director has after obtaining prior approval of Government permitted the Company to export 20,000 bags of sugar. The position was again reviewed recently at the request of the Sugar Company and Government have permitted the export of 30,000 bags of sugar.

It may be mentioned that ever since its inception the Mysore Sugar Company has been regularly exporting a good proportion of its production to places outside the State and the Company has built up a very good export market which has to be maintained and improved, if necessary, without detriment to the demand and consumption within the State. There need, therefore, be no fear that the export of sugar to places outside the State will in any way affect supplies to the State. Ample provision has been made to meet all the reasonable demands of the State for local consumption and whatever surplus is left is offered for export at the best terms obtainable.

PROTECTION TO THE SERICULTURE INDUSTRY

Rajasevaka P. Subbarama Chetty, Minister for City Municipalities and Muzrai had an interview with the Honourable Minister for Industry and Supply with the Government of India on the 25th instant at Kumara Park, Bangalore, and discussed with him several problems, as noted below, relating to the development of Sericulture in Mysore.

It was urged on the attention of the Government of India the urgency of the enhancement of the protective duty on imports of silk into India as otherwise the local industry would suffer. The Minister for Industry and Supply observed that the existing protection has been ordered to be continued for another year, that is, up to the end of March 1949, and that the question of further continuance of protection to the industry—the level at which the protection has to be given, the period for which the protection is needed, etc.,—are questions which have been referred to the Tariff Board for examination. As the report by the Tariff Board and the action of the Government of India on their recommendations would take time the immediate enhancement of the protective duty from 30 to 50 per cent during the interim period was urged. The Minister for Industry and Supply replied that they expect the report of the Tariff Board within a period of two to three months and that immediate action would be taken after its receipt.

As regards the representation of Mysore on the All-India Silk Board, it was brought to the notice of the Honourable Minister the unique position which Mysore occupies when compared with the other silk producing provinces in India, the organisation that has been set up on modern scientific lines and the several post-war schemes that are on hand for the improvement of Sericulture and the part played by Mysore in the recent world war in the manufacture of Parachute Silk, etc. For these reasons, the desirability of giving adequate representation consistent with our position was stressed. In reply, it was stated that the Government of India have introduced a Bill for the constitution of an All-India Silk Board for the improvement of the Sericulture Industry in India, copies of which would be

forwarded to this Government and that it was open to them to submit their representation in regard to the same.

Memorandum regarding enhancement of the 'Protective' Duty on Silk Import

The present rate of duty on imported silk in the Indian Union is 25 per cent—plus Specific Duty of Re. 0-14-0 per lb. and surcharge of 5 per cent. All this works out to about 30 per cent approximately of the value of silk imported. This duty has been found to be inadequate to protect the interests of the local silk industry. This fact has been submitted not only by this Government but also by Madras and other Silk producing Provinces. There is immediate need for enhancing this duty to 50 per cent as has already been explained by the Government of Mysore in their previous correspondence with the Government of India.

The cost of production of silk in Mysore is as follows:—

	Rs. a. p.
1 18 lbs. of Cocoons at 1-4-0	22 8 0
2 Manufacturing charges	8 0 0
3 Profit ...	2 0 0
Per pound ...	<hr/> 32 8 0 <hr/>

The Cocoons prices namely Rs. 1-4-0 per lb. are based on the cost of living index figures. This was the principle adopted in fixing the price of silk supplied to the Government of India by the various Governments for supplying the Parachute Silk. It is suggested therefore that the same principle may be now adopted.

The recent import of Japanese Silk by the Government of India is at a price of Rs. 18-0-0

F.O.B. Japan. The sale price of this silk works out as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
1. Price per lb. of Silk F.O.B.	18	0	0
2. Protective Duty at 25 %	4	8	0
3. Specific Duty	0	14	0
4. Surcharges	0	6	0
5. Probable expenditure from port in Japan to port in India and handling charges about	2	0	0
6 Profit	2	0	0
Total ...	<u>27</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>0</u>

The economic price of Mysore Filature Silk as stated above is Rs. 32-8.0 per lb.

The difference between this and that of the imported silk is Rs. 4-12-0. It is therefore obvious that unless the duty is enhanced by another 20 per cent at least it would not be possible for the local industry to compete with the foreign imported silk. It is therefore requested that the present rate of import duty may be enhanced to that of 50 per cent.

It may be added that the Government of India have recently ordered to continue the existing rate of duty till the end of March 1949. There is reason to suppose that if the existing duty were to continue the local industry would suffer. As it would take time for the appointment of the Tariff Board and for the completion of their enquiry, and as the existing duty is inadequate it is necessary for the Government of India to increase the duty to 50 per cent as an "Interim" measure.

Representation of Mysore on the Central Silk Board.

'Mysore' is by far the most important Silk producing Province in the Indian Union. It

has an area of 80,000 acres under Mulberry, and over 2,00,000 families live on that in the State. It produces over 60 per cent of the Silk in India. The Government of Mysore have maintained a Special Department for the maintenance as well as for the expansion of the industry on scientific lines. They have been devoting their attention to reduce the cost of production of Silk by various scientific methods and to improve the quality of silk to enable it to compete successfully with the imported silk. The entire organisation has been laid on modern scientific lines. They have a number of post-war schemes involving over Rs. 20,00,000 of expenditure. All the branches of the Silk Industry are very well organised and they are :—

Moriculture,
Sericulture,
Silk Reeling,
Silk Throwing,
Silk Weaving (both handloom and power-loom) and

Spun Silk, which is the only one of its kind in the entire Indian Union.

Having regard to the very important part Mysore played during the Second Great War in the manufacture of Parachute Silk, and in view of its importance, as a major producer of Silk in India, it is reasonable that Mysore should have representation compatible with its magnitude and variety. It is therefore suggested that Mysore should have at least five representatives on the Central Silk Board, two of whom to be Government Officers, three non-officials, representing various interests as indicated above. The nomination of all the above should be left to the Government of Mysore.

SLEEPER REQUIREMENTS OF MYSORE STATE RAILWAY

INADEQUACY OF LOCAL SUPPLIES

Certain incorrect reports are being circulated that sleepers required for the Mysore State Railway are being purchased in large quantities from external sources thereby alleging that money was going out of the State and resulting in discrimination against local merchants. The facts, however, are as follows :—

During the war period renewal of sleepers required to be effected normally each year could not be undertaken. In order to wipe out these arrears of replacements, 1,75,000 sleepers are required every year for the next 5 years. Another 66,000 sleepers are also required each year for normal replacements, strengthening the track and bringing it up to the required standard. In other words, 2,41,000 sleepers are essential for purposes of renewal each year for the next 5 years. The Mysore Forest Department is in position to supply 65,000 sleepers only per year. The balance of 1,76,000 sleepers have to be obtained necessarily from other sources.

Renewal Programme

Towards the sleeper renewal programme of Mysore State Railway as indicated above, Government sanctioned on 3rd April 1947 the purchase of one lakh of teakwood sleepers from an upcountry firm at Rs. 19 per sleeper, free on rail any station on the Mysore State Railway. Orders were placed with this firm as they were the lowest tenderers, the quotation of the only two other local merchants being Rs. 30 and Rs. 27 per

sleeper. The prevailing price per sleeper of the Forest Department during the period was Rs. 25-8-0 each and even at this rate the Forest Department was unable to meet the Railway requirements.

The matter of sleeper requirements of Mysore State Railway was carefully examined again during February this year by the Home Minister, the Minister for Finance and the Chief Conservator of Forests and approval was accorded to place orders for a further 50,000 teakwood sleepers from the same upcountry firm at the rate of Rs. 19 per sleeper, F.O.R. any station on Mysore State Railway as the matter was urgent.

Spot Inspection

With a view to ensuring that only good sleepers are supplied Government have ordered a Railway Officer and a Forest Officer to inspect the sleepers at the spot before despatch to Mysore.

It will thus be seen that orders have been placed so far only for 1·5 lakhs of sleepers for Mysore State Railway against the requirements of 8·8 lakhs of sleepers which have to be obtained from outside the State under the five-year sleeper renewal programme of Mysore State Railway. Government wish to state that these orders were placed only after ascertaining that the resources of the Forest Department were totally inadequate to meet the requirements of the Railway and the local prices were found to be far above the rates quoted by the upcountry firm.

KOLAR, TUMKUR AND CHITALDRUG DISTRICTS TO GO "DRY"

RAPID IMPLEMENTATION OF PROHIBITION PROGRAMME

In pursuance of the policy of Prohibition approved by Government on the recommendation of the Prohibition Committee, 611 excise shops were closed with effect from 1st July 1947. The remaining shops were leased out for the current year to the licensees of the previous year alone subject to a reduction of 20 per cent in the rentals and also in the supply of intoxicants, with a view to prevent unhealthy competition among excise contractors and to enlist their co-operation towards the scheme of Prohibition. At the request of the Madras Government and with a view to extend prohibition in the Mining area in which a large labour force is employed, shops within a five-mile belt of the border of the prohibition districts of Madras Presidency and all the remaining shops in Bowringpet Taluk numbering in all about 295 have been closed down with effect from 1st April 1948.

In connection with the implementation of the Prohibition Programme for the year 1948-49, it has been brought to the notice of Government that there has been a strong divergence of opinion as to the mode of disposal of the remaining shops during the year 1948-49. Government have decided after a careful examination of all the aspects of the case that the districts of Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug should go completely dry from 1st July 1948 and that the shops remaining over

in the other districts might be disposed of by public auction for 1948-49.

They are accordingly pleased to direct that all the excise shops be closed in the districts of Chitaldrug, Tumkur and Kolar with effect from 1st July 1948 and all necessary steps taken to implement the decision to bring about total prohibition in the three districts from the beginning of the next year.

Licenses may however be granted to such of the Non-Indians residing in the areas in which total prohibition is introduced as apply for permits for limited quantity of alcoholic drinks and to such of those who apply on the basis of medical certificates on the merits of each case.

In view of the closure of the border shops from 1st April 1948 and of all the shops in the districts of Tumkur, Kolar and Chitaldrug from 1st July 1948 ordered above, Government consider that it is not necessary to effect a further cut of 20 per cent in the number of shops in the remaining districts during 1948-49. The Excise Commissioner is requested to take immediate necessary action to sell the existing shops in the remaining six districts by public auction for the year 1948-49.

The Excise Commissioner will furnish a report of action taken in the matter for the information of Government at an early date.

"DECONTROL OF PADDY"

GOVERNMENT WILL CAREFULLY WATCH ITS EFFECTS

Government have been adopting a policy of progressive decontrol, and have, in pursuance of that policy, already decontrolled millets, as announced in the Press Note dated 13th February 1948. Government were hesitant at that time to adopt a similar measure with regard to paddy in view of the fact that the State is deficit in rice. The position was, however, reviewed frequently. The Government have till now acquired over 1,100,000 pallas of paddy and the stock of rice with Government is about 500,000 pallas. On the basis of acquisition figures of past years it is expected that a substantial quantity of paddy is still with the growers and that the same would flow into the market if it were to be decontrolled. Now that the Government are in possession of a fairly large quantity of rice which will be supplemented by quotas from the Government of India during the course of the year, the time has come for a further substantial measure of decontrol. This would also be in consonance with the pressure of public opinion.

Government have, therefore, after a careful consideration of all aspects of the problem, decided to abandon monopoly procurement of

paddy with effect from 1st April 1948. They have also deleted "paddy" from the Schedule I to the Articles of Food Acquisition (Harvest) Order, 1944, thereby allowing free trade in, and movement of, paddy and rice, except prohibiting the export of the same outside the State. The question of relaxing hulling restrictions is under examination separately and orders of Government will issue shortly. The distribution of rice, through Government Depots in all areas, both urban and rural, will be continued for some time longer till Government feel assured that the needs of the general public will be adequately met through the normal trade channels. It is hoped that normal trade in all the foodgrains will be functioning efficiently in a short time.

However, Government will carefully watch the effects of decontrol and should any adverse reactions such as hoarding or exorbitant prices be noticed, they will not hesitate to take stern measures to ensure the steady supply of foodgrains to the public at fair and reasonable rates. Government hope that the public and the business interests will co-operate with the administration in seeing that this substantial measure of decontrol will yield beneficial results.

MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER

ACTION AGAINST COMMUNISTS

On the assumption of office by the Popular Interim Ministry all restrictive orders were withdrawn in the hope that all sections of the people will co-operate with Government in the maintenance of law and order and not indulge in any kind of subversive activities. Sufficient time was given to all elements in the State to adjust themselves to the new democratic set-up. But in spite of it, Government are in possession of sufficient information that the Communists in the State have not only not adjusted themselves but

have been deliberately fomenting unrest, specially amongst labour, for political reasons and are indulging in subversive activities and violent language and action. Therefore, Government have had to take immediate action to arrest the Communist leaders in the State as has been done in other Indian Provinces.

Government wish to impress on all those concerned the imperative need to range themselves on the side of law and order in the interest of peace and security in the State.

PRESS NOTES AND NEWS

GROUNDNUT OIL CAKE

Under the existing system of distribution of groundnut oil cake in the State, the entire production of the cake is being distributed between the Agricultural Department and the Mysore Sugar Company in the ratio of 4 : 1 at Rs. 125 per ton. In view of representations made by owners of oil mills praying for (1) an enhancement of the price at which the oil cake is taken over in view of the fact that the cost of production has increased; and (2) for partial decontrol as has been recently done by Madras Government, the Government have directed that—

- (1) the oil mill owners of the State will deliver to the Agricultural Department a total quantity of 12,000 tons for one year, as agreed to by them. The period will be from 1st December 1947 to 30th November 1948;
- (2) the oil mill owners will be free to dispose of the balance of their production of oil cake in the open market;
- (3) the price at which the oil cake will be delivered to the Agricultural Department, taking all factors into consideration and keeping in mind the prices fixed by Madras and Bombay Governments also, is fixed at Rs. 130 per ton (ex-godown of the mill). This price will be operative for all deliveries made by the mill owners from the 27th March 1948;
- (4) the quantity of 12,000 tons must be divided in equal proportions between the existing oil mills. The Director of Food Supplies and the *Ex-officio* Manure Controller has been requested to take immediate necessary steps to fix the quantities and the periods during which the same is to be delivered to the Agricultural Department in consultation with the Director of Agriculture. (Press Note dated 1st April 1948).

FOOD GRAIN CONTROL ORDER, 1942, REPEALED

In view of the policy of gradual decontrol over the distribution, movement and prices of controlled foodgrains in order to enable the restoration of normal trade channels, the Government of Mysore have after careful consideration of all the aspects of the case repealed completely the Foodgrains

Control Order, 1942, promulgated in Government Notification No. R. 335--R. M. 93-41-4, dated 13th July 1942. Thereby the traders will be free to deal in decontrolled foodgrains without obtaining a license. It is hoped that the merchants will co-operate with Government by setting up high business standards, and ensure the steady supply of all decontrolled commodities to the public at fair and reasonable prices. (Press Note dated 3rd April 1948).

SUPPLY OF JAIL RATION

With reference to certain allegations made in a local newspaper that arrangements are being made to pay the ration contractor for the supply of rations to the ordinary political prisoners confined at the Central Jail during the recent Satyagraha at the rate of Rs. 2 per head per day, Government wish to point out that upon enquiry being made into the matter it has been found that the allegation is baseless. What actually happened was that during the Satyagraha movement the political prisoners who were confined in the Central Jail were classed as "B" class and allowed the same diet as was allowed to the detainees and the contractor was paid a flat rate for a period of six days from the 9th October 1947 and to the detainees for the full period during which they remained in this jail. The political prisoners confined in the jail prior to 9th October 1947 were supplied with rations at the scale prescribed for the ordinary class and the contractor was paid for accordingly. Therefore the allegations made in the newspaper are not warranted facts. (Press Note dated 5th April 1948.)

PROHIBITION

In pursuance of the decision recently taken by the Government, all excise shops within a five-mile belt, adjacent to the dry districts of Madras only but not Bombay Province Districts have been closed down on and from the 1st April 1948, to be followed up by making the three districts of Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug completely dry from 1st July 1948. The total number of shops situated within the five-mile belt and the Bowringpet Taluk comes up to 355 shops. Some people living in places abutting the belt are complaining, however, that in the matter of selection of the shops, a few have been left out and a uniform policy has not been adopted by the Government in this matter. The Government desires to assure them that no priority or preference has been shown in this connection and all shops falling strictly within the

prescribed limit have come within the operation of the order. There may be a few shops just outside the border which may possibly offer attraction to the people addicted to drink but all that Government can do in the circumstances is to draw a line somewhere and adopt all reasonable measures to give effect to its decision. No satisfactory solution can be evolved in the present circumstances unless all the districts go dry. After all the present arrangement would continue till the 1st July 1948 when a bigger and a more comprehensive scheme would be put into effect. Meanwhile, Government appeals to all concerned to appreciate its practical difficulties and co-operate with it to the fullest measure in implementing the programmed policy of prohibition.

POWER-LOOM CLOTH

In a Press Note dated 28th February 1948, Government had announced the removal of the ban on the export of power-loom cloth till the end of March 1948.

On a review of the position it was found that the quantity of power-loom cloth manufactured in the State was in excess of the consumption locally. There have been repeated representations from the power-loom manufacturers to lift the ban. Government, therefore, have after consideration of all aspects of the case, passed orders lifting the ban on the export of power-loom cloth from the State until further orders.

DECONTROL

In pursuance of the policy of gradual decontrol of foodgrains, Government have withdrawn Notifications :—

1 No. S. D. 471-C. 291-44-4, dated 27th July 1945.	Fixing the sale price of puri.
2 No. S. D. 191-C. 229-45 6, dated 8th July 1946.	The floor (use in soap making) (Prohibition Order, 1946).
3 No. S. D. 938-C. 23-47-15, dated 29th July 1946.	Prohibiting the import of certain varieties of pulses, beans, etc., containing poisonous ingredients.
4 No. S. D. 2429-C. 23-47-59, dated 1st November 1947.	Fixing the sale rates of wheat bran.
5 No. S. D. 5764-C. 151-44-4, dated 19th March 1945.	

GOODS THROUGH PAKISTAN

The Government of India wish it to be known that goods in transit to India have been found to arrive in Karachi or other ports in Pakistan and

that such consignments are generally subject to considerable difficulties and delays. All merchants are, therefore, warned not to "route" goods in transit to India through Pakistan.

JAPANESE SILK

Out of 1,200 bales of Japanese Silk allotted to Mysore by the Government of India, 1,125 bales have been received and transported to Channapatna for storage. The balance of the quantity is on its way. The silk will be released to the trade in due course. The Minister for City Municipalities and Muzrai inspected the Japanese Silk so far received at Channapatna.

HOUSE RENT CONTROL ORDER

Recently several Newspapers have published communications commenting on the working of the House Rent Control Orders in the State and making suggestions for amending its provisions. Government are examining the question of replacing the existing House Rent Control Order by a consolidated order based on similar law in the Indian Provinces and the suggestions and criticisms made in the Press will also be kept in view while issuing the amended order.

RETRENCHMENT OF STAFF IN THE FOOD DEPARTMENT

The Government have been following a policy of progressive decontrol and as a consequence the responsibilities of the Food Department have been considerably lessened. Government, therefore, directed the retrenchment of staff, the continuance of which was not necessary in the altered circumstances, as such a step would aid the finances of the State. Accordingly, 3,187 persons employed in the Food Department have been retrenched, effecting a savings of Rs. 14,21,754 per annum.

The question of abolition of some of the Gazetted posts in the Department, as well as effecting further retrenchment is under active consideration of Government. (Press Note, dated 16th April 1948).

YARN DISTRIBUTION

The Additional Director of Industries and Commerce has notified for the information of retail yarn dealers, powerloom factory owners and the handloom weavers that yarn due to them towards March 1948 quota has been released to the concerned wholesale yarn dealers and they are requested to take delivery of their quotes without undue delay.

In accordance with orders of Government, the power-loom factory owners have been allotted

yarn on a uniform basis at 18 bundles per loom per month. This applies to the power-loom factories of Dodballapur and Chickballapur who will get their supplies at 18 bundles per loom instead of at 12 bundles as in the previous months.

The retail yarn dealers who obtain their quotas on permits issued by the respective Deputy Commissioners should obtain permits early and remove the bales from the wholesale dealers on or before the 30th April 1948 and arrange distribution to the consumers attached to them before the close of this month. Full quota has been allotted to each district towards March 1948 quota and the Deputy Commissioners have been requested to issue permits in favour of concerned retailers without delay.

The quo'as that are not actually taken delivery from the wholesale dealers on or before 30th April 1948 by the retail dealers and power-loom factory owners will be treated as lapsed. (Press Note, dated 16th April 1948).

HULLING PADDY

In the Press Note issued on 5th April 1948, announcing the decontrol of paddy, it was stated that the question of relaxing hulling restrictions was under examination separately. After a consideration of all aspects of the case Government have in pursuance of the policy of decontrol, removed the restrictions on the hulling of private paddy imposed in Government Notification, dated 5-7th November 1942 and the system of obtaining of permits for the said hulling. The restrictions imposed in Government Notification, dated 31st March 1944, regarding the percentage of polish to be given have also been removed so far as hulling of paddy owned by private individuals is concerned. The rice mill-owners are now free to hull private paddy without insisting upon the production of a permit and free to give any percentage of polish.

As regards Government stock of paddy left with the rice mill-owners, they are covered by the agreements entered into with them and they will be continued to be dealt with as heretofore. (Press Note, dated 15th April 1948).

CHIEF MINISTER INSPECTS MILITARY CAMPS

On Friday the 2nd April 1948, the Chief Minister and the Home Minister, accompanied by the Commander of the Bangalore Sub-Area, inspected the abandoned Military Camps at the Ordnance Depot, Whitefield and the Krishnarajapuram Camp. Again on the morning of the 12th April, they inspected the Military Camps and Hospital Town at Jalahalli West and Jalahalli East and certain other camps which were not in

use, namely, No. 2 "Demob" Camp and No. 328 Maintenance Unit. That evening they also inspected the Military Camp at Uttanahalli which has been taken over by Government and is now being used partly as a basic education training centre. On the 13th evening, the Chief Minister and the Chairman of Refugee Committee, together with the Garrison Engineer of the Sub-Area, inspected the Domestic Units of the R.I.A.F. Camps at the Kolar Aerodrome.

These inspections and the discussions with the concerned military authorities and the officers of the Lands and Hirings Departments of the Sub-Area were conducted with a view to finding out the extent and nature of accommodation available that could be taken over and to deciding in what manner this accommodation could be most appropriately and beneficially utilised. The objects for which these lands are required to be taken over are (1) the opening of temporary relief camps for refugees, mostly from Sind; (2) the location of a Police Training School, (3) expansion of the activities of the basic education training centre, and (4) the location of the Intermediate College at Kolar at the Kolar Aerodrome Camp. It is expected that final decisions regarding the taking over of these camps and their utilisation by Government will be taken very shortly. (Press Note, dated 16th April 1948).

PETROL RATION CUT

As from 1st May 1948 the present scale of basic petrol ration allowed for cars and motor cycles will be reduced to half the quantity in view of the general shortage of petrol due to limited supply. The ration allowed to stage carriages and private goods carriers also be reduced.

Further reconversions of "producer gas" vehicles to petrol have been stopped and no petrol will be issued for such vehicles on any account. In view of the drastic reduction of the quota to Mysore State, including Civil Station, to 700,000 gallons for the quarter, May-July 1948, all supplementary issues to non-essential services will be stopped from 1st May 1948. (Press Note, dated 30th April 1948).

"SRI" DISPLACES "MR."

Government are pleased to direct that in future, in all Government communications (Government orders, notifications, letters, endorsements, etc.), whenever names are mentioned therein the prefix "Sri" for Sriyut be used in the case of gentlemen and "Sw." for Srimathi in the case of ladies, except in the cases of Muslims and Christians. In the case of Muslim gentlemen, the prefix "Janab" should be used and for ladies "Janaba" and in

respect of Christians, Mr. or Mrs. should be used. (Press Note, dated 29th April 1948).

WARNING TO HOARDERS AND PROFITEERS

There have been several complaints from the public that foodgrains are being moved on to frontier Taluks for being smuggled outside the State and that it has often become difficult for ordinary consumers to obtain even normal requirements at shandies as they cannot compete with merchants making large scale purchases with intent to smuggle. Though such assertions may not be fully correct, Government desire to assure the public that in addition to the several preventive measures detailed in their Press Note dated 29th March 1948, arrangements have been made to strengthen the Police guard at all strategic points, and to watch the purchases and sales in important shandies and inmarkets with a view to prevent the purchase of large quantities and thus obviate possible difficulties to the local population. Besides, the plying of lorries during nights has also been prohibited and action is also being taken to prevent hoarding and profiteering.

Government earnestly hope that the public will fully co-operate with the local officers in giving effect to the several preventive measures. The public are also requested not to buy up more than their normal requirement, under the impression that if they do not buy up large stocks now, they may not obtain supplies later. Government have built up adequate reserves, especially of rice, and it is expected that with the public fully co-operating with Government in this behalf normal conditions will soon be restored.

Government also desire to make it clear that they will not hesitate to take stern action against hoarders and profiteers if the situation demands it.

This communique is issued to allay the fears of the public and dispel possible misconceptions in the minds of the consumers. (Press Note, dated 22nd April 1948).

NATIONALISATION OF ROAD TRANSPORT

In pursuance of the scheme of nationalisation of Road Transport in the State, which has been under the consideration of Government for some time past, Government have decided as a first step to take over all or at least some of the bus services running at present between Bangalore City and other places in the State. The owners of all bus services radiating from or converging to Bangalore City are hereby informed that the permits for running their services after the 30th June 1948 will not be renewed as a matter of course. (Press Note, dated 22nd April 1948).

FOWLS AND EGGS

The Government of Mysore have repealed with immediate effect the Mysore Fowls and Eggs (Movement) Control Order, 1945, thereby allowing the export of fowls and eggs from the State. (Press Note, dated 22nd April 1948).

HOME MINISTER'S ADVICE TO RAILWAY OFFICERS

Sri T. Mariappa, Home Minister, addressed the officers of the Mysore State Railway at a meeting held on 22nd April 1948 and impressed on them the urgent need :

- (1) to improve repair works in the Workshops and the running sheds;
- (2) to prevent wastage and unnecessary consumption of coal;
- (3) to prevent over-detention of wagons;
- (4) to ensure proper allotment of wagons;
- (5) to ensure punctuality in the running of trains,
- (6) to improve the disposal of petitions and claim cases;
- (7) to prevent ticketless travels by periodical surprise checks;
- (8) to prevent pilferages in transit and in tranship yards;
- (9) to make adequate and satisfactory sanitary arrangements before trains are on the move; and
- (10) to impress on the Railway employees to be helpful and courteous to the travelling public. (Press Note, dated 24th April 1948).

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA

Major-General Bucher, Commander-in-Chief in India, met Sri K. Chengalaraya Reddy, Chief Minister at Bangalore on 20th April 1948 and Sri T. Mariappa, the Home Minister on 22nd April 1948 and held discussions with them on military matters of common interest to Mysore and the Indian Dominion. (Press Note, dated 24th April 1948).

SRI RANGANATHASWAMY TEMPLE

Certain wrong and misleading reports have appeared in the newspapers that after the visit of Lord and Lady Mountbatten to Sri Ranganatha-swamy Temple at Seingapatam on 23rd April 1948 the temple was closed by the Archaka because of the entry of a non-Hindu into the temple.

Enquiries reveal that the Archaka, who had to open the inner precincts of the temple as usual did not open the same subsequent to the visit. But when this was brought to the notice of the

concerned authorities, immediate action was taken by them and the doors were got opened. The temple is now open for darshan to the public. The conduct of the Archaka is being enquired into and suitable action will be taken against him. (Press Note, dated 26th April 1948).

NO "NATIONALISATION" OF HOTELS

The reference made about hotels by Janab Mahmood Sheriff, Minister for Public Health and Excise, in his recent Press Conference, has given rise to certain misconceptions which need clarification. It never was nor has been the intention of Government to themselves run hotels with a view to making profit out of them and stifle private enterprise in this behalf. What was intended to be conveyed was that in view of the prevailing insanitary conditions obtaining in many of the hotels, the daily increase in their number, many of them being unlicensed, and the general indifference shown by some of the hotel-keepers in spite of instructions to the contrary, in the matter of quality of food served and the manner of service, it was considered necessary to limit their number, regulate and control them and exercise stringent supervision over them in the public interest. Health consideration being of paramount importance in all schemes connected with national economy, no laxity of any kind was intended to be countenanced and this weighed heavily in making the statement under reference. The matter is, however, receiving the active consideration of Government and no decision has yet been taken. In the circumstances, the apprehension felt in certain quarters is without any reason. (Press Note, dated 26th April 1948).

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS WILL BE HELD

In the press note dated 19th April 1948, Government announced in very clear terms their intention to hold all public examinations on the due and notified dates. That decision, taken after carefully considering all aspects of the matter, still stands and will continue to stand hereafter.

Though the accepted position is thus placed beyond all doubt, yet rumours seem to have been set afloat to the effect that Public Examinations are likely to be postponed for some time. A *Madras Daily* has in its issue dated 25th April 1948 gone to the length of publishing the following news as having come from Mysore:

"Mr. K. Chengalaraya Reddy, Chief Minister and Mr. D. H. Chandrasekharaiya, Education Minister, replying to a memorandum of Mysore students here last night

told them that Government had decided to abolish Lower Secondary Examination for boys. They also assured that postponement of University Public Examinations would be considered by Government and that they would direct that not less than fifty per cent passes were ensured in the Public Examinations -F. O. C."

With a view to removing any possible misapprehensions that might be created in the minds of the students, Government wish to inform that the rumours and the press correspondence referred to above are entirely incorrect and without foundation. At this juncture students would do well not to believe, much less act upon, any information which does not proceed from proper authority or cannot be duly verified.

The future hope of the country lies in the students studying in the schools and the colleges of to-day. What secures and safeguards their permanent interest should be the paramount consideration to be kept in view at all times. Therefore, all those who are interested in the welfare of the students are once again requested to keep them in peace and to persuade them to sit for their respective Public Examinations. (Press Note, dated 26th April 1948).

THE MINISTER FOR FINANCE, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Sri R. K. Shanmukham Chetty, Honourable Minister for Finance, arrived at Bangalore from Madras on the 23rd at 9-30 A.M. and was met by the Ministers for Finance, Law and Home. He went round the Hindustan Aircraft Factory with the Honourable Minister for Finance in Mysore in detail and held discussions with the General Manager and the Financial Adviser. Between 11-30 A.M. and 12-30 P.M. he met delegations of Kolar Gold Fields and of Coffee Planters. The latter represented about the injustice of taxing Mysore planters with Indian income-tax for back years from 1942 to 1945 for the simple reason that the coffee was sent over to Mangalore for curing and that the tax was levied not only on the net income derived by virtue of curing but on the gross income representing the difference between the price of cured coffee and the working expenses of the plantation, thus taxing the agricultural income also. He gave a sympathetic hearing.

Later he met the Honourable Minister for Finance in Mysore, the Financial Secretary, the Excise Commissioner, the Law Secretary and certain other officers at the Public Offices and discussed certain financial questions.

HOW TO USE ALUMINIUM UTENSILS

By IAN COX

From airliners to electrical appliances, the uses of aluminium are many. More, it is the metal that concerns the common man and woman in many ways—specially by way of its use in the manufacture of domestic utensils. In the article below, Ian Cox describes the many properties of aluminium, giving useful tips based on intensive research.

Unlike the number of substances we need badly these days, aluminium is very abundant and readily accessible in most countries of the world, and steady increases in its uses in food industries and in domestic kitchens have been most noticeable during the past few years.

Scientists in Britain, however, are planning researches towards an even greater extension of its uses and, as a start, the Government Low Temperature Research Station at Cambridge has carried out a thorough survey of all the available information as to its properties. The result of this survey has just been published as a booklet by Dr. J. M. Bryan, called "Aluminium and Aluminium Alloys in Food Industry--British Food Investigation Special Report No. 50." This is a most valuable publication, for it is the first that has gathered such information into a single comprehensive and critical report.

No Poison

The first thing the consumer will want to know is whether or not aluminium is poisonous. The scientist's answer is that aluminium is not a poisonous metal and it does not give rise to any disease. Utensils made from it are very resistant to corrosion by the foodstuffs cooked in them and they do not hasten the destruction of vitamins or other accessory food substances during the cooking.

Dr. Bryan states that tests were carried out over a number of years in which rats were fed on foods packed in aluminium containers and including relatively large amounts of the metal. The results showed that aluminium was completely excreted and that the growth and fertility in the rats were completely normal even to the fifth generation. There is then no more likelihood of producing an organic disease or food poisoning by the use of aluminium vessels than by those of any other sort.

The metal has many advantages which make it particularly suitable for use in industry and household. It is light, easily drawn out into the required

shape, a very good conductor of heat and resistant to corrosion. Aluminium itself is inherently a very reactive metal and this resistance to corrosion is entirely due to the presence of the highly protective film of oxide which forms on its surface.

Corrosion

Dr. Bryan's report considers the protective properties of this film very closely in relation to the many substances likely to come into contact with it, for corrosion can be greatly influenced by the structure and composition of the metal at the surface and also by the ability of the substances it contains to undermine or dissolve the oxide film. Cold fruit juices, for example, have little effect on aluminium but the juices of certain fruits when hot may cause considerable corrosion. Sugar, on the other hand, prevents the juices from attacking the utensil to a very considerable degree and it is this, in conjunction with the fact that juices are not in contact with the metal for very long, that prevents appreciable corrosion during jam-making at home.

Many of the early troubles associated with aluminium utensils were due to the use of metal of inferior quality and of too light a gauge and to the carelessness in the choice of materials for cleaning. Knowledge, however, has advanced considerably since those days and the result has been great improvements in corrosive resistance and in service life.

So far as cleaning aluminium in the home is concerned, Dr. Bryan recommends mild soap and steel wool or some mildly abrasive cleaner. Copper wool must not be used because this contaminates the surface and allows a form of corrosive attack to occur. Coarse abrasives should also be avoided for they disrupt the protective film of oxide and roughen the surface, thus making it less resistant to general corrosion. Aluminium equipment should always be kept dry when it is not being used because films of water or other moisture trapped in the surface pockets induce corrosion, and hence pitting.

Black Stains

Sometimes black stains are found to develop on aluminium utensils. The origin of this is still obscure, but there is agreement that it is quite harmless and can easily be removed by boiling some water, to which a little vinegar has been added, in the utensil. Another observation is that tea is sometimes darkened when it is made from water boiled in a new aluminium kettle. Since this effect ceases after the kettle has been in use for a while, it is thought that it may be due to patches of iron left on the surface of the aluminium by tools used in the shaping of the kettle, the particles reacting with the tannin in the tea.

Interesting as these domestic details are, they form only a small proportion of Dr. Bryan's report, the greater part of which is taken up with detailed and most valuable consideration of the uses and possible future uses of aluminium and its alloys in the food industry.

Dairying gives a good example of the rapidly increasing applications of the metal. Not so long

ago it was used only for small equipment, such as milk pails and cans, but now it takes a prominent part in most dairies for all manner of plant. Aluminium and its alloys are used for mechanical milking machines, pasteurising equipment, coolers, churns, vats, and transport and storage tubs. It has given good services also in butter and cheese-making plant, being better than the traditional wood because it does not shrink and can also be easily cleaned and sterilised.

In almost all branches of the food industry, its uses are increasing to a similar extent.

A modern development is aluminium-coated steel which is likely to find many applications as a substitute for tin-plate and galvanised sheeting. Aluminium alone cannot replace tin-plate for cans because it suffers from disability of mechanical weakness and it is uneconomical to counteract this by using metal of heavier gauge. There is need, therefore, for a material which combines the good corrosion-resisting properties of aluminium with the strength and mechanical properties of tin-plate

The views expressed in the pages of the "Mysore Information Bulletin" do not necessarily represent official opinion. Captions and sub-titles are inserted only to guide reading matter and not for lending any official emphasis.

FOOD SITUATION IN MYSORE STATE

REPORT FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 31st MARCH 1948.

There were a few scattered showers during the fortnight in some of the districts. Vaisakhi paddy crop is reported to be in good condition.

In addition to decontrol of millets, pulses, etc., monopoly procurement of paddy has been stopped from 1st April 1948. The price control of bread has been withdrawn except Civil Station, Bangalore.

The following figures show the progress of local procurement of foodgrains from 1st November 1947 to 31st March 1948:—

Paddy	...	103,053	tons
Ragi	...	1,465	"
Jola	...	822	"
Wheat	...	·2	
Other grains	...	40	"
		<hr/>	
		105,380·2	"
		<hr/>	

Receipts or exports, under the Basic Plan.

	<i>Commodity and Source.</i>	<i>Quota in tons.</i>	<i>Progress in tons.</i>
1.	Rice (i) Coorg	7,500	4,030
	(ii) Over imports	4,000	3,775·8
	(iii) Orissa (vice Madras)	1,000	1,007·7
2.	Millets (i) Hyderabad	5,000	...
		<hr/>	

<i>Commodity and Source.</i>	<i>Quota in tons.</i>	<i>Progress in tons.</i>
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(ii) Overseas imports	10,000	2,770·2
3. Wheat.—Overseas imports	3,000	1,617·1

An allotment of 2,078 tons has been made to Mysore from the shipment received at Mormugao, the movement has been delayed owing to non-supply of wagons. The concerned authorities have been requested to afford facilities.

Statutory rationing in thirteen towns and four cities has been working satisfactorily. Rationing has been confined to rice and wheat. Millets are also being supplied to intending consumers from Government Depots and retail shops.

Owing to the steep rise in the price of kerosene oil, price control of kerosene oil has been re-imposed. There has not been any noticeable increase in the prices of decontrolled foodgrains. As observed in previous reviews the selling prices of ragi in urban areas are higher by 25 to 33½ per cent of the previous rates.

The stocks of wheat are very low and require immediate replenishment. The working of the revised food policy is generally satisfactory.

REPORT FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 15th APRIL 1948

There were a few showers during the fortnight in some of the Districts "Vaisakhi" paddy crop is reported to be in good condition.

In addition to decontrol of millets, pulses, etc., paddy also has been decontrolled from 1st

April 1948. The restrictions imposed on dehusking of paddy and the hulling of private paddy have been withdrawn. The price controls of wheat-bran and puri have also been withdrawn.

The following figures show the progress of local procurement of foodgrains from 1st January 1947 to 15th April 1948—

	Tons.
1. Paddy	1,04,629
2. Ragi	1,465
3. Jola	922
4. Wheat	—
5. Other grains	40
Total	<u>1,06,956·2</u>

Receipt or export under the Basic Plan.

Commodity and source	Quota in tons	Progress in tons
I. Rice—		
1. Coorg	7,500	4,749·6
2. Overseas Imports	5,500	4,776·1
3. Orissa (via Madras)	1,000	1,007·7
II. Millets—		
1. Hyderabad	5,000	...
2. Overseas Imports	10,000	2,770·2
III. Wheat—		
1. Overseas Imports	8,000	2,110·9

Statutory rationing in thirteen towns and four Cities has been working satisfactorily. Rationing has been confined to rice and wheat. Millets are also being supplied to intending card-holders from Government depots and retail shops.

Movement and prices in non-rationed and decontrolled areas. There has not been any noticeable increase in the prices of decontrolled food-grains. As observed in previous reviews the selling prices of rice and millets in urban areas are higher by 25 to 33 per cent of the previous rates fixed by Government owing to decontrol of paddy.

The stocks of wheat are very low and required immediate replenishment. The revision in food policy has not produced any adverse effects so far.

MONTHLY SURVEY OF BUSINESS CONDITIONS

MARCH 1948

During the month under survey, there was a further increase in commodity prices as compared with the previous month. The prices of Sweet Oil, Castor Oil, Cocoanut Oil, Till Seed, Huchellu, Honge, Groundnut, Copra, Tamarind, Chillies, Cardamoms, Potatoes, Cotton (Raw) Hides (Raw), Bran, Skins (Raw), Tiles and Teak (Timber) advanced while the prices of Ballar or Avare, Horsegram, Castor Seeds, Cocoanut, Coriander, Ghee, Silk (Raw) and Turmeric decreased as compared with the previous month.

The General Index Number of prices during the month of June 1947 was 411 as compared with 404 in May 1947 and 361 in June 1946.

The following statement furnishes details :—

SL. No.	GROUPS	JUNE 1947.	MAY 1947.	JUNE 1946
1	Food-grains and pulses	475	487	432
2	Oils and oil seeds	447	436	350
3	Other food articles	428	406	370
4	Textiles	211	216	252
5	Others	412	406	361
6	General Index Numbers	411	404	361

Appendix I of this survey shows the Index numbers of wholesale prices in Bangalore during June 1947 under the above main groups. The year 1914 is taken as the "base" year and the prices of that year are taken as 100 for purposes of calculating index numbers.

Cotton

Cotton Pressed.—The cotton ginning and pressing factories in the State pressed 1,525 bales of cotton of 400 lbs. each during the month of June 1947 as compared with 3,757 bales in May 1947.

Consumption of Indian Cotton.—The following figures show the consumption of Indian cotton (both pressed and unpressed) by the mills in the State :—

		Bales of 400 lbs. each
Consumption in June 1947	...	5,841
Do in May 1947	..	6,409
Do in June 1946	..	6,245
Total consumption to date from 1st September 1946	..	59,501
Total consumption during the corresponding period of the previous year	..	66,986

The price of raw cotton per unit of 500 lbs. was Rs. 260-4-0 during June 1947 as compared with Rs. 255-12-0 during May 1947 and Rs. 285-12-0 during June 1946.

Cotton Manufactures

The following statement shows the weight of woven goods produced in the cotton mills in the State during June 1947, as compared with the previous month and the corresponding month of the previous year :—

....	Average of June for 3 years ending 1927 to 1929	June 1947	May 1947	June 1946	Percentage change (+ or -) as compared with		
					Average of June 1927-29	May 1947	June 1946
Mill-woven goods,—							
Lbs. (000)	569	1,288	1,382	1,257	+126·4	-3·8	+8·6
Yards(000)	1,797	4,498	4,686	4,785	+160·8	-4·0	+5·0

The following statement shows the monthly production of woven goods in the Mills in the State from 1941-42 to 1946-47 (Yards in thousands) :—

Months	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48
April	8,408	4,087	4,108	4,288	4,229	4,005	4,195
May	2,815	4,210	4,344	2,885	4,139	4,747	4,686
June	2,570	4,588	4,510	245	4,656	4,786	4,498
July	4,259	4,796	4,777	3,425	4,966	4,735	
August	8,758	8,288	4,900	4,461	4,926	4,789	
September	4,138	8,089	4,781	4,005	4,885	4,889	
October	4,283	2,184	4,197	4,050	5,089	4,090	
November	4,903	4,185	4,415	4,842	4,961	4,417	
December	4,510	4,660	4,065	4,921	4,838	4,890	
January	4,173	4,265	3,857	4,150	4,697	4,424	
February	3,788	4,018	4,820	3,519	4,178	3,710	
March	8,992	4,295	4,686	8,998	4,695	4,401	
Total	45,886	47,905	52,785	48,579	56,179	53,283	

The total production of woven goods during the month of June 1947, was 4,497,910 yards as compared with 4,685,758 yards in the previous month and 4,786,402 yards in the corresponding month of the previous year. The production during the month under survey thus showed a decrease by 187,848 yards or 4·0 per cent as compared with May 1947 and by 288,492 yards or 5·0 per cent as compared with June 1946.

The cotton cloth supply position continued to be acute. The demand for Mill cloth was heavy. Transactions were poor. Prices remained steady.

The following table shows the ex-mill prices of a few varieties of mill cloth during the month under survey :—

Sl. No.	Description of cloth	Rate per Rs. a. p.	Prices in June 1947		
			Rs. a. p.		
1.	Dhoties—Mysore Mills No 5038	... Pair of 8 yds	5	0	6
	Do	33·8	4	0	0
	Do	71·8	8	8	3
	Do	74·7	7	3	3
2.	Shirtings—Mysore Mills 7721	Yard	0	6	3
3.	Coating—Do (22 Range)	..	0	8	7
4.	Long Cloth—Do	95·1	0	8	8
5.	Towels—Do	18·8	Pair	1	8
6.	Shirtings—Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills Co., Ltd., (Gold Standard—striped)	Yard	0	10	8
7.	Shirtings—Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills Co., Ltd. (Gold Standard Check).	..	to 0	11	10
		..	1	0	6

Yarn

The following statement shows the quantity of yarn spun in the Mills in the State during the month of June 1947 :—

	June 1947	May 1947	June 1946	Percentage change (+ or -) as compared with	
				May 1947	June 1946
Yarn Lbs. (000)	2,293	2,473	2,804	-7·8	+ 0·4

The total weight of yarn spun in the mills in the State during June 1947, was 2,293,113 lbs. as compared with 2,473,122 lbs. in May 1947 and 2,803,592 lbs. in June 1946. There was thus a decrease in production by 19,709 lbs. or 7·3 per cent as compared with the previous month and by 19,179 lbs. or 0·4 per cent as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year. The wholesale price of yarn of counts 20s per bundle of 10 lbs. during June 1947 was Rs. 11-11-0.

Sugar

There was no production of Sugar in the State during the month of June 1947.

Gold

The total quantity of fine gold produced in the State during the month under survey was 13,912 ozs., and the value of the same was Rs. 41,04,040 as compared with 14,666 ozs. of the estimated value of Rs. 43,99,800 produced during the previous month.

Chemicals

The following table shows the production of chemicals during the month of June 1947 :—

Description of Chemicals	June 1947		May 1947	
	Tons	Cwt.	Tons	Cwt.
Sulphuric Acid (non-fuming)	426	15	170	5
Do (fuming)	325	...	332	10
Ammonium Sulphate (Neutral)	...	...	...	...
Do (Acid)	...	...	...	8
Hydrochloric Acid (Ordinary)	...	...	...	3
Nitric Acid (do)	...	5	60	19
Aluminium Sulphate	92	17	60	2
Copper Sulphate	18	11	42	6
Ferrous Sulphate	...	...	...	...
Magnesium Sulphate	1	10	1	10
Alum	3	4	1	8

Alcohol

During the month under survey the production of absolute alcohol in the State was 5,521 gallons.

Glass and Enamelware

The value of production of glass and enamelware during the month of June 1947 as compared with May 1947 was as follows :—

	June 1947	May 1947
	Rs.	Rs.
Glassware	43,400	32,100
Enamelware	...	Section closed for shortage of coal.

Silk

Mysore Charka Silk.—There was no perceptible improvement in the market though a few old stocks are cleared. Fresh supplies were normal. The prices fluctuated according to the Market conditions and demand.

Kashmir Silk.—Stocks in Koties were limited. Prices remained more or less steady. Demand and transactions were moderate.

Spun Silk.—The prices showed downward tendency for want of demand. Though there were enquiries from the consuming centres, transactions were not appreciable.

Cocoons.—The prices quoted for Mysore Cocoons ranged from Re. 1-0-0 to Rs. 1-2-0 per lb. while those of Cross-breed cocoons varied between Re. 1-0-0 and Rs. 1-5-0 per lb.

Industrial and Commercial Enquiries

The number of industrial and commercial enquiries received and dealt with by the department during the month under survey was 32 as compared with 10 during the previous month. These enquiries were received as usual from the mercantile bodies from both within and outside the State and the information sought for by them was furnished to them directly or through the Directors of Industries of Provinces or States concerned. Among the more important of the enquiries received and dealt with during the month, mention may be made of the following :—

- 1 Supply of Materials and Machinery for Match Factory.
- 2 Manufacture of Dye stuffs and Explosives.
- 3 Development of Pencil Industry.
- 4 Information relating to the Companies or Concerns carrying on business in fisheries in Mysore State.
- 5 Manufacture of Ivory figures and Curios, Silver Jewellery and Stones.
- 6 Availability of bleaching earth for oil refineries.

Joint-Stock Companies

Appendix II of this survey furnishes particulars of Joint-Stock Companies incorporated in Mysore and registered during the month of June

1947. It is seen, therefrom that 12 Joint-Stock Companies were registered in Mysore during the month of June 1947 with a total authorised capital of Rs. 60,00,000 of which a sum of Rs. 9,41,610 was subscribed and paid up.

During the month under survey, no new foreign company established a place of business in the State to file the documents required by section 277 of the Mysore Companies Act.

Merchandise and Mineral Traffic of the Mysore State Railway

The total weight of merchandise and mineral traffic carried by rail during the month of June 1947 was 1,880,793 Railway maunds as compared with 1,602,894 Railway maunds during the previous month and 2,369,895, Railway maunds during the corresponding month of the previous year.

The earning of the Mysore State Railway during the month under survey amounted to Rs. 18,81,081 as compared with Rs. 19,53,284 during the previous month and Rs. 13,91,332 during the corresponding month of the previous year.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the index numbers of wholesale prices in Bangalore for the month of April 1947.

No.	Names of articles	Trade description	Rate per	Standard price in 1914	Per cent	Price in April 1947	Ratio
	Food-grains and Pulses						
1	Rice	Dalta, imported	100 seers	Rs. s. p. 15 8 0	100	Rs. s. p. 22 9 4	210
2	Paddy	Cumbatore sanna	640 ..	86 0 0	100	No sale.	..
3	Ragi	Black and Red varieties	640 ..	86 0 0	100	104 9 0	990
4	Dhal	Turdhali, imported	100 ..	16 8 0	100	79 0 0	479
5	Javaree	Ordinary variety	100 ..	8 0 0	100	15 9 0	195
6	Ballar or Avara	Pulses, locally grown	100 ..	7 4 0	100	98 0 0	1,324
7	Horsegram	Ordinary variety, local	100 ..	7 0 0	100	36 0 0	514
8	Bengalgram	Imported from Northern India	100 ..	12 0 0	100	37 4 0	310
	Total	.			800		8,329
	Average	.					475
	Oils and oil seeds.						
1	Sweet oil	Expeller oils	25 lbs.	Rs. s. p. 5 8 0	100	Rs. s. p. 17 8 0	818
2	Castor oil	Do do	28 ..	4 8 0	100	21 12 0	483
3	Cocoanut oil	Cochin white	25 ..	7 8 0	100	27 3 9	863
4	Kerosene oil	White—B. O. C. or Socony	2 tins	4 10 0	100	9 8 6	906
5	Cotton seeds	Ex-ginning factories	94 lbs.	0 12 0	100	4 0 0	583
6	Castor seeds	Ordinary variety, local	255 seers	23 0 0	100	105 8 0	457
7	Til seed	Do do	255 ..	36 0 0	100	202 8 0	568
8	Huchellu	Do do	255 ..	19 0 0	100	97 8 0	518
9	Honge	Do do	255 ..	14 8 0	100	80 0 0	552
10	Groundnut	Unshelled, local	210 ..	8 0 0	100	89 0 0	486
	Total	...		*	1,000		4,471
	Average	...					447

No.	Names of articles	Trade description	Rate per	Standard price in 1914	Per cent	Price in June 1947	Ratio
	Other food articles.						
1	Brown sugar	Yellowish	98 lbs.	Rs. 2 0 0	100	Rs. 8 8 0	495
2	Jaggery	Bangalore cubes	28	1 14 0	100	7 7 0	897
3	Cocoanuts	Assorted sizes	No. 1,000	44 0 0	100	260 0 0	591
4	Copra	Dried and ripe	26 lbs	6 4 0	100	32 8 0	520
5	Flour, whea	Imported from Calcutta and Bombay	196	14 9 0	100	20 14 9	144
6	Arecanut	Superior, Palghat varieties	25	9 8 0	100	41 10 8	489
7	Tamarind	Husked and 50 per cent cleaned	210	8 8 0	100	39 8 0	465
8	Coriander	Local	80 local measure	4 8 0	100	9 9 7	218
9	Chillies	Local and also imported from Madras Presidency.	96 lbs.	2 10 0	100	20 4 0	771
10	Coffee	Nilgiris parchment	28	8 8 0	100	88 1 4	889
11	Pepper	Coorg and Malabar	25	10 0 0	100	24 0 0	240
12	Cardamoms	Unbleached -Saklespur	24	42 8 0	100	125 0 0	294
13	Potatoes	Assorted sizes, local	81 mds. of 82 lbs.	28 0 0	100	242 8 0	866
14	Ghee	Ordinary quality	96½ lbs.	16 0 0	100	64 12 0	861
15	Salt	Large crystals—Bombay	80 seers	4 6 0	100	8 8 2	181
	Total				1,500		6,840
	Average						428
	Textiles						
1	Yarn	Grey—20° local	10 lbs.	5 4 0	100	11 11 0	392
2	Cotton, raw	Machine-ginned—long staple	500 "	158 0 0	100	280 4 0	165
3	Wool, raw	Mixed live	25 "	5 0 0	100	12 13 9	257
4	Silk, raw	Indigenous—charaka reeled	lb.	7 14 0	100	14 8 0	184
5	Piecegoods (Cotton, Indian) Dhoties	Grey—average of 98'×4 yds. wg., 40 tolas and 44"×7 yds. wg., 41 tolas.	Do	1 1 6	100	2 8 0	299
	Piecegoods (Foreign) II. K. shirtings.	84"×407 yds. wg. 8½ lbs imported	Do	1 2 6	100		...
	Total				600		1,057
	Average						211
	Others.						
1	Copper	Sheets	Cwt.	67	100	107 0 0	188
2	Brass or yellow metal	Do		54	100	102 0 0	189
3	Hides—cow	Raw, local	½ lb.	1 0	100	2 9 3	254
4	Bran	Bombay	140 lbs.	6 0 0	100	18 0 0	294
5	Soapnut	Malnad	264 "	2 12 0	100	12 0 0	436
6	Bees wax	Local	25 "	17 0 0	100	50 0 0	294
7	Turmeric	Imported	26 "	4 8 0	100	13 0 0	280
8	Skins—goats and sheep	Local, raw	No. 100	90 0 0	100	305 0 0	839
9	Bricks	Wire cut burnt, local	" 1,000	19 0 0	100	105 0 0	553
10	Tiles	Mangalore pattern, local	" 1,000	39 0 0	100	185 0 0	846
11	Cast iron	Local	Cwt.	6 12 0	100	50 0 0	741
12	Tobacco	Raw—Cholambadi and Bettadapur	25 lbs.	7 6 0	100	45 0 0	610
13	Matches (Indian)	Safety, large size	gross	0 13 0	100	6 4 0	769
14	Teak, timber	Mysore logs	C.ft.	2 10 0	100	11 0 0	419
15	Fuel (Casuarina)	Unsplit	Ton	6 12 0	100	31 0 0	459
	Total				1,500		6,184
	Average						412

ABSTRACT.

Item No.	Main heads	Items in each of the main heads	Standard Index No.	April 1947	Ratio	General Index No
1	Food-grains and pulses.	8	800	3,922	475	
2	Oils and Oil seeds	10	1,000	4,471	447	
3	Other food articles	15	1,500	6,340	428	411
4	Textiles	6	600	1,057	211	
5	Others	15	1,500	6,184	412	
		...	...	21,874	411	

APPENDIX II.

Detailed statement showing particulars of Joint-Stock Companies incorporated in Mysore and registered in the month of June 1947.

Companies limited by shares :—

Number	Class and Name	Names of Agents, and Secretaries, etc., and Situation of the Registered office	Objects	Capital		Paid-up
				Authorised	Subscribed	
	III. Trading and Manufacturing.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	(b) Printing and Publishing and Stationery.					
1	India Publications, Ltd.	Director, Mr. N. S. Venkoba Rao, 85, Balepet, Bangalore City.	Printing and Publishing papers, Magazines, etc.	8,00,000	1,41,000	1,41,000
2*	Mysore Press, Ltd.	Director, Mr. B. M. Srinivasiah, 4, East Anjaneya Temple Street, Basavangudi, Bangalore City.	Do ...	5,00,000	22,000	22,000
	(i) Clay, Stone, Cement, Lime and other building construction materials.					
3	Paparam Clay and Metal & Wood Industries, Ltd.	Mr. B. Srinivasa Rao of Rao Bhatta Rattehalli Ltd., Hinkal, Mysore.	To manufacture and deal in tiles, clay, cement goods, etc.	5,00,000	1,27,620	1,27,620
	(a) Others					
4*	Metro Malleable Manufactures, Ltd	Director, Mr. Anwarali Haji Nassim, 30, Dewanurappa Jane, Chickpet, Bangalore City.	To carry on the business of manufacturers and producers of all sorts of Machinery parts pertaining to general Engineering	10,00,000	4,95,000	4,95,000
5	Mysore Malleable Iron & Steel Foundry, Ltd	Director, Mr. V N Murthy, Harihar.	Manufacturers and dealers of Machinery and spare parts necessary for cotton mills, sugar factories, oil mills, etc.	5,00,000	36,000	36,000
6	Mysore Plastic, Ltd.	Director, Mr. P Subramanyam, 41, Silver Jubilee Park Road, Bangalore City.	To establish and set up a plastic Industry with a view to encourage plastic goods on large scale.	10,00,000	30,750	30,750
7	Mysore Sewing Machine Co. Ltd., Chickballapur.	Mg. Agents of firm of Chaunbasappa & Co.	Dealers in Sewing Machines,	1,00,000	60,000	60,000
8*	Mysore Timber and Allied Industries, Ltd.	Director, Mr. S. K. Parthasarathy, Rayanagar, 319, Doctor, Sampath Road, Hassan.	To manufacture and deal in all kinds of wood articles.	5,00,000	40,000	40,000
	IV Mills & Press.					
	(J) Oil Mills.					
9	Mysore Industries & Oil Refineries Ltd.	Mg. Agents, Messrs. Mahabaleswara & Co., Sri Neelakanteswara Extension, Chitaldrug.	To establish and carry on the business extracting oil from seeds refining and hardening oils of fats and manufacturing other allied products.	5,00,000	1,00,120	1,00,120
10	Standard Oil Mill and Products, Ltd., Mysore.	Director, Mr. N.C. Mallappa No. 978, Gita Road Mysore.	To carry on the business of extracting, refining and hardening vegetable oils.	5,00,000	14,520	14,520
	X. Hotels, Theatres and Entertainments.					
11	Chandrakala Studios, Ltd.	Director, Mr. V Srinivas 174-1, Gandhinagar, Bangalore City.	To establish and carry on the business of Talkies and producing films.	5,00,000	26,500	26,500
12*	Sohanlal Visvakastan	Director, Mr. B. Sohanlal, 2948, Saraswathipuram, Mysore.	Do ...	1,00,000	30,000	30,000
			Total ...	60,00,000	9,41,610	9,41,610

*Private Companies.

**WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBER FOR BANGALORE CITY
FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1948.**

A rise of 10'5 Points.

The working class Cost of Living Index Number for Bangalore City for the month of March 1948, works up to 279'3 points, which is higher than the previous month's figure by 10'5 points.

The Index Number of the Food group, as compared with the previous month, advanced by 5'9 points to 297'4, owing to a rise in the prices of Ragi, Blackgram dhal, Turdhal, Bengalgram dhal, Greengram, Coffee Seeds, Ghee, and Garlic.

An increase in the price of the Kerosene oil and Matches resulted in the rise of index number of Fuel and Lighting group by 8'7 points to 236'4 points.

The rise in the prices of Dothies, Coating, Shirting, Cloth for Pyjamas, Sarees and Cloth for Jackets accounted for a rise in the index number of the clothing group by 59'6 points to 282'6 points.

A fall in the price of supari, washing soap and household necessaries resulted in the fall of index number of miscellaneous group by 7'7 points to 301'8 points.

The Index Number of House Rent remained constant.

(Average prices from July 1935 to June 1936=100).

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Average prices per unit of quantity						Index Number	
			Year ended June 1936	February 1918	March 1946	February 1946	March 1948			
<i>Food.—</i>										
Raw Rice	... Seer (Msr.)	14'0	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	212	212	
Boiled Rice	... "	22'6	0 2 0	0 4 7	0 0 4	0 7 7	0 4 7	204	204	
Ragi	... "	6'6	0 1 1	0 2 8	0 0 3	0 3 0	0 2 6	246	277	
Blackgram Dhal	... "	0'7	0 3 1	0 11 9	0 0 13	0 0 13	0 0 13	381	422	
Tur Dhal	... "	3'4	0 2 8	0 18 0	0 0 13	0 0 13	0 0 13	488	516	
Bengalgram Dhal	.. "	1'4	0 2 11	0 9 8	0 0 12	0 0 12	0 0 12	381	434	
Avare Dhal	... "	0'6	0 2 7	0 14 8	0 0 14	0 0 14	0 0 14	568	545	
Greengram	... "	1'2	0 2 0	0 12 3	0 0 13	0 0 13	0 0 13	613	663	
Sugar	... Seer Wt.	1'9	0 1 4	0 6 2	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6	468	463	
Jaggery	... Viss	1'9	0 3 6	0 8 5	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 0 8	240	231	
Coffee seeds	... Seer Wt.	1'4	0 3 11	0 18 10	0 1 5	0 1 5	0 1 5	353	553	
Meat	... 2 lbs. Wt.	7'2	0 7 0	0 2 0	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 2	457	457	
Curds	... Seer Msr.	1'9	0 1 7	0 6 0	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6	379	379	
Milk	... "	6'1	0 3 7	0 8 0	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 0 8	223	223	
Ghee	... Wt.	2'7	0 6 0	0 13 8	0 1 4	0 1 4	0 1 4	228	349	
Onions	... Viss	1'0	0 1 3	0 5 2	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 2	413	380	
Vegetables	... "	5'6	0 2 6	0 7 9	0 0 7	0 0 7	0 0 7	310	280	
Fruits	... Doz.	0'9	0 2 0	0 4 6	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	225	221	
Gingelly oil	... Seer Wt.	2'5	0 2 0	0 8 4	0 0 7	0 0 7	0 0 7	417	350	
Groundnut oil	... " Wt.	0'4	0 1 8	0 6 11	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6	415	385	
Salt	... Msr.	1'1	0 1 3	0 1 7	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 1	127	127	
Cocoanut	... Each	1'0	0 1 0	0 3 11	0 0 3	0 0 3	0 0 3	392	867	
Tamarind	... Viss	0'9	0 3 3	0 12 4	0 0 10	0 0 10	0 0 10	379	318	
Chillies	... "	2'0	0 7 4	2 5 2	0 2 2	0 2 2	0 2 2	507	484	
Coriander	... Seer Msr.	1'3	0 1 5	0 4 1	0 0 3	0 0 3	0 0 3	288	276	
Garlic	... " Wt.	0'7	0 2 0	0 7 6	0 0 7	0 0 7	0 0 7	375	396	
Wheat Flour	... " Wt.	1'4	0 0 8	0 1 7	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 1	238	238	
Soji	... " Msr.	1'3	0 2 5	0 6 8	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6	276	276	
Ready made coffee	... Cup	6'3	0 0 6	0 1 6	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 1	300	300	
Total	...	100'0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Index Number of All Food Articles			...	...	...	...	291'5	297'4		

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Average prices per unit of quantity						Index Numbers	
			Year ended June 1946	February 1946	March 1946	February 1946	March 1946	February 1946	March 1946	
Fuel and Lighting.—										
Firewood ..	Maund ...	72·0	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	218	218	
Castor Oil ..	Seer Wt....	7·7	0 2 6	0 5 4	0 5 4	0 5 4	0 5 4	491	487	
Kerosene Oil ..	Bottle ...	16·0	0 2 1	0 3 5	0 3 5	0 3 5	0 3 5	164	188	
Matches 50 ..	Dozen ..	4·3	0 2 6	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	240	360	
Total ...		100·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Index Number—Fuel and Lighting										
227·7 286										
Clothing.—										
Dhoties ..	Pair of 8 yds.	14·6	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	232	258	
Coating ..	Yard ..	22·5	0 5 6	0 10 9	0 14 6	0 14 6	0 14 6	195	264	
Shirting ..	" ...	21·5	0 4 0	0 8 6	0 11 6	0 11 6	0 11 6	213	288	
Cloth for pyjamas, etc. ..	" ...	3·0	0 4 0	0 11 4	0 11 6	0 11 6	0 11 6	283	288	
Sarees ..	Each ...	22·4	3 0 0	6 2 8	6 14 0	6 14 0	6 14 0	206	231	
Cloth for jackets, etc. ..	Yard ...	16·0	0 5 0	0 14 0	0 1 3	0 1 3	0 1 3	280	395	
Total ...		100·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Index Number—Clothing										
228·0 282										
House Rent.—										
House rent ..	...	100 0 2 10 3 2 10 3 2 10 3	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total ...		100·0	—	—	—	—	—	100	100	100
Index Number—House Rent										
100 100										
Miscellaneous.—										
Shaving ..	1 shave	13·0	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	200	200	
Washing soap ..	1 Bar	17·5	0 4 0	1 4 0	0 1 3	0 1 3	0 1 3	500	481	
Supari ..	Seer Wt.	8·4	0 3 6	1 5 0	1 4 4	1 4 4	1 4 4	600	581	
Beedi ..	Bundle of 25	11·2	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	200	200	
Amusement ..	One show	8·4	0 2 0	0 3 9	0 3 9	0 3 9	0 3 9	188	188	
Education ..	...	5·0	0 2 0	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 4 6	225	225	
Medicine ..	Btl. of mix.	8·3	0 4 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	175	175	
Flowers ..	One bunch	5·7	0 0 6	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	200	200	
Household Necessaries ..	Seer Wt.	22·5	0 5 0	0 15 7	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	312	300	
Total ...		100 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Index Number—Miscellaneous										
309·5 301·8										
Group			Weight proportional to the total expenditure		Group Index	Numbers	February 1946	March 1946		
Food ..	...	..	53·5		291·5	297·4				
Fuel and Lighting ..	..	..	7·0		227·7	236·4				
Clothing ..	...	..	13·8		223·0	282·6				
House Rent ..	..	..	6·4		100·0	100·0				
Miscellaneous ..	...	..	19·3		309·5	301·8				
Total ...		100·0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(Cost of Living Index) ..										
268·8 279·8										

THE MYSORE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

List of Books added to the University Library from 1st February 1948 to 1st April 1948.

Maritsin, J.	...	...	...	<i>Philosophy</i>
Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society	.	.	.	An Introduction to Philosophy. (104). Vol. 47. 1946-47. (106).
Murphy, G.	..	...	..	<i>Psychology</i>
Wolfe, W. B.	..	...	..	A Briefer General Psychology. (140.4). How to be Happy though Human. (140.4)
Maritsin, J.	...	..	..	<i>Logic</i>
	.	.	.	An Introduction to Logic (150.4).
Fox, Adam	..	...	..	<i>Ancient Philosophers.</i>
	.	.	.	Plato for Pleasure. (812.8)
Lewis, C. S.	...	...	..	<i>Religion</i>
	..	..	..	The Great Divorce (210). The Problem of Pain. (210).
Geodrich, L. M. (ed.)	...	..	..	<i>Politics</i>
	.	.	.	Documents on American Foreign Policy. Vol. 8. 1944-45. (829g).
Muranjan, S. K.	..	...	..	<i>Economics</i>
	.	.	.	Modern Banking in India. 2nd ed. 1948. (884).
Hooton, E. A	.	..	..	<i>Anthropology.</i>
	.	.	.	Up From The Ape. (890.4).
Clifford, W. K.	..	..	..	<i>Natural Science</i>
Haldane, J. B. S.	..	..	..	The Common Sense of the Exact Sciences. (604). A Banned Broadcast and Other Essays. (604).
Westinghouse Centennial Series	.	.	.	Science and Life in the World. 8 Vols. (604).
Schrodinger, E.	.	.	.	What Is Life; (670)
Sencourt, R.	.	..	..	<i>Fine Arts</i>
	.	.	.	The Consecration of Genius A Study of Christian Art. (704).
Scott, W. S.	..	..	..	<i>Literature</i>
Cleaver J.	..	..	..	The Fantastics: John Donne, George Herbert and Others. (811).
English Association	..	..	..	The Theatre Through the Ages. (812).
British Annual of Literature.	.	..	..	The Year's Work in English Studies. Vol. 26. 1945 Ed. by F. S. Boas. (920.6).
	.	.	.	Vols. 1 and 2, 1938 to 1939. (920.8).
Birdwood, C. B.	.	..	.	<i>Biography</i>
	.	.	.	A Continent Experiments. (928.2).
Constituent Assembly of India	.	.	.	<i>History—India</i>
	.	.	.	Draft Constitution of India, prepared by the Drafting Committee 1948. (966).
Anantherangachar, N. (ed.)	..	..	..	<i>Kannada</i>
Gopalakrishna Adiga, M.	..	..	..	Sukti Sudharshana of Mallikarjuna. (869k). Svarnakeeta. (869k).
Hanumantha Rao, G.	Rigveda Sooktagalu. (869k).
Holy Bible	Containing the Old and New Testaments (in Kannada) (869k).

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[No. 5

BRIDGE ACROSS THE KAPINI RIVER

H H. THE MAHARAJA LAYS FOUNDATION STONE

His Highness the Maharaja laid the Foundation Stone of the Bridge across the Kapini at Thumkassege on the 23rd May 1948. Speaking on the occasion His Highness said :—

It gives me sincere pleasure to be present here amidst you to-day, to lay the foundation-stone of the Bridge across the Kapini river which will connect this area with many important centres of trade, commerce and culture. My Government have been steadily promoting the building of bridges across the rivers that span our State and this bridge is one of an ever-growing series intended to bring the rural areas into close connection with the big centres of trade and industry. As you have pointed out in your Address, this new bridge when completed will play a very important part in promoting the material progress of this area.

Two other Bridges

You have referred to the various schemes of building bridges across the Cauveri, which are ready and which you hope my Government will take up for construction at an early date. You will be glad to learn that my Government have decided to take up the construction of two other important bridges across the Cauveri, one at Bannur in T.-Narsipur Taluk and the other at Chunchanakatte in Krishnarajanagar Taluk in the coming year. These bridges have been a long-felt want in the respective areas and their construction will further promote the

prosperity of the rural population in the District.

Responsibilities of local bodies

In your Address, you have referred to the activities of the District Board, to the several medical institutions and Veterinary Hospitals, which are working satisfactorily and to the interest which the Board has taken in executing schemes calculated to promote education and communications in the District. The responsibility which lies on local bodies is heavy and will grow in the coming years as the policy of decentralization is pursued and the local bodies are enabled to undertake more and more activities. The function of District Boards is to look after the interests of the rural population and I need hardly say that the prosperity of the State is essentially linked up with the prosperity of the rural population. Your request for a High School and for grants for the improvement of education and the starting of small industries will, I am sure, receive the sympathetic consideration of my Government. You will no doubt realise that Government can only supplement your resources and that the local bodies have, in the main, to take the responsibility of augmenting their resources as far as possible,

Changing political conditions

In your Address you have referred to the changing political conditions, to the new Constitution which will shortly come into effect and to your expectation of what this new Constitution is likely to be. I am glad to note the emphasis that you place on the preservation of the individuality and the peculiar culture and characteristics of the State of Mysore in the new constitutional set up. Successive Rulers of the State have followed a steady policy of taking the people into their confidence and of entrusting them with ever-growing powers over administration. It is in pursuance of the same policy that I announced in 1947 my desire for further constitutional progress in the State. I share your hope and indeed your confidence

that in the political progress that is now under consideration, equal opportunity for all in every direction and social justice will be marked features.

Harmonious development

I wish your Board all success in the very laudable desire that you have, of promoting these objectives within your sphere and of making the tiller and the toiler in the villages more happy and prosperous. With the harmonious development of the rural and urban areas, with the health and education of the far scattered and distant areas properly safeguarded and promoted, with Local Bodies and Government working with the single aim of improving the lot of the common man, Mysore and its people will continue to be in the vanguard of progress.

The views expressed in the pages of the "Mysore Information Bulletin" do not necessarily represent official opinion. Captions and sub-titles are inserted only to guide reading matter and not for lending any official emphasis.

NATION-BUILDING WORK IN MYSORE

RECORD EXPENDITURE FOR EDUCATION IN THE COMING YEAR

Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Dewan of Mysore, addressing the Budget Session of the Mysore Representative Assembly on 26th May 1948, said—

By Gracious Command of His Highness and in accord with my own desire I extend to you a cordial welcome to this Budget Session of the Assembly. Events of great and momentous significance have occurred since we last met and indeed the situation to-day both internally and internationally is such that it will be a great advantage to the Government to have the opportunity of discussing the many problems that await solution. It was undoubtedly foreseen by all thinking individuals that the emergence of India as an independent country will not be an entirely smooth transition but will be associated with certain problems and difficulties. But it must be stated that not even the most pessimistic Indian would have ventured to forecast the kind of problems and the gravity of difficulties which have actually arisen. While these are being dealt with mainly by the Central Government, Provincial and State Governments, however far off they may be from Delhi, cannot altogether escape either the implications or the reactions of these problems. In the Budget that will be shortly placed before you there will be an indication of how the State and the Government of Mysore have had to deal with such problems in so far as this area is concerned.

Tribute to Mahatma

I have referred to the many grave events that have occurred since we last met, but nothing can be graver, nothing more disastrous, nothing more touching in

its tragedy than the act of violence that ended the earthly existence of the greatest of Indians, a world figure without an equal, Mahatma Gandhi. The loss that we in India and indeed the world has sustained by the departure from our midst of the saintly martyr cannot be adequately estimated. Each one of you is aware how we were shaken to the very depths by the sudden tragedy and each one of us has realised how much we were dependent, some consciously, many more unconsciously, on the Mahatma's wisdom, foresight, unerring knowledge of the masses of the country and that great love for all which transcended racial, religious or geographical boundaries. Soon after the event, I had the opportunity of attending international conferences in the Continent of Europe and I can bear testimony to the grief that men of all nations and all countries felt and the reverence in which they held Mahatma Gandhi. This Assembly will in due course have an opportunity of expressing its profound grief at the tragic end and its veneration for the great soul who has parted from us, but whose spirit and influence will hover over our deliberations.

International events

It is not my purpose nor will it be proper on my part to deal with international events, however much we may be concerned with them. I must leave them to those at the helm of affairs at the Centre, whose sources of information and knowledge of events are greater than what

any of us can have and who are undoubtedly following the trend of these events with care and concern. I would like only to state that while personally I do not think that a conflagration is likely or inevitable at the present stage, there are however indications that from a purely defensive point of view at least, many great Nations are preparing themselves for a possible conflict and stock-piling essential commodities for any such eventuality. The result of these preparations will reflect themselves on the economic life of every country and we in Mysore cannot escape the repercussions.

Situation in India

The situation in India itself has been the cause of much anxiety to all Administrations—Central, Provincial and State. The spirit of lawlessness and disorder which prevails in some quarters, the emergence of small sections of society which apparently do not believe in attaining their objectives through democratic means, through conversion of public opinion to accept their policies and principles, and the unsettled conditions that have been created by the transmigration of millions of inhabitants from one area to another, have all caused Administrations to enact measures which in normal times and peaceful conditions they would naturally have abhorred. It may at first sight appear extraordinarily anomalous and it may easily lend itself to cheap cynicism also, that Governments based on the will of the majority of people affirming their undivided allegiance to democratic principles should resort to legislation, which when enacted by an earlier regime they whole-heartedly condemned. It is in the light of events and circumstances that the propriety of such legislation must be considered. The Government of Mysore in line with other Administrations elsewhere have recommended to His Highness the promulgation

of certain Ordinances to meet emergencies that have arisen during the last six months and some of these Ordinances are now placed before you for your approval. I trust, and indeed I am sure, that the Representative Assembly reflecting patriotism and sobriety will take a realistic view of the situation and give their best consideration to these measures.

Heavy Agenda

Let me turn to the work that is before the Assembly and to the heavy agenda that is now presented to you. I would like to apologise immediately for the inconvenience caused to Hon'ble Members by the delay in supplying this agenda to them. Some of the items still continue to be presented. In view of this inconvenience, I may at once state that it is not proposed to observe strictly the rules regarding the time of notice which members must give for proposals and amendments, and that I shall give the most liberal construction to such rules and exercise discretion in favour of Hon'ble members so that they may have adequate opportunities for giving expression to their views. It is not normal, I understand, for a Budget Session to undertake heavy legislative work but there are two factors which have weighed with the Government in taking the somewhat unusual course of placing such legislation before the House. The first cause is the number of emergency Ordinances which have to find a place on the permanent statute book but which, we hope very much, may be repealed in the near future. The second factor which has contributed to the heavy legislative programme is that the new Ministry installed in office on the eve of the last Dasara Session, had neither the time nor the opportunity then to evolve the policies which require legislative sanction and have now come forward with various proposals which seek to give effect to

policies determined upon by them. I would like to express the hope that the Assembly may be able to deal with this legislative programme in the most expeditious manner possible.

Budget Figures

Let me now turn to the Revised Estimate for the current year and the Budget Estimate for the next year 1948-49. The Revised Estimate shows a total receipt of Rs. 10,76 lakhs against the Budget Estimate of Rs. 10,16 lakhs. I do not wish to go into the details of the increases under several heads except to state that these increases do not reflect a real increase over the Estimates of the year but are largely due to the amalgamation of the revenues from the Civil Area, Bangalore, which since the beginning of August last year, has been brought under the administrative jurisdiction of His Highness' Government. The total expenditure according to the Revised Estimate is Rs. 12,09 lakhs against the estimated expenditure of Rs. 11,26 lakhs and the total expenditure met from revenue is Rs. 10,98 lakhs against the budget estimate of Rs. 10,30 lakhs, thus resulting in a deficit of Rs. 21 lakhs which it is proposed to meet from reserve fund.

Total receipts

The total receipt estimated for the year 1948-49 is Rs. 10,68 lakhs and the total expenditure is Rs. 13,72 lakhs. Taking the expenditure met from Revenue, the total expenditure is Rs. 11,37 lakhs, leaving a deficit of a little over Rs. 69 lakhs. I shall now try to explain both from the Revenue and Expenditure side, the details of these totals and finally state how the deficit is proposed to be met. As I have already stated, the budget figures will include on the Revenue and Expenditure side, the items relating to the Civil Station of Bangalore. The memorandum of the Finance Secretary

will explain in greater detail the comparable items from year to year. I should like also to add that certain items like dearness allowance, which in the past years were shown under a separate heading entitled "War Expenditure," have now been absorbed in the related items of expenditure under each head.

Excise, Income-tax and Railways

The main increase under Revenue has been under Excise, Income-tax and Railways. As Hon'ble Members are aware, complete prohibition is proposed to be introduced from the 1st of July in three Districts. Government have also decided, and have given effect to the decision, that all border shops within a 5-mile radius of the areas of prohibition adjoining the State should be closed. Notwithstanding these decisions, the increase in Excise revenue is considerable; and it is accounted for partly by the increases in amounts from sales that have been realised on the rental of the shops in the State and partly by the addition of the Excise revenue from the Civil Station. The increase in income-tax is accounted for by the addition of the revenue derived from the Civil Station under this head but this is more than off-set by the decrease in the surplus revenue of the assigned tract, that is, the Civil Station Area, which the Government of Mysore used to share with Indian Administration in the past. The increase in the gross receipts from the Railways is due to increased fare and freight charges and we hope that unlike the current year when there was a strike in the Railways for about a month, there will be normal working of the Railway system during the year.

Expenditure side

On the Expenditure side, as I have already stated, Government propose to spend Rs. 13,72 lakhs. Out of this amount, Rs. 2,35 lakhs are intended to be taken

from various Funds. The Irrigation Development Fund will contribute about Rs. 40 lakhs, the Road Fund about Rs. 38 lakhs, these contributions being virtually the same as in the current year. The special Reserve Fund will, however, contribute Rs. 1,55 lakhs. In my Budget speech last year, I stated that Government were considering the report of the Pay Commission. The revision of salaries consequent on accepting the recommendations of the Pay Commission has naturally increased the expenditure under several heads. The revision of the pay also involved, in many cases, a revision of the dearness allowance and these two items of expenditure are reflected in the increased amounts provided under each head. But apart from this, there are certain items of new expenditure which account for these increases and which I propose briefly to explain.

Police and Military

The Police force has had to be strengthened considerably. The Army was much below its strength and there were several vacancies in the rank and file which had not been filled up. A recruiting drive is bringing up this force to its normal strength and this is reflected in the increased amount provided under Army expenditure. It is the earnest hope of the Government that expenditure under these heads, Police and Army, will be considerably reduced within a measurable period of time. In the circumstances now existing, to which I have already made a brief reference, Government feel it would not be justified in taking the risk of lowering the strength of these two protective forces. It is also hoped that in the course of the coming year, consultations with the Dominion Government on Army expenditure may take place and that the result of such consultations may also contribute towards reduction in this expenditure.

Prohibition

The budget presented by any Government reflects the policy which it intends to follow in the coming year and contains specific proposals which are intended to implement such policies. It is from this point of view that I propose to examine some of the items in the budget on the expenditure side. On the revenue side I had already adverted to the policy of total prohibition in the three districts which is proposed to be given effect to. The intention of the Government is to increase the area of prohibition to the remaining districts till the whole State becomes 'dry.'

Education

The expenditure under Education will be Rs. 2,75 lakhs in the coming year, against a budget estimate of Rs. 1,61 lakhs for the current year and the revised estimate of Rs. 1,93 lakhs. Making allowance for excess naturally due to the revision of salaries and for certain items of capital expenditure, the Education Budget is the highest on record and appropriates nearly 25 per cent of the revenues of the State. The keen interest that is shown by those sections of the population who have in the past failed to avail themselves of the advantages of education, and particularly higher education, is responsible for this increase and none need grudge this expenditure.

Primary Education

Primary education is recognised to be the primary responsibility of the State and the policy of the Government has been to establish in ever increasing number primary and middle schools. The budget provides for a further and considerable increase in the number of these schools in all parts of the State. It also provides for the strengthening of compulsory education in some more of the taluks following again the precedent already

BASIC EDUCATION CENTRE AT HUTTANAHALLI



Pupil teachers at Charaka spinning



Pupil teachers at Gardening work



Pupil teachers in their vegetable garden plots



Pupil teachers of the Physical Culture Club

established. It is proposed to establish directly some Government High Schools and to have them financed by Government. So much for Primary and High School education.

University

The University Budget also shows a large increase. In the last two years, the policy of opening Intermediate Colleges at the District Headquarters was adopted and three additional colleges were opened. There has naturally been a demand from every district headquarters that the students of that area should have facilities for Intermediate education in the district itself and should not be compelled to congregate either at Mysore or at Bangalore. Government have therefore decided to open four more Intermediate Colleges at the remaining district headquarters, namely, Mandya, Chickmagalur, Kolar and Chitaldrug. There will thus be one Intermediate College at least in every district catering to the needs of the college-going population. It is hoped that the pressure on the colleges at Bangalore and Mysore may be relieved by the opening of these institutions and that the cost to the student will also be considerably reduced. The students themselves will be in more natural surroundings, while the distractions of large and cosmopolitan cities may not be felt. But it has to be realised that education of the Intermediate standard is only a half-way house. It is true that a certain percentage of these intermediates will find admission to the professional colleges where the Intermediate is fixed as the standard for admission.

Intermediate Colleges

But the large proportion of those who have taken the Intermediate Course will feel that their two years' additional instructions yield them no advantage unless they have opportunities of taking the Degree course. Government have

had to face this problem and it is towards finding a solution for it that Government have decided to raise the status of the Intermediate Colleges at Bangalore and Mysore to the level of first grade colleges in the coming year. They have also decided to raise the status of the Maharanis College at Mysore to that of a first-grade college. The additional four Intermediate Colleges now contemplated would make the problem more acute and unless proposals are considered in time for opening more first grade colleges, particularly in the districts, the position in 1950 will be grave.

Commerce and Law Colleges

There has been a longstanding demand for a College of Commerce and a Law College to be opened for the benefit of students who now have to go either to Madras or Bombay for instruction in these fields. The budget proposals contain provision for opening both these colleges which are intended to be started in the new academic year.

From a review of the expenditure spent on Education at various stages and from the total expenditure incurred by Government it is clear that the State contributes almost entirely from its revenues towards the provision of education of all kinds and in all grades. Private educational effort at any of these stages is at a minimum. In fact in none of the neighbouring Provinces or States is there so little a proportion of private effort as compared with the direct Government assistance in education as in the State of Mysore. I should like to make an earnest appeal to private philanthropists to come forward and establish colleges both in arts and in science, so that the resources of the Government may be utilised to a larger extent in the promotion of primary education. I am aware that for the provision of buildings and hostels for schools and colleges, private philanthropy

has stepped in very generously and Government is grateful for such philanthropy. Even so, the recurring cost for meeting collegiate education is becoming too heavy a burden on Government resources and the need for private benefaction in this direction is all too obvious.

Medical Relief

The provision made for Medical Relief and Public Health also shows a large increase. A special effort is intended to be made to provide medical facilities in the malnad area. Health Units are intended to be established in these areas and well equipped hospitals started in some of them. The havoc that malnutrition and poor health conditions play in these parts, has been graphically described by the Malnad Improvement Committee whose recommendations have, to a certain extent, been given effect to and more is contemplated in this direction so that the reproach which now attaches to the malnad area, may be a thing of the past.

Agriculture and Veterinary

The Agriculture and the Veterinary Departments are closely associated with the prosperity of the rural areas and an increased provision is made under both these heads to meet certain development schemes. The Budget provision for Agriculture is Rs. 50 lakhs compared to a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs during the current year. The subsidizing the sale of manure, the reduced rates for seeds, the purchase of tractors for mechanical cultivation and other development schemes with a lump-sum provision of Rs. 10 lakhs account for a substantial portion of this allotment. Similarly, in the Veterinary Department provision has been made for dairy farms, for improvement of live-stock and sheep breeding farms, for the purchase of Sindhi cows and bulls and for other items which account in the main for doubling the expenditure under this head.

Public Works

The estimated expenditure under Public Works is Rs. 150 lakhs. Irrigation works take a considerable proportion of this expenditure. The restoration of minor tanks is intended to be proceeded with an accelerated pace and various new tanks and anicuts are proposed to be built. Under Communications, there is again an increased allotment under expenditure. While cement concreting of roads has been reduced to a minimum owing to lack of materials, the tarring and asphalting of certain roads and special improvements are provided for. A large programme of bridge construction is also proposed to be undertaken.

There is a comparatively small item of expenditure to which, however, I should like to make special reference. The allotment under Muzrai has been increased from Rs. 3.90 lakhs to Rs. 6.58 lakhs in the coming year. The Muzrai institutions are now an integral portion of the responsibility of my Honourable colleague, the Minister for City Municipalities. The interest he has taken in the Department is evidenced by the inspections he has made of various such institutions. The very inadequate amount that has been provided for repairs and renovations of these institutions has been a marked feature of previous Budgets and has been the subject of comment by members of the public. The abiding faith of this Assembly and the people of Mysore in Muzrai institutions was well illustrated by the Act recently adopted throwing open the blessings of these institutions to the members of the Adikarnataka community. It seemed only proper that the State of Mysore which has taken special interest in these institutions and held itself responsible for their administration should also play its part in the renovation of some of these institutions which are badly in need of such renovation. At the same time, it should be stated that the

aintenance and renovation of the Muzrai institutions—temples, mosques and churches—must primarily be the concern of the worshipping public, and indeed are often a tangible expression of their devotion. A provision of Rs. 2 lakhs has been made for the renovation of Muzrai institutions, but the amount which the Government will spend on any particular institution in any year will be correlated to the response which comes from the public of the place in the form of financial assistance.

Industrial Labour

Industrial labour had many reasons for being dissatisfied with conditions under which it was serving. The Government of India have by their legislation done something to improve their conditions. The Government of Mysore have, in the main, kept pace with all the progressive reforms and measures brought forward by the Central Government and on more than one occasion added to the amenities, with such further legislation as ensured their well-being. There are various Bills before the Assembly which seek to improve the working conditions and promote the living amenities of the industrial worker. A special fund of Rs. 10 lakhs has been provided which is intended to better organise measures connected with labour welfare. In many parts of India, Labour is in a very unstable position at present. The division in its ranks, the extravagant demands that sometimes are suggested by some of its leaders and the inflationary conditions which cause legitimate grievance, have all combined to make for this unstable atmosphere. I trust that in this State, where Government's anxiety and sincerity for the promotion of the interests of the Labour are demonstrable, we shall continue to have peaceful and cordial relation between the employer and the employee and that the tripartite truce which has been agreed upon, aided by the co-operation of all parties concerned and

the active interest of Government, will prove real and lasting.

Rural Development

At the last session of the Representative Assembly, the Hon'ble Home Minister promised to review the whole scheme of rural development and to remove the unsatisfactory features in the working of that scheme. Government have now decided upon a scheme of rural development, the main features of which are the substitution of the present honorary *Gramasudharakas* by a paid staff, the constitution of Taluk and District Development Committees and a Central Development Committee, the integration of the work of the Rural Development office with other departments of Government like Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Cottage Industries, Education and Sanitation and the uplift of Depressed Classes. The details of these proposals will be before the public shortly and I feel confident that they will meet with approval.

Separation of the Judiciary

One of the reforms that has been long pending and in regard to which there has been an agitation for six decades by the Indian National Congress, was the separation of the Judiciary from the Executive. The proposal was taken up by the last Government and the High Court was requested to advise them on how this proposal can be given effect to. The recommendation of the High Court for the complete separation of the Judiciary from the Executive has been accepted in general and it is expected that it will come into effect in the coming Budget year....

Uplift of Depressed Classes

Hon'ble Members are aware that provision has been made in recent years for the amelioration of the condition of the Depressed Classes. The provision of

Rs. 10 lakhs in the current Budget has been increased to Rs. 13 lakhs and for the next year the amount has been fixed at Rs. 18 lakhs, much of which will go for the improvement of the housing conditions of these classes. The earnestness with which Government and the Representative Assembly have always considered the question of improving the conditions of these classes and ameliorating their position has been illustrated by various reforms already undertaken. In the Budget under Education, Rural Development, Communications, where necessary provision has been made and under this provision, lie embedded proposals which are calculated to promote the interests and improve the conditions of the depressed classes.

New Industries

I have now dealt with some of the chief and interesting items of the Budget. I have made no special reference to the Department of Industries and Commerce. The Budget does not provide for any increased expenditure, but the question of re-organising the various existing industries and setting up of new industries is actively engaging the attention of the Honourable the Finance and Industries Minister. When these proposals mature and take a definite shape, it will, of course, be possible to find the necessary capital required for such schemes from Loan Funds so far as the State is concerned and from private capital where it is associated with such industries. Further detailed proposals regarding the starting of a rayon industry and a chemical fertilizer industry, the installation of a caustic soda plant are under such consideration.

The review of Revenue and Expenditure for the coming year thus shows a deficit of Rs. 69·42 lakhs. In my Budget speech last year, I stated that Government in the very near future would have to decide on what additional sources

should be availed of so as to augment their resources and enable them to meet the increasing expenditure of the State. Government are now placing before the Assembly and in due course before the Council proposals to increase the revenue by the levy of a sales tax, a Bill for which is included in the agenda for the current session of the Assembly. The income from this source of taxation in the coming year is estimated at Rs. 70 lakhs, which will meet the deficit.

Financial Implication of Policies

I trust that Members of the Assembly have thus seen in the review of the Budget the policy which the Government propose to pursue and the financial implications of such policies. They are all intended to serve the purpose of promoting the interests of the common man and particularly the masses in the rural areas. Education, Medical Relief, adequate sanitary conditions, means of communications whereby the produce of the villages may be moved expeditiously to the chief marketing centres of the State, rural development in particular, increasing of the cultivable areas and better conditions for the cultivating raiyat, the improvement of the live-stock, all these help towards some little progress in the matter of providing amenities of life to the tiller and the toiler in the villages. These proposals may not satisfy all the expectations raised in different quarters. They certainly are not adequate to meet all the accumulated needs of the people, but I venture to state that they are a sure index of the earnestness with which Government are determined to follow a progressive policy for the rehabilitation of the villager by giving him better conditions of prosperity and ensuring for him thereby a little more of the pleasantness of life itself. These must be the first tangible advantages of the change over from subordination to independence which

every person has a right to feel all over India. But with these also must be associated and will be associated, I feel sure, a growing sense of responsibility, a sense of reality as to what contribution Government can make towards the prosperity of the State. In essence, the progress of a country and the prosperity of the citizens depend essentially on their own

labours and the productive wealth which they are capable of turning out. Here in Mysore where this realisation is more keenly manifest than anywhere in India, we shall march from progress to progress so that the State of Mysore, its people and its Government will bear comparison with any other part of our country.

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FOOD CONFERENCE AT DELHI

CHIEF MINISTER EXPLAINS MYSORE'S POSITION

A Conference of the Premiers and Food Ministers of the Provinces and States was held at Delhi on the 28th and 29th of April 1948. Sri K. C. Reddy, the Chief Minister of Mysore, attended the Conference. He was accompanied by the Director of Food Supplies and the Director of Agriculture. The Conference was opened by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India who addressed the Conference. The Conference was presided over by the Hon'ble Food Minister of India. The general working and effects of the policy of decontrol were reviewed. The Chief Minister of Mysore explained the position in Mysore, how by a cautious policy and suitable timing the administration in Mysore had been on the whole able to avoid any adverse results so far. Among the main points pressed by him were the following:—(a) the need for additional allotments of rice (5,000 tons) and wheat (10,000 tons) for the current year and as a reserve for January 1949; (b) the desirability of having an understanding to enforce as far as possible some measure of uniformity in price levels in contiguous areas of Provinces and States; (c) the necessity for fixing ceiling rates for the principal decontrolled foodgrains in order to prevent undue rise in prices to consumers and also to facilitate requisition by the administration if found necessary at a later stage; (d) that Mysore should owing to her special circumstances and relationship with the centre be, as a bare measure of justice, given substantial relief in regard to the enormous subsidy incurred in respect of imported foodgrains. The offer already made to hand over to Madras about 9,000 tons of Milo which Mysore has in stock and for which there is no local demand was mentioned in the

Conference. The report which has appeared in some papers regarding the offer to transfer ragi or other local millets is not correct.

The question of additional allotments was taken up further with the Food Ministry later on by the Director of Food Supplies. With regard to rice an assurance was obtained that as the additional quantities asked for were mainly as a reserve for the requirements of January 1949, the question would be kept in view and needful help given at a later stage while deciding the allotments for 1949. As regards wheat, however, the conditions did not permit our hoping for any additional allotments. It was promised that the balance of allotment still due would be made over to us well in advance and we have been advised to manage within the sanctioned quotas, restricting wheat issues to the extent necessary.

Four mixed Committees comprising officials and non-officials were formed to consider details regarding measures urgently required in connection with (1) easing of transport difficulties; (2) improving supplies of materials required for growing more food; (3) prevention of hoarding and (4) needs of essential workers. The Director of Agriculture in Mysore participated in Committee No. 2 and pressed the requirements of Mysore. The recommendations of the Committees were placed before the Conference on the second day and after some discussion it was promised by the Chairman that the material and suggestions offered would be given due consideration by the Central Government while framing their policies after consulting all interests concerned.

"NO ENCROACHMENT ON THE POWERS OF THE JUDICIARY"

GOVERNMENT'S REPLY TO THE CHIEF JUSTICE

It has come to the notice of Government that the Chief Justice of the High Court of Mysore *Rajadharma pravina Diwan Bahadur P. Venkataraman Rao*, in the course of his presidential address at the Mysore Judicial Officers' Conference, held on the 22nd May 1948 at Bangalore, has made certain remarks in respect of Acts XXII and XXV of 1948 conferring certain special powers on the Enquiry Committee appointed to enquire into the matters connected with the financial transactions of one Sri B. N. Gopala Rao.

After stressing the importance of "the open administration of Justice" by quoting some passages from the speech of Lord Shaw of Dumferline, in the leading case of *Scott vs. Scott*, the learned Chief Justice takes objection to the hearing *in camera* prescribed for the Enquiry Committee, and regards the two enactments as "constituting a serious menace to the liberty of the subject who is placed at the mercy of the Executive." He observes further that it shocks his legal sense to contemplate that the decisions of a body which is given the status of a Court of Justice presided over by a High Court Judge should be subject to review by the executive, and that the enactments are a serious encroachment on the judicial power in the State.

"The Impropriety"

The Government are constrained to observe that apart from the impropriety of the learned Chief Justice indulging in a criticism of the two enactments, which have the force of law, on an occasion when no such criticism was called for and the embarrassing position in which the learned Chief Justice, who still continues in office, may find himself should he possibly be called upon to adjudicate the very matters on which he has already thus committed himself, there is absolutely no justification for any of the remarks made by him or the apprehensions expressed by him.

To appreciate correctly the nature of the

Acts in question, the circumstances which led to their enactment are very material. There was a grave public scandal in connection with the financial transactions of one Sri B. N. Gopala Rao, which finally led to a financial crash unprecedented in the State for its magnitude, causing the ruin of a large number of families. Frantic and moving appeals were made to the Government both in the Legislature and outside to cause an enquiry to be conducted into the matter. A Committee was accordingly appointed by Government, and, in view of the special circumstances of the case and the many interests involved, it was directed to hold its proceedings *in camera* with a view to avoiding unnecessary publicity and bitterness of feeling which such publicity might arouse in respect of those who, after all, might not deserve to be drawn into the picture. The Committee is charged with the duty of enquiring into and reporting upon facts, and is not empowered to go into the question of the guilt or otherwise of any person. As the mere constitution of the Committee would serve no purpose unless it was invested with the powers necessary for enforcing the attendance of witnesses, production of documents and the like and to elicit information within the knowledge of those appearing before the Committee, it has been invested with the functions of a Court to the extent of enabling it to make a speedy and thorough enquiry into the matter. It is a special tribunal for collecting such data as may be available and has been invested with the necessary powers to collect them. It is provided also that if any person feels aggrieved by any conviction or sentence imposed on him, in respect of an offence, if any, committed by him in connection with the proceedings before the Committee he may appeal to the Government against the order of such conviction. This is intended as a further safeguard against any possible miscarriage of justice without impairing the *in camera* nature of the proceeding.

Need for *in camera* proceedings

In camera proceedings for the collection of facts can in no sense be regarded as constituting a menace to the liberty of the subject. The Government are as keenly alive as the learned Chief Justice to the necessity of maintaining inviolate the principle of "open administration of justice," but as has been well recognised in the leading case of *Scott vs. Scott*, quoted by the Chief Justice himself, this principle is subject to certain exceptions. As observed by Lord Haldane in his speech in that case : "As the Paramount object must always be to do justice the general rule as to publicity, after all being only the means to an end, must yield." Another Law Lord Earl Loreburn enunciates the principle that "the Court may be closed or cleared if such a precaution is necessary for the administration of Justice." Exceptional circumstances like the one in question may demand such an enquiry, however reluctant a Government may be to institute one.

Enactment within their competence

The Government have, after a full consideration of all aspects of the question, constituted the Committee under an enactment which is within their competence. The constitution of such a Committee can by no means be regarded as an encroachment on the powers of the Judiciary. For it is quite possible that the High Court may be called upon to decide whether it can or cannot interfere in the interests of a person aggrieved by a conviction or sentence imposed by the Committee. It may be recalled that in 1945 Federal Court Reports 1 (Privy Council) *King Emperor vs. Benoari Lal Sharma and others* the Privy Council have held that the executive under suitable circumstances can not only constitute special tribunals but can also deprive the appellate and revisional jurisdiction of the High Court over it.

Government desire to make it clear that no encroachment on the judiciary by the executive has been attempted or intended, and that the observations of the learned Chief Justice are, to say the least, unwarranted. Least of all would a Government which draws its strength from the people do anything which could be regarded as "a menace to the liberty of the subject."

The charge of the executive encroaching on the sphere of the judiciary in a country, which has just attained a system of responsible government during the initial stages of such government, is by no means a new one and the Chief Justice in alleging "encroachments and oppressions" is doing nothing more than repeating what has already been said elsewhere. As Sir William Harrison Moore describes it—"In the early days of responsible government in Australia, there were some sharp conflicts between the popular chamber or the parliamentary executive and the courts, and even between parliaments and the courts, in which it must be owned that it was not always the judges who carried away the honours of war. There was a disposition on the part of some judges, as there has been on the part of the military authorities, to regard themselves as standing outside the system of responsible government, and as entitled in their official relations to communicate with the governor without the intervention of a minister. There was in South Australia what Sir Roundell Palmer and Sir Robert Collier described as "an unfortunate disposition manifested upon the Bench to favour technical objections against the validity of Acts of the Colonial Legislature."

Regarding the reported interference with certain pending cases, Government wish to state that an application had been made to the Government for the withdrawal of a pending criminal case against some persons on certain grounds alleged. The Home Minister directed the District Magistrate to submit a report with records and the latter sent for the records to verify the statements and decide whether or not to order withdrawal. The application for withdrawal was eventually not accepted. There was nothing sinister in the move.

As regards the appeal of the learned Chief Justice to the Press, the Press has rightly refused to take him for its guide. The independence of the judiciary is a precious heritage and has undoubtedly to be maintained. But the learned Chief Justice has forgotten that it imposes a corresponding obligation on the Judges to maintain judicial restraint and not to play the role of the politician, however disguised that role may be.

EFFECTING ECONOMY IN STATE EXPENDITURE

SUGGESTIONS FROM THE PUBLIC INVITED

**All communications may kindly be addressed to Sri B. S. Raghavendra Rao, the Economy Officer
In Mysore, Bangalore**

The question of effecting economy in the State expenditure and improving the revenue position has been engaging the attention of Government for some time past. Both in the Representative Assembly and Legislative Council, Resolutions to this effect had been brought and assurances were given by Government that the principles underlying the resolutions were acceptable to Government. The Government have accordingly since appointed an Economy Officer--

- (i) to consider all questions of economy and retrenchment in the several departments, and
- (ii) to suggest ways and means of improving the revenue position either by fresh taxation or increasing the existing rates of taxes or otherwise.

The Economy Officer would therefore be glad to receive suggestions from the public regarding measures that could be taken to secure economy in the services without impairing efficiency and also regarding sources of additional taxation that could usefully be tapped both in order to secure balanced budgets and to find funds for financing development schemes.

To assist in framing replies the following questionnaire is issued. The questionnaire is by no means exhaustive nor is it necessary that the replies should closely follow the questionnaire. The object of the enquiry has been clearly set forth and suggestions in this regard from the members of the public would be welcome.

Questionnaire

A. Effecting Economies in Expenditure.—

1. What measures of retrenchment would you suggest in respect of the Gazetted and Non-Gazetted staff, including servants, in the several departments of Government without impairing efficiency?
2. Have you any suggestions for securing reduction in staff by simplification of work and decentralisation of powers, etc.?
3. Have you any proposals for effecting economies in expenditure such as Travelling Allowance, Special Charges, Contingencies, etc.?
4. Is any economy possible by combining the functions of several departments or of several offices in the same or in other departments in cases where such functions overlap? If so, please suggest the departments or functions in the same department which should be so combined.
5. Would you suggest the postponement of any items of work now undertaken, till finances improve?

B. Augmentation of Revenue.—

Have you any suggestions—

- (i) for improving our existing revenue, by stopping leakages, if any, or by any other method;
- (ii) for enhancement of the existing rates of taxation;
- (iii) regarding sources of additional taxation that could usefully be tapped?

O. General.—

Have you any other suggestions in regard to economising expenditure or increasing revenue?

FACTS AND FIGURES

The number of houses in Bangalore City is estimated to be about 30,000.

The Bangalore City Municipality has recently sanctioned a scheme for building a Students' Hostel at a cost of Rs 3 lakhs and the work is now in progress. It has also prepared a scheme for providing houses for the Harijans in the City.

Although the revenue of Bangalore City Municipality is about Rs 50 lakhs, in comparison with the Municipalities of the Indian Dominion, the incidence of taxation is claimed to be the lowest, the assessed taxes on houses being hardly 12½ per cent of the annual rental value.

During the past 20 years, the Municipal Commission of the Bangalore Civil Station, has taken keen interest in the housing scheme for the poor. So far 1,565 Municipal units have been provided in all the colonies put together with house rents ranging from Re. 1-8-0 to Rs. 17-8-0. The question of the housing of the sweepers and scavengers employed by the Commission has also received attention and the Commission has been able to house nearly 80 per cent of them.

The total number of Village Panchayets in the State is 12,284.

The largest total rainfall for the year (from 1st July 1946 to 30th June 1947) was 429·13 inches at Agumbe in the Shimoga District. The smallest total for the year was 16·2 inches gauged at Turuvanur in the Chitaldrug District. The heaviest fall in 24 hours for the year was at Hulikal in the Shimoga District where a rainfall of 15·88 inches was recorded on the 7th August 1946.

Facilities are provided to students for sericultural education in the Central Silk Farms in the State. Twenty students completed their training last year in the Government Silk Farms of which one was from Nepal, one from the Punjab, one from Ceylon and six from Travancore.

The scheme of subsidisation of irrigation wells, which was sanctioned in March 1946, was continued during 1946-47. An allotment of Rs. 15 lakhs was sanctioned in addition to Rs. 7 lakhs sanctioned in the preceding year, bringing the total allotment to Rs 22 lakhs. The scheme was very popular and raiyats took advantage of it particularly in the Districts of Chitaldrug, Tumkur and Kolar. Four thousand one hundred and seventy-eight applicants were granted a sum of Rs. 19,19,706 as subsidy for sinking irrigation wells.

A YEAR OF STEADY PROGRESS IN MYSORE

ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1946-47

Finances

The total amount realised during the year 1946-47 under Revenue Heads stood at Rs. 1,176.82 lakhs and the net expenditure met from revenue was Rs. 1,174.89 lakhs, resulting in a surplus of Rs. 1.93 lakhs. The total receipts and expenditure under both Service and Debt Heads were Rs. 2,272.25 lakhs and Rs. 2,292.83 lakhs, respectively, and the cash balance at the close of the year was Rs. 279.67 lakhs. Under Investment Account, the net outgoing of Rs. 731.57 lakhs was chiefly due to large investments made in Government of India Securities and Fixed Deposits in Banks.

Excise and Income-tax

The total demand under Excise Revenue amounted to Rs. 2,07,34,997 of which a sum of Rs. 2,05,73,254 was collected.

The net demand under Income-tax amounted to Rs. 97,51,608 of which a sum of Rs. 79,52,590 was collected. The increase in the demand under Income-tax may be ascribed to the quicker disposal of arrear cases and to the enhanced revenue from the Gold Mining Companies. The incidence of taxation per head of population under Income-tax and Super-tax was Rs. 1.2-5 and Re. 0.14-5, respectively.

Food Supplies

Under the Foodgrains Acquisition Order, 15,89,202 *pallas* of paddy, 3,70,474 *pallas* of ragi, 49,390 *pallas* of jola and 15,908 *pallas* of other foodgrains were acquired during the year. There was only a small increase in the acquisition of

foodgrains compared to that of previous year. Seasonal conditions on the whole were fair except for excessive rains in the months of November and December but for which the yield would have been normal. As against the declared deficits, the Government of India sanctioned, in their *Kharif Plan* an allotment of 58,000 tons of rice and 5,973 tons of millets. The food position during the early part of the year was one of acute anxiety. Due to the timely and adequate assistance given by the Food Department, Government of India, the threatened famine was averted. The composition of rations underwent slight changes from time to time in keeping with the varying stocks of the different foodgrains. The value of all foodgrains purchased during the year amounted to Rs. 3,65,42,919 locally and Rs. 6,64,59,408 from outside the State. The net deficit to Government on account of the transactions was Rs. 1,75,76,123.

Textile Supplies

Under the All-India Cloth Distribution scheme, the quantity of cloth allotment for the State was obtained through selected importers against the purchase authorities issued by the Textile Commissioner, Government of India. The *per capita* consumption of cloth was fixed at 10 yards per head per annum. The introduction of the system of uniform cloth ration all over the State enabled the distribution of available cloth equitably and systematically. Under the All-India Yarn Distribution Scheme, 20,509 bales of yarn were received and distributed among the powerloom and handloom weavers and minor industries.

Agriculture

As a result of intensive propaganda undertaken under the "Grow More Food Scheme", there was an unprecedented demand from the raiyats for seeds, manures, implements, cart materials and other agricultural requisites. Among the concessions granted, were issue of seed paddy, ragi and jola at cost price, the transport and other incidental charges being borne by Government; the issue of groundnut cake at 75 per cent of the cost price for the first food crop, and 50 per cent of the cost price for the second crop; issue of fertilisers at half the cost; and issue of agricultural implements at cost price. Tractor units were stationed in Chitaldrug, Shimoga and Chikmagalur Districts in the first instance and later moved to other districts. Spraying materials for about 20,000 acres were made available to cultivators through agricultural depots.

Sericulture

After the control on the prices of the silk was removed by the Government of India, imports of cheap foreign silk began to enter the Indian markets. This affected the demand for the Indian silk and brought down the prices of silk and cocoons. The area under mulberry cultivation was 82,000 acres. The possibility of extending sericulture in other parts of the State continued to be explored. There were 19 Government grainages, and 120 aided grainages. Twenty new aided grainages were also sanctioned. These grainages prepared and supplied 234.3 lakhs of disease-free layings of which 205 lakhs were cross breeds.

Live-stock

The incidence of rinderpest was negligible. The total number of veterinary institutions at the close of the year was 138. There was one veterinary institution

approximately for every 36,000 heads of cattle.

Co-operation

The membership of the agricultural societies rose from 89,412 to 95,160, their share capital from Rs. 16,57,544 to Rs. 17,25,025 and their total working capital was Rs. 58,82,047. They issued loans to the extent of Rs. 42,59,963 and recovered Rs. 42,73,616.

There were 648 non-agricultural societies and of these, 421 were credit institutions, 152 consumers' societies, 67 weavers' and other industrial societies and 8 miscellaneous ones. They had a total membership of 123,657, a paid-up share capital of Rs. 53,43,257, deposits amounting to Rs. 1,33,97,874, a total working capital of Rs. 2,31,47,002 and a total reserve fund of Rs. 28,81,840.

Trade

The total rail-borne trade in merchandise was 27,164,487 railway maunds, valued at about Rs. 106.66 crores. The imports by rail amounted to Rs. 21,067,148 maunds valued at Rs. 69,00,80,000. The total exports amounted to 6,097,339 maunds.

Industries

There were 435 large industrial establishments, employing on an average 88,976 persons daily, of these, 406 were perennial and the remaining 29 seasonal. Nine cotton mills were working in the State and the quantities of piece-goods and yarn produced were 53,10,80,942 yards and 27,021,886 lbs., respectively. Six woollen mills were working with 165 power looms, 100 handlooms, 100 charakas and 9,402 spindles producing 6,965,725 lbs. of woollen goods.

Irrigation

The reorganisation of the Irrigation Circle sanctioned in June 1946 was given effect to during the year. A new circle

was constituted to organise works of the Lakkavalli Project. The Thunga Anicut Division was formed for one year for constructing an anicut at Sakrebyle. Six thousand five hundred and four minor tanks and 2,239 major tanks have been restored so far.

Railways

The open line mileage owned by the State and the District Boards was 757·75. Of the total mileage, 9·88 miles comprise the broad gauge line of the Kolar Gold Field Railway branch which is worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. The total capital invested on all the State lines amounted to Rs. 721·60 lakhs. The total gross earnings of all the State lines amounted to Rs. 199·41 lakhs. The net revenue to Government was Rs. 59·60 lakhs.

Electricity

The gross receipts of the Department amounted to Rs. 1,14,49,217. The net revenue realised after providing for working expenses and contribution to the Depreciation Fund was Rs. 71,24,193, giving a net return of 13·6 per cent on the capital cost. The quantity of power generated was 332,205,500 units. The number of street lights increased to 20,175 as against 19,468 during the previous year. The number of cities, towns and villages to which power supply was extended was 228. The number of power and lighting installations stood at 6,594 and 56,038, respectively, at the end of the year.

Gold Mining

The total output of gold and silver was 131,717·550 ozs. and 9,821·02 ozs., respectively. The total value realised was £ 26,34,677, showing an increase over that of last year which was due to the increased price of gold obtained in the market. On the recommendations of the Gold Duty

Relief Reviewing Committee, the grant of loans amounting to Rs. 21·13 lakhs was sanctioned to the four mining companies. The net relief sanctioned to these companies amounted to Rs. 59,40,740. Out of the demand of Rs. 2,00,82,509 under the Duty on Gold Act, a sum of Rs. 1,71,06,454 was collected.

Medical

Four hundred and nineteen medical institutions were working at the end of the calendar year 1946. Of these, 381 were public, 29 non-public, 5 private aided and 4 private non-aided. Sixty-seven institutions were classified as hospitals and 352 dispensaries. Fifty institutions were continued for women and children and 369 general institutions; 74 institutions were classed as urban and 345 rural. There was, on an average, one institution for every 70·2 square miles of area and for every 17,114 of population.

Education

The year marked a rapid development in the several grades and aspects of education. There were 9,891 institutions with a total enrolment of 618,438 students. Besides these, there were 578 village private schools with a strength of 10,014. The percentage of pupils under instruction to the total population of school-going age was 57·5. The total expenditure on public instruction, including that of University Education, amounted to Rs. 1,54,88,037. The average cost of education per head of population was Rs. 2·2·5. Of this, a sum of Rs. 1·13·8 was met from State Funds. The Mysore State Adult Education Council continued its activities and conducted 4,457 literacy classes and made 79,010 persons literate. The number of students in the University Colleges, including the Medical School, was 7,631. There were 1,022 women students and of these, 110 qualified for degrees.

Stores Purchase Committee

The total value of stores, the purchase of which was arranged by the Stores Purchase Committee on behalf of the several Departments of Government, both from firms in India and abroad, amounted to Rs. 1,57,10,385. The value of orders

placed with firms in the foreign countries was Rs. 49,02,922 and the value of orders placed with Indian firms was Rs. 1,08,97,413. A noticeable feature was the increased volume of orders placed with Indian firms as compared with foreign firms in the past year.

NATIONALISATION OF ROAD TRANSPORT

PASSENGER BUS SERVICES FROM AND TO BANGALORE

The question of nationalisation of road transport was under the active consideration of Government for some time past. It may be recalled that Government deputed Mushir-ul-Mulk J. Mohamed Imam to Hyderabad to study and report on the system of road transport in that State. After making an exhaustive study he furnished a report. The Policy Committee for Public Works and Transport of the Economic Conference considered Mr. Imam's report and was in favour of nationalisation of road transport and resolved that motor transport in the State be taken over by Government and a Central Organisation set up. The Co-ordination and Finance Committee of the Economic Conference considered the subject further and approved generally the centralisation of the road transport system in the State under Government management. Having regard to the persistent demand on the part of the public for State control over the road transport system, Government have decided that a beginning be made in regard to passenger bus services from and

to Bangalore in the first instance. This req the purchase of 150 chassis with a view to h bus bodies built on them. Accordingly orders placed for the purchase of 50 Chevrolet Ct from Messrs The General Motors, through Messrs. Webb's Sales and Service, Ltd., Bangalore, Messrs. George Oakes, Ltd., dealers in Ford Vehicles, Madras, offered to supply 100 Ford V8 194 inches and 158 inches wheel base special chassis at the prices quoted by them. They have agreed to allow a special discount of 5 per cent on the controlled price. They are however agreeable to render technical advice off and on whenever requisitioned by Government. On a consideration of the whole matter, Government are pleased to approve their offer and ordered that 100 Ford Chassis be purchased at controlled price minus five per cent commission from Messrs. George Oakes, Ltd., Madras. In regard to the placing of orders for body-building, Government direct that quotations be called for through Stores Purchase Committee immediately.

SMUGGLING OF FOODGRAINS ACROSS THE FRONTIERS

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES

The public are fully aware that the question of prevention of smuggling of foodgrains outside the State has been engaging the continuous and active attention of Government ever since decontrol measures were initiated. Strengthening of the police guard at all strategic points near the State border, watching large-scale purchases and sales of foodgrains at important shandies and markets, and the prohibition of the plying of lorries during nights, are some of the measures already adopted in this behalf.

Instructions as regards the further precautionary measures to be taken to eliminate the scope for smuggling have been issued to the local officers. The following are some of the lines on which action is being taken by them :—

(a) Prevention of the movement of large stocks of foodgrains within a belt area of about five miles along the State borders. In Shimoga District, for instance, a notification has been issued prohibiting the movement of paddy and products thereof within a belt of five miles radius from the State boundary line abutting North Canara and Dharwar Districts of Bombay Presidency. Similar arrangements are being extended to the border areas in other districts also.

(b) Officers of the Food, Revenue and Police Departments are paying regular visits to the shandies and markets and watching large-scale purchases and movement of foodgrains with a view to check

clandestine movement of grains to border areas and to prevent large stocks being bought up by outsiders to the prejudice of local consumers.

(c) In particularly weak-points along the State border at which smuggling is likely to occur, it is proposed to strengthen the existing police force and also make use of the Provincial Reserve Police and the Military, if necessary.

Government are confident that the combined effect of all these measures will be salutary and they hope that with the whole-hearted co-operation of the public the incentive as well as opportunities for smuggling foodgrains outside the State will diminish.

Government also desire to mention that cases of smuggling will be dealt with with extreme rigour and deterrent punishments awarded as, for instance, in a recent case in Kolar District. The Government would appeal to the public to assist effectively in checkmating the activities of anti-social elements by bringing all verified information regarding smuggling and hoarding to the knowledge of the authorities. It may be added here that when the Chief Minister was recently at Delhi the opportunity was availed of to contact the authorities of the neighbouring Provinces of Bombay and Madras regarding unauthorised transfrontier movements and they have promised their full co-operation. The matter is being further pursued.

COMPENSATION TO SATYAGRAHIS

GENEROUS HELP GIVEN TO SUFFERERS

Several representations have been received from the dependants of the victims of the police firing, and from persons injured during the Satyagraha movement in September and October 1947, stating that the dependants of those persons who were killed in the police firing have been left destitute, and that the injured persons are not able to carry on their usual avocation, and that they may therefore, be granted some suitable relief for their maintenance. The subject was also moved during the Representative Assembly Session in December 1947 and the Legislative Council Session in January 1948, and the Government promised to consider the same with sympathy.

In pursuance of this assurance, particulars were obtained from the Deputy Commissioners of Districts in respect of each of the cases coming under the two categories referred to above. A study of the details furnished by them shows that there are 37 cases of victims of police firing whose dependants are rendered destitute and who require some assistance for maintenance, and that there are 24 injured persons who require similar help. The cases of these people were considered in consultation with the Deputy Commissioners of Districts and it is proposed to grant lumpsum compensation, monthly pension or land grant and in certain cases more than one of the above mentioned types of relief.

Government are pleased to sanction several kinds of relief to dependants of 37 deceased and 23 injured persons as noted below. In one remaining case separate orders will be issued on full particulars becoming available.

Regarding land grants which are not specifically mentioned in the order, the following rules will be observed :—

- (a) In the case of those persons who have died and lands have to be granted to the dependants 5 acres of wet land or 15 acres of dry land will be given, whichever is available;
- (b) In the case of those persons who are injured 3 acres of wet land or 8 acres of dry land whichever is available, will be given ;
- (c) In those cases where land is not available the following rule regarding the cash value that may be paid if the party so desires, will be adopted :—
 - (i) Rs. 200 per acre of wet land ; or
 - (ii) Rs. 65 per acre of dry land.

In the case of late Sri Ramachandra, son of Sri Gorur Ramaswamiengar, who died at Tumkur, Government consider that, in view of the good circumstances of the parents, no compensation will be given to the parents. A lumpsum of Rs. 1,000 is sanctioned as compensation which may be used for awarding a prize or medal in the boy's name, out of the interest to be realised on the amount, to the best student passing out of the Intermediate College, Tumkur, annually. This amount may be drawn by the Registrar, Mysore University.

Serial No.	Name of the person who died or was injured	Compensation sanctioned to the injured	Compensation sanctioned to the relatives of the deceased
Bangalore Civil Station.			
1	Chinnappa (Died)...	...	Rs. 500 to the wife and Rs. 500 to the mother.
2	Maduraimuthu .. ...	...	Rs. 1,000 to the mother.
3	Raju .. ...	...	Pension of Rs. 15 per month for 5 years and free lands to the father.
4	Anniah .. ...	...	Rs. 300 to the father.
5	Abdul'Kareem .. ...	...	Rs. 300 to the father.
6	Zakrias .. ...	..	Rs. 300 to the father.
7	Nateshan .. ...	...	Rs. 600 to the mother.
8	Aruldoss (Injured)...	Rs. 100 lumpsum	...
9	Chinnaswami	Rs. 800 ..	...
10	Kannaswami	Rs. 800 ..	...
Chitaldrug District.			
11	Kalappa (Died)...	...	Pension of Rs. 15 per mensam for 5 years and free lands to the wife.
12	Yonnigere Ramaiah (Died).	...	Pension of Rs 7-8-0 per mensem each to the two minor sons of the deceased for 10 years.
13	Hanumanthappa .. ...	...	Land grant to the father.
14	Girithimma .. ...	...	Land grant to the wife.
15	Sannamma .. ...	...	Rs. 500 to the mother.
16	A. Subbaraya Setti		Pension of Rs. 15 per mensam for 5 years and Rs. 500 to the wife.
17	Kari Basaviah .. ...	...	Rs. 600 to the father.
18	Ramappa .. ...	...	Rs. 500 to the father.
19	Hanumappa (Injured).	Pension of Rs. 15 per mensam for 10 years.	...
20	Appanna Reddy	Pension of Rs. 15 per mensam for 10 years.	...
21	Rangamma	Pension of Rs. 10 per mensam for 10 years.	...
22	Venkatappa	Pension of Rs. 10 per mensam for 8 years.	..
23	Susilumma	Rs. 1,000 lumpsum	...
24	Sivappa	Rs. 500 ..	...
25	Girithimma	Rs. 500 ..	...
26	Ramappa	Rs. 300 ..	..
27	Devajja Naika	Rs. 250 ..	...
28	Hanumanthappa	Rs. 250 ..	...
29	Bhobat Kariappa	Rs. 250 ..	...
30	Malliappa	Rs. 250 ..	...
31	Gangamma	Rs. 100 ..	...
Mandya District.			
32	Kempanna (Died) ..	...	(a) Rs. 100 to the father. (b) Rs. 100 to the mother. (c) Rs. 200 each to the 3 brothers. (d) Rs. 200 to the sister. .

Serial No.	Name of the person who died or was injured	Compensation sanctioned to the injured	Compensation sanctioned to the relatives of the deceased
33	Vairamudi (Injured) ...	Rs. 500 lumpsum	...
34	Sannia (Died) ...	...	Pension of Rs. 15 per mensem for 10 years to the wife and Rs. 100 to the mother.
Hassan District.			
35	Puttappa (Died) ...	...	Rs. 300 to the brother.
36	Kariyappa (Injured) ...	5 acres of dry land or 2 acres of wet land and Rs. 250 lumpsum.	...
37	Veerappa (Injured) ...	5 acres of dry land or 2 acres of wet land and Rs 500 lumpsum.	...
Tumkur District			
38	Gangappa (Died) ...	...	Rs. 1,000 to the wife.
39	Ramachandra " ...	...	Rs. 1,000 (See para 5.)
40	Kallappa " ...	...	Pension of Rs. 15 per mensem for 10 years to the wife for bringing up her minor children.
41	Nanjundiah " ...	...	Pension of Rs. 15 per mensem for 10 years to the wife.
Kolar District			
42	Ramiah (Died) ..	...	Rs. 100 to the brother.
43	Narayananappa " ...	...	Pension of Rs. 15 per mensem for 10 years to the wife.
44	Doddavenkataravannappa (Died).	...	Rs. 300 to the uncle.
45	Kannan (Injured) ...	Rs. 25 lumpsum	...
Mysore District.			
46	B. Ramaswami (Died).	...	Rs. 1,000 to the father.
47	Thora Naika " ...	...	Rs. 250 to the mother and Rs. 250 each to the three minor children.
48	Ranga " ...	...	Rs. 500 to the wife and Rs. 250 each to the two sons.
49	Giriappa (Injured) ...	Pension of Rs. 10 per mensem for 10 years.	...
Shimoga District.			
50	Kondiah (Died) ...	...	Rs. 250 each to the two sons.
51	William (Injured) ...	Rs. 50 lumpsum	...
52	Siddiah " ...	Rs. 25 ..	...

Serial No.	Name of the person who died or was injured	Compensation sanctioned to the injured	Compensation sanctioned to the relatives of the deceased
	Bangalore District.		
53	Dasappa (Died).	...	Pension of Rs. 15 per mensem for 10 years to the wife. Do do
54	Narasimha Kamath ..	...	Pension of Rs. 15 per mensem for 10 years to the father.
55	Thirumaliah ..	...	Pension of Rs. 15 per mensem for 10 years to the wife.
56	Subbaraya ..	...	Pension of Rs. 15 per mensem for 10 years to the mother.
57	Rangappa ..	...	Rs. 1,000 to the father.
58	Siddiah ..	...	Five acres of wet land or 15 acres of dry land to the father.
59	Mariswami ..	...	Rs. 300 to the brother.
60	Shivanne ..	...

ABSTRACT.

	Lump-sum	Pension	Land grant	Lumpsum plus pension	Lumpsum plus land grant	Pension plus land grant	Total
Number of cases of the injured.	16	5	...	...	2	...	23
Number of cases of the dead.	21	9	3	3	...	1	37

PRESS NOTES AND NEWS

Vigorous action is being taken to check irregularities being committed by the iron and steel merchants as well as officials of the Control Office. Recently, it was found that about forty bundles of zinc sheets were booked without authority from Bhadravati to a place outside the State in the name of a registered stock-holder. Immediate action was taken to cancel his license pending further action according to law, after completion of enquiry. An official of the Iron and Steel Control Office was found to have arranged the issue of two permits for zinc sheets, etc., to a party, without authority. This was enquired into and the official dismissed from service.

The public are earnestly requested to bring to the notice of the authorities instances of such irregularities. (Press Note, dated 1st May 1948)

DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE

Government have by a notification ordered that the Director of Agriculture in Mysore shall exercise the powers of the "Controller" under the Mysore Manure Dealers' Licensing Order, 1947, instead of the Director of Food Supplies in Mysore, as hitherto. (Press Note, dated 5th May 1948).

mysore sugar company

A local newspaper has published a report that the post of the Secretary to the Mysore Sugar Co., Ltd., was conferred on a candidate whose name was not in the panel of names sent up by the Company. This report is totally incorrect. The name of the person selected was included in the panel of nine names sent by the Company. (Press Note, date 5th May 1948).

CORRUPT OFFICIALS PUNISHED

Government have been taking action to put down corruption in the several Departments. Instances of such cases in the Food and Civil Supplies Department in which punishments have been inflicted on the officials concerned are mentioned below :—

- (1) On charge of receiving bribes an Assistant Inspector of Civil Supplies was reverted as a clerk on a reduced salary and the Attender of that office was dismissed from service.

(2) On charges of misappropriation of Government money by the Clerk in a Foodgrains Depot in Mysore District and by the Clerk in a Depot in Chikmagalur District, both the officials have been dismissed from service. (Press Note, dated 7th May 1948).

CAPITAL ISSUES

During the quarter ended 31st March 1948, the total number of applications received by the Capital Issue Committee for issue of capital in Mysore, inclusive of one application pending at the beginning of the quarter, was 7 involving a sum of about Rs. 3,41,52,000. Of these applications, 6 related to Mysore State and the rest to places outside the State. Consent was given in four cases involving a capital issue of about Rs. 21,52,000.

Of the remaining 3 applications, one was from outside the State for Rs. 3 crores and the remaining 2 applications which were deferred for further consideration on receipt of some particulars called for, were for Rs. 20 lakhs.

The Companies which applied during the quarter for permission to issue capital may be classified according to the nature of objects as under :—

Banks	...	2
Textile Mills	...	3
Other Industries	...	2

DISTRIBUTION OF YARN

In pursuance of the policy adopted by Government in respect of decontrol measures and to keep in line with the policy of the Government of India relaxing the control over the distribution of yarn, Government have abrogated the Mysore Cotton Yarn (Control of Distribution) Order, 1943, with immediate effect. Government will, however, retain the right to requisition or earmark for the handloom industry at least as much yarn as is now being supplied. The existing regulations regarding the movement of yarn and hoarding of yarn by manufacturers, traders and consumers will, however, continue. (Press Note, dated 11th May 1948).

RADIO LICENCES

In view of the complaints from the public that the remittance of radio licence fees in the Civil Station, Bangalore, is circuitous and causing inconvenience, the following simplified procedure has been ordered to satisfy the public.

The branches of the Mysore Bank, Ltd., in the Civil Station, Bangalore, are now authorised to collect radio licence fees on behalf of Government and issue an extra receipt to the Government, the original being sent to the Director of Industries and Commerce.

As regards the Bangalore City area the existing procedure is continued with the modification that the Taluk and District Treasuries are required to issue duplicate copies of chellans for the use of applicants. (Press Note, dated 11th May 1948).

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Fundamental Rights Committee set up by the Constituent Assembly of Mysore was held on the 5th May 1948.

The Honourable Sri H. C. Dasappa was unanimously elected Chairman of the Committee.

The Committee agreed that among the more important questions to which the Committee had to address itself was one relating to citizenship of the Mysore State, the issue being whether the people in Mysore could not, while enjoying the citizenship of the Dominion of India, also have a citizenship of their own for certain specific purposes. Such dual citizenship is provided in most of the federal constitutions like the United States of America and while not infringing on the rights of the other citizens of the Union, would enable the people of the acceding State to provide themselves with certain safeguards in the matter of eligibility to employment under Government, admission to educational institutions, hospitals, etc.

It was also considered necessary to examine in detail the Fundamental Rights set out in Part III and the Directive Principles of State Policy enunciated in Part IV of the Draft Constitution of India, not only in respect of their scope and applicability but also to see if these rights would conflict with any of the existing laws in Mysore and to determine if any further rights or principles would be needed for Mysore. (Press Note, dated 11th May 1948).

NO SUBSIDY

A local newspaper has suggested that the payment of subsidy by Mysore to Government of India should be abolished as it is a relic of subordination. The Government of Mysore desire to inform the public that with the lapse for Paramountcy, the

question of payment of subsidy does not arise. (Press Note, dated 11th May 1948).

ILLUMINATIONS AT BRINDAVAN

In addition to the usual week-end illumination on Saturdays and Sundays, the Brindavan Gardens at Krishnarajasagar will also be illuminated on the following days. Cases of any deviation from this programme will be duly notified :—

	Occasion	No. of days
1	New Year's Day (Christian)	1
2	Uttarayanapunyakalam (Pongal)	1
3	Mahasivarathri	1
4	Good Friday	1
5	Lunar New Year's Day	1
6	Tamil New Year's Day	1
7	His Highness the Maharaja's Birthday (commencing from the Birthday).	4
8	Kutba-e-Ramzam	1
9	Independence Day (August 15th of every year).	1
10	Sri Krishna Jayanthi	1
11	Ganesha Vratam	1
12	Gandhi Jayanthi (October 2nd of every year).	1
13	Dasara	15
14	Narakachaturdasi	1
15	Bakrid	1
16	Balipadyami	1
17	Christmas Day	1
	Total	<u>34</u>

"JANASAKTHI"

A local newspaper has published a communication from Sri Kulukunda Siva Rao, Editor of the "Janasakthi" that the Bangalore Police arrested two persons who were selling copies of "Janasakthi", and seized more than 500 copies of that newspaper. The news published is incorrect. The persons were arrested not for selling "Janasakthi," but because they were required to be detained for their subversive activities. Only four copies of the paper were with them at the time of the arrest and they were not seized. Five hundred copies of the paper have not been seized as alleged in the statement. (Press Note, dated 11th May 1948).

SERVICE OF MEALS

In accordance with a policy of gradual decontrol, the Government have ordered that all the remaining provisions of the Mysore Food (Restrictions of

Service of Meals by Catering Establishments and others) Order of 1946, be repealed except those Clauses restricting the opening or licensing of new catering establishments, hotels, coffee houses or bakeries, etc. (Press Note, dated 12th May 1948).

TRACTORS

In order to popularise mechanised cultivation of land, Government have sanctioned the proposal of the Director of Agriculture to the issue of some of the tractors recently purchased by the Department to Agriculturists and Co-operative Societies in the State on hire purchase basis, subject to certain conditions.

JUNGLE-WOOD

In view of the increased rates in railway freight, the purchase price of 'Hard' variety of Jungle-wood received from the Districts of Hassan, Mysore and Shimoga has been increased by Rs. 2 per ton, i.e., to Rs. 22 per ton f. o. r., Bangalore. Consequently the retail selling rate of the above variety of fuel is revised as follows :—

Hard Jungle-wood—unsplit—3½ Maunds per rupee.	Do split—2½ do
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SHOP ASSISTANTS AND ESTABLISHMENTS ACT

Certain comments have appeared in the press that the Government are delaying the enforcement of Shop Assistants and Establishments Act. Such an impression is altogether unfounded. Under the law in force, rules under the Act have to be first published, objections invited and thereafter rules have to be finalised. This was done and objections were called for giving the shortest interval possible for the purpose. But at the request of some of the concerned parties, time for receiving objections was extended till the 10th May 1948.

In addition to this, the requisite machinery has to be set up for administering the rules and as such correspondence with the Municipal Councils has also necessarily involved some time. Now that most of the formalities are nearly over, it is expected that the rules will be finalised at the latest and the Act brought into force by 1st June 1948.

Government trust that this communique will lay at rest all doubts in regard to the expeditious enforcement of the Act. (Press Note, dated 15th May 1948).

TEXTILE POLICY IN THE STATE

Government have been adopting a policy of progressive decontrol over all commodities. They have been doing this in consonance with a

similar policy followed by the Government of India, as such a course is not only desirable but also necessary. When the Government of India removed control over cloth, this Government also took similar action. The Government of India in their Press Communiqué, dated 28th April 1948 announced their decision to remove the control over the distribution of yarn. Similar action was taken in this State also.

Government have, however, been viewing with great concern the rising trend in cloth prices which has followed the relaxation of control in January last. The Additional Director of Industries and Commerce held a meeting of the important representatives of the cloth trade recently to review the position and the representatives of the wholesale and the retail trade assured him that they would try and see that cloth was made available to the consumer at reasonable prices. But Government, have, however not seen any marked improvement in the situation. The prices of cloth still continue to be very high and Government are constrained to observe that, barring a few honourable exceptions, the trade has not discharged its obligations to the public. The Government of India, it is learnt, intend to watch the situation till the 30th June 1948 and if by that time there is no improvement of the position, they will be compelled to take steps to freeze all the available stocks and make arrangements for distribution of the same through agencies to be appointed by them. Government trust that the wholesalers and retailers and all those interested in the cloth trade will bend their efforts to see that the present high price of cloth are brought down to reasonable levels, and obviate the necessity for Government to reimpose controls.

DISTRIBUTION OF RICE IS ONLY THROUGH AUTHORISED RATION SHOPS IN STATUTORILY RATIONED AREAS

Government passed orders some time ago abandoning the monopoly procurement of paddy and rice, allowing free trade and removing restrictions on their movement except with regard to export of the same outside the State. Some doubts have been expressed regarding the actual operation of this order, especially with reference to statutorily rationed areas. Government therefore wish to make it clear that in the urban areas where statutory rationing is in force, the practice has all along been that no transport of rationed articles in or out of these is permissible without valid authority. With the decontrol of millets it was specifically provided that movement of millets in the State whether in statutorily rationed areas or other areas within the State would not be subject

to any restrictions, by deleting millets from the schedule appended to the Rationing Order. The position with regard to paddy and rice is however altogether different. In view of the fact that the State is at all times deficit for rice, and as the stocks available with Government together with the supplies that can be expected from outside are strictly limited and have to be carefully husbanded till the next harvest comes in it has been found essential in the public interest to continue for some more time the existing restrictions on the movement of these grains into statutorily rationed areas, where Government have still maintained their obligation for the distribution of rice and wheat according to the scale of rations. As things stand, free trade in these grains is not permissible in such areas so long as statutory rationing remains in force. The distribution in these areas will only be from authorised rationed shops.

IRWIN CANAL

In view of the representation that some of the tail-end lands of the Irwin Canal Atchkat are not receiving any water-supply, Government have recently sanctioned the remission of a sum of Rs. 35,783-9-8, being the contribution and water-rate levied since the opening of channels, on an extent of 774 acres and 29 guntas of such tail-end lands in ten villages in Malvalli Taluk. Proposals for construction of pick-up weirs across the valleys of Markalu tank and Kirgaval tank, to ensure adequate supply of water to these lands are also under consideration.

PETROL ECONOMY

The petrol position in Mysore State, as in other parts of India, has become acute on account of the cut effected by the Government of India in the quota for May-July 1948 as well as for subsequent quarters.

As a result of this limited supply owners of motor lorries, trucks, buses, etc., are informed that petrol will not be made available to them on the same scales as given during the previous quarters. They are further requested to fit up gas plants to their vehicles as expeditiously as possible and thus co-operate wholeheartedly with the authorities in tiding over the difficult period of shortage of petrol.

DRINKING WATER WELLS

Government have sanctioned an additional allotment of rupees three lakhs for providing drinking water wells in the villages in the State. The

distribution of the amount among the Districts is as indicated below. The amount will be met by re-appropriation out of the savings anticipated under the Major Head "30 Grants for Public Improvements" in the current year's budget :—

District	Amount
	Rs.
1 Bangalore District	... 75,000
2 Kolar do	... 60,000
3 Tumkur do	... 40,000
4 Mysore do	... 25,000
5 Mandya do	... 60,000
6 Shimoga do	... 10,000
7 Chitaldrug do	... 29,200
Total	<u>8,00,000</u>

STATUTORY RATIONING TO GO IN TWELVE TOWNS

In pursuance of the accepted policy of gradual decontrol Government have directed the abolition of statutory rationing with effect from 1st July 1948, in the towns of Tumkur, Haribar, Channapatna, Chickmagalur, Mandya, Tiptur, Chamarajnagar, Chitaldrug, Hassan, Nanjangud, Arsikere and Sirsa.

Statutory rationing will be continued in the Cities of Bangalore (inclusive of the Civil Station), Mysore, and Davangere and the Kolar Gold Fields even after 1st July 1948, until further orders.

SRI K. T. BHASHYAM TO SAN FRANCISCO

Sri K. T. Bhashyam, Minister for Law and Labour, has been selected by the Government of India as a member of the Indian Delegation to represent Indian States at the 31st International Labour Conference to be held at San Francisco from the 17th June onward. The Minister will be leaving Bangalore for Calcutta on the morning of the 7th June by air and will take off from there on the 8th evening by the Pan American Airways. It is expected that he will be in San Francisco on the 19th night. The Minister will take advantage of this tour to visit the Tennessee Valley, United Kingdom, Sweden, Switzerland, Belgium, Norway and other countries to study, in particular, modern developments of Electrical works. It is expected that he will be absent from the State for about two months.

THE STORY OF KRISHNARAJASAGAR

WHAT THE FERTILISING WATERS OF THE CAUVERY HAS DONE TO MYSORE

The Cauvery River

The Cauvery, one of the principal rivers in Southern India which rises in the Western Ghats traverses the Mysore Plateau for about 150 miles and then entering the Madras Province runs in an easterly direction for a distance of 300 miles before it joins the Bay of Bengal. The total drainage area of the river is 29,000 square miles, of which 13,000 square miles lie in Mysore Territory.

The Reservoir

The Reservoir is formed by the construction of a dam across this river in Mysore State, nine miles on the up-streamside of the historic town of Seringapatam and 12 miles from Mysore City. The dam is situated below the confluence of the river Cauvery with its two tributaries, the Hemavathy and the Lakshmanathirtha. The lake at maximum water level has a water spread of about 50 square miles extending up to 25 miles above the site of the dam.

The Reservoir is named after the late Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bhadur, G.C.S.I., G.B.E., in whose illustrious reign its construction was undertaken with a two-fold object:

(i) To ensure a steady supply of water for generating Hydro-Electric Power at Sivasamudram, to meet the ever growing demands in the State.

(ii) To supply water for irrigation of about 1,25,000 acres of land situated in the arid tracts of Mandya District.

In the words of Dr. Sir M. Visvesvaraya, who developed the project, the scheme was to open out a vista of possibilities of ever increasing value in the State by adding to the productive power of the people with the increase in agricultural produce and development of industries manufacture'.

The catchment area of the river above the dam is 4,100 square miles, half of which lies in the regions of Coorg and Mysore having a rainfall of 250 inches per year. The flow of the river at the site of the dam fluctuates from a normal high flood of 100,000 cusecs—during the monsoon season, to a low flow of even less than 100 cusecs during summer. The highest flood in the river which occurred in the year 1924, was 290,000 cusecs.

The dam is 8,600 feet long, 130 feet high above the river bed and is intended to store 124 feet depth of water at full reservoir level. The height

above the deepest foundation is 140 feet and the width of the dam at this depth is 111 feet. The storage capacity in the reservoir is 43,934 million cubic feet (M.C.Ft.) above the sill of the irrigation supply sluices which are 60 feet above bed level and the total capacity is 48,335 M.C.Ft. A motorable roadway 14½ feet wide is formed on the top of the dam with ornamental parapets on both sides lit with electric lights.

Design of the Dam

The Dam was designed by Sir M. Visvesvaraya. The profile is of the non-overflow gravity type with necessary front and rear slopes. It is of sufficient section to withstand the water pressure of 124 feet depth at its face.

Mysore-Madras Agreement

The construction work of the Dam was commenced in the year 1911 and as the work progressed a dispute arose between Mysore and Madras Governments regarding the sharing of the Cauvery water and due to the complicated and important issues involved the dispute dragged on for several years delaying the early completion of the work. The final agreement between the two Governments was reached in the year 1924 and the works were completed by the year 1931. The Agreement requires Mysore Government to let down from the reservoir whatever quantities are received into it each day from 28th May to January 28th every year after holding back only such quantities in excess of a particular limit discharge fixed for each month. These limit discharges are based on the requirements of irrigation in the Cauvery valley in Madras Territory prior to the construction of the Dam. Besides this, during summer months, i.e., from 28th January to 27th May a continuous discharge of 900 cusecs utilised for power generation at Sivasamudram has to be maintained and passed down.

The quantity of water which can be held back in the lake as per the terms of this agreement works out to an average of about 21 per cent of the total flow at the Dam site in a normal year.

Construction of Dam

The masonry of the Dam is of random rubble stone set in *surtki* mortar, the facing being built of

roughly hewed stones and laid in horizontal position to the required profile. The stone used for the construction is of a hard granitic gneiss variety obtained from quarries situated within a radius of five to seven miles. The mortar used for the masonry was specially prepared at the site with natural hydraulic lime and clay available in the locality. It is called surki mortar and is manufactured by burning the natural hydraulic lime at the site and mixing this quick-lime with burnt broken bricks in the ratio of one to four and grinding the mixture to a paste in the power mills. This special kind of mortar was first evolved by Mysore State Engineers during 1889 and used in the construction of the Vani Vilas Sagar Dam across the river Vedavathy situated in the North-Eastern District of the State. This mortar was subsequently perfected on this dam construction as cement manufacture in India was still in its infancy in those days and the material had to be imported at a high cost from foreign countries like Germany and England. Since then, this kind of mortar is being exclusively used in the construction of other dams also with advantage, even though State manufactured cement is available now. This is on account of its inherent superior qualities over cement mortar, of its low rise in temperature during setting. This special quality of the mortar has rendered the provision of contraction joints unnecessary for structures built with it.

The whole work being of a magnitude requiring special attention for each detail, was carried out under piece work agency and daily labour under departmental supervision. No contractors were employed at any stage. This system of work called for great organizing abilities and intensive supervision on the part of the engineering staff who rose equal to the task. Most of these engineers were recruited from Mysore only and some of them had experience of similar construction at the Vani Vilas Sagar Dam.

The quantity of masonry in the dam is roughly 30 million cubic feet and the cost of masonry has worked out to Rs. 31 per 100 cubic feet. The quantity of excavation involved for the foundation was 8.73 million cubic feet at Rs. 55 per 1,000 cubic feet. The number of labourers employed during the construction period was as many as 10,000 during the period of maximum stress.

Sluices in the Dam

There are in all 171 sluices in the Dam of different sizes at various levels provided for (1) flood disposal and scouring, (2) irrigation, and (3) power generation.

1. The flood disposal and scouring sluices comprise :

(a) Forty vents of 8 feet by 19 feet with oil at 106 feet above bed situated immediately after the entrance gate at the south end. These are provided with lift gates, worked electrically by a travelling crane.

(b) Forty-eight vents measuring 10 feet by 8 feet with their cills at 103 feet above bed located in continuation of the above sluices and worked electrically by another travelling crane. These are also provided with lift gates.

(c) On the top of these lift gates, there are 48 vents of 10 feet by 10 feet with their cill at 114 feet above bed and provided with automatic gates which are placed in six batteries of eight gates each. These gates open automatically, with the rise of water level in the reservoir above the maximum water level of 124 feet and close automatically when it falls below that level. This device was patented by Sir M. Visvesvaraya. The above lift and automatic gates numbering 136, are all of cast iron and were manufactured at the Mysore Iron Works, Bhadravati.

(d) In continuation of the automatic gates are located 16 sluices of 10 feet by 20 feet with their cills at 80 feet above bed, each provided with a gate operated electrically by an independent crab winch.

(e) At the centre of the dam, i.e., at the original river course, are situated eight deep level scouring sluices of 6 feet by 12 feet with their cills at 12 feet above bed. The gates are operated mechanically by independent crab winches.

(f) On the North Bank of the river are located three more scouring sluices of 6 feet by 15 feet with their cills at 50 feet above bed, also with gates worked mechanically by independent crab winches.

The maximum discharge which can be passed through all the above sluices is 350,000 cusecs. The surplus waters are led off through suitable waste weir channels with necessary protective works.

2. The irrigation sluices comprise :

(a) Three vents of 6 feet by 12 feet with their cill at 60 feet above bed situated on the North Bank of the river to feed the North Bank High Level Canal known as the Irwin Canal, which is designed to irrigate 120,000 acres and also a Left Bank Low Level Channel Commanding about 1,500 acres.

(b) One vent of 6 feet by 8 feet at 60 feet above bed located at the south end of the Dam. The Right Bank Low Level Channel takes off from this vent emerging through a tunnel immediately below the entrance gate of the dam. This channel is designed to irrigate an extent of 3,500 acres. All these irrigation sluice gates are worked independent of each other mechanically by crab winches.

The gates and their parts of the scouring sluices in the dam, the + 80 waste weir sluices and the sluices numbering 31 in all are of Stoney's Patent Free Roller type made of steel and supplied by Bansomes and Rapiers, England.

8. The turbine sluices consist of four penstock pipes of 6 feet diameter with their centres fixed at 53 feet above bed. The gates and their parts for these have been obtained from Switzerland.

Land Compensation Scheme

The construction of the reservoir submerged 9,520 acres of irrigated wet lands and 13,923 acres of dry lands under holding in addition to nearly 8,500 acres of Government waste land. It also involved the necessity of rehabilitation of 15,000 people from 25 villages which got submerged in the lake. In order to give quick relief in this direction a scheme was devised to settle the expropriated people in newly formed villages and giving them lands in exchange for the lands submerged. In the submerged villages each house was assessed and valued and the owner paid half the value in cash and was permitted to take all the materials that could be had from the submerged houses. In addition timber was also sold at half the prevailing rates, the losses on this account being shared equally by the Reservoir Works and the Forest Department. For building the villages, suitable sites for new ones were formed and given free. In addition the Government at their cost formed roads, drains, excavated wells, paid cost of acquisition of lands for sites and constructed school, *chavadi* and also temples, mosques and churches.

Fresh channels were opened out for providing lands for cultivation both above and from the reservoir and all waste lands commanded by these channels were awarded to the expropriated raiyats in compensation. In addition, whenever each private holding under these channels exceeded three acres in extent, one-third of the extent was taken from the owner for award purpose. By these methods it was possible to render the necessary relief with as minimum a hardship as possible to the population involved.

Generation of Electricity at Sivasamudram

Power is not yet generated at the dam site. Sluices have been built in the dam for this purpose. At Sivasamudram, 60 miles downstream, the river has a drop of about 380 feet in the river bed. A head of about 410 feet is secured by taking a channel from the river above the drop by means of a diversion weir and leading the water to the head of a Bluff, from whence it is carried through

a fore-bay and penstock pipes to the generating station situated at the foot of the gorge.

The power plant was erected here in the year 1902. Prior to the construction of the reservoir the power generated was limited to the minimum flow in the river with which it was possible to generate only about 13,000 H.P. By the year 1915, water was stored to a depth of 60 feet above the river bed at the dam site. Since then, the summer supplies in the river are supplemented from the storage to obtain a daily flow of 900 cusecs for power generation at Sivasamudram. There was a great demand for more power from the gold mining industry of the Kolar Gold Fields and other power and lighting installations in the State and consequently, the generating capacity of the station at Sivasamudram was increased in stages up to 60,000 H.P.

Shimsha Power Works

In recent years, the starting of several basic and national industries as those of steel cement, chemicals and fertilisers and also the expansion of the textile industry in the State increased enormously, demanding additional power. To meet this additional demand, a new generating station called "Shimsha Power Works" operating with a head of 620 feet and with a capacity to develop 23,000 H.P. has been constructed near the Shimsha falls, distant seven miles from Sivasamudram. At present the flow has partly been utilized for this station by taking off a branch channel from the Sivasamudram Channel. These two plants together can generate power up to 83,000 H.P. The maximum load reached so far is about 77,883 H.P. and the weekly out-put is 64,53,600 units.

Mysore was the first in India to instal a Hydro-Electric Plant with a long transmission line.

Irrigation

As already stated the second object with which the Krishnarajsagar Project was conceived is to increase the production of food in the State. Part of the storage is now being utilised for bringing under irrigation an extent of 125,000 acres. A perennial canal called the Irwin Canal with a maximum carrying capacity of 2,200 cusecs takes off from the Reservoir on the North Bank of the river. This canal was designed and executed by *Dewan Bahadur Rajasevaka K. R. Seshachar*. In the first reach it runs for a distance of about 26 miles in a rugged country crossing deep valleys by means of large aqueducts and spurs by deep cuts. The canal then passes through a range of hills by means of a 9,200 feet length of tunnel probably the longest irrigation tunnel in the world. On

emerging from the tunnel the canal commands a wide expanse nearly 300,000 acres in extent, out of which 120,000 acres is selected for irrigation.

Nature of Crops Raised

Advantage is taken of the perennial flow in the canal to grow commercial crops in addition to food crops, the chief amongst them being sugarcane. To create a ready market for the cane grown, a Sugar Factory capable of crushing 1,400 tons of sugarcane a day has been established at Mandya in the heart of the sugar growing area. A distillery has been attached to the Sugar Factory for manufacturing absolute alcohol and rum, etc., as by-products from the molasses. The factory has a maximum capacity to produce 30,000 tons of sugar and 9'4 lakhs gallons of absolute alcohol and liquors every year.

Brindavan Gardens

The Mysore Government have invested in the entire scheme about 9'1 crores of rupees which is distributed roughly at Rs. 2'5 crores on the Dam,

Rs. 2 crores on the canal works and Rs. 1 on the Hydro-Electric Works. The combined scheme began to yield revenue from the fourth year of the commencement of the works and its direct return excluding its indirect benefits, amounts to as much as 5'26 per cent.

No description of the Krishnarajsagar will be complete without mention of the famous 'Brindavan Gardens' laid out immediately behind the Dam with a well equipped hotel run on modern lines situated on a commanding elevation of the gardens. These gardens have obtained a reputation for their natural beauty as well as for the human ingenuity expended in harmonising light, colour and water for the creation of this fairy land. The exquisite fountains, flower beds and silvery cascades which by day are wonderful to behold, are rendered even more enchanting when night steals over the landscape. Electric lights in serried rows flood-lit beds of flowers and flowing cascades are things of unforgettable beauty as visitors from all the world over have testified.

Details of the Various Reservoirs in and outside Mysore

No	Particulars	Krishnaraj-sagar, Mysore	Andhra Valley, Bombay	Bunder-dhara, Bombay	Vani Villas Sagara, Mysore	Dharna Dam, Bombay	Lloyd Dam, Bombay	Nizam Sagar, Hyder- abad Deccan	Mettur Dam, Madras
1	Catchment Area in Sq. miles	4,100	...	49	2,075	156	128	8,376	16,300
2	Maximum Rainfall in inches per annum	250	...	200	150	145	250	...	...
3	Maximum discharge in cusecs	290,000	...	...	60,000	60,400	...	525,000	456,000
4	Length of Dam in Feet	8,600	1,400	2,800	1,380	4,480	5,983	17,490	7,070
5	Height of Dam in Feet	180	190	270	142	92	190	115.5	176
6	Width at base in Feet	111	148	234	160	603	124	—	171
7	Gross capacity in Million Cubic Feet	48,885	9,000	12,894	80,000	8,476.6	24,198	85,066	95,660
8	Effective capacity in Million Cubic Feet	43,934	...	10,086	28,665	...	...	25,416	93,800
9	Cost in lakhs of Rupees	250	38	84	30	27.3	172	365.7	480
10	Cost per Million Cubic Feet stored in Rupees	564	422	893	100	810	711	1,437	518
11	Quantity of Masonry in Million Cubic Feet	30	14	12	10	...	21.5	80.07	64.6
12	Cost per 100 C.Ft of Masonry	31	..	...	18	...	...	...	86.25
13	Revenue Earnings per year in Rupees	21,40,945	...	49,000	22,473	1,91,000	1,14,17,000	...	40,80,000
14	Percentage of Return at the end of 15 years	5.26	...	0.5	..	2.85	Nil	10	Over 6

Constructional Details—

Catchment Area	...	...	...	4,100 Sq. Miles.
Width of River at Dam Site	...	...	...	910 Feet.
Length of Dam, including weir portion	...	...	...	8,600 Feet.
Greatest height of Dam, above foundation	...	...	...	140 Feet.
Road Width at top	...	...	...	14.5 Feet.
Bottom width of Dam at deepest foundation	...	...	...	111 Feet.
Maximum depth of storage	...	...	...	124 Feet.
Maximum flood discharge in the River	...	...	...	290,000 Cusecs.
Maximum discharge provided for	...	...	...	350,000 Cusecs.
Maximum water spread area	...	...	...	49'90 Sq. Miles.

Maximum length at maximum water spread	...	...	25 Miles.
Capacity of the Reservoir above the bed of the river...	...	...	48,385 M.C.Ft.
Capacity of the Reservoir above the Irrigation Sluice...	...	...	43,934 M C.Ft.
Quantity of masonry in Dam	...	...	30 M.C Ft.
Cost per 100 C.Ft. of Masonry	...	...	Rs. 31.
Quantity of earthwork done for foundation	...	...	8.78 M.C.Ft.
Cost per 1,000 C.Ft. of Earthwork ...	...	...	Rs. 55
Final cost of the Dam	...	...	Rs. 2'5 Crores or £1.87 Millions.
Maximum Rainfall in the Catchment	...	...	250 inches.
Labour Employed	...	...	10,000 during the period of main stress.
Irrigated Area Submerged	...	...	9,520 Acres.
Dry Cultivation Submerged	...	...	13,923 Acres.
Waste lands Submerged	...	...	8,500 Acres.
Number of Villages Submerged	...	...	25
Number of people effected	...	...	15,000 Nearly.

Details of Sluices—

Number of openings for flood discharge	..	...	152 in South Bank.
Number of opening for scour	...	...	8 in River Bed and 3 in North Bank.
Scouring Sluices	...	1. At 12 Ft. above bed—8 of 6 Ft. × 12 Ft. 2. At 50 Ft. above bed—3 of 6 Ft. × 15 Ft.	
Turbine Sluices	...	At 53 Ft. above bed—4 pipes of 6 Ft. Diameter	
Irrigation Sluices	...	1. At 60 Ft. above bed—1 of 6 Ft. × 8 Ft.—Right Bank Low Level. 2. At 60 Ft. above bed—3 of 6 Ft. × 12 Ft. Irwin Canal (Left Bank).	
Waste Weir Sluices	...	1. At 80 Ft. above bed—16 of 10 Ft. × 20 Ft. 2. At 103 Ft. above bed—48 of 10 Ft. × 8 Ft. 3. At 106 Ft. above bed—40 of 8 Ft. × 12 Ft. 4. At 114 Ft. above bed—48 of 10 Ft. × 10 Ft. (These are operated automatically by the buoyancy of water).	

Hydro-Electric Works —

1. Distance from Dam to Sivasamudram	...	...	60 Miles.
2. (a) Height of Effective Waterfall for power at Sivasamudram	...	...	410 Feet.
(b) Height of effective Waterfall for power at Shimsha Plant	...	...	620 Feet
3. Horse power developed prior to construction of Dam	...	...	13,000 H.P.
4. (a) Output with the help of the storage in the Dam at Sivasamudram	...	...	60,000 H.P.
(b) Output with the help of the storage in the Dam at Shimsha Plant	...	...	23,000 H.P.
(c) Total output of both stations	...	...	83,000 H.P.

Irrigation and Canal System—

1. Irrigation under low level canals	...	...	5,000 Acres.
2. Length of Irwin Canal up to end of Tunnel	...	...	28.5 Miles.
3. Length of branches and Sub-branches	...	...	180 Miles.
4. Maximum discharging capacity of Irwin Canal	...	...	2200 Cusecs.
5. Area commanded	...	...	300,000 Acres.
6. Area proposed to be irrigated by selection from this area	...	...	120,000 Acres.
7. Old irrigation in the Cauvery Valley, before construction of the Dam	...	...	110,000 Acres.

8. Cost of Canal system ... 200 Lakhs.
9. System of Irrigation adopted :—triennial rotation of crops—Out of 120,000 acres to be irrigated 40,000 acres will have continuous irrigation during the monsoon season between June and December for crops like paddy; 40,000 acres will have intermittent supply for all 12 months in the year for perennial crops such as sugarcane, and 40,000 acres will have intermittent supply during Monsoon Season between June and December for semi-dry crops such as Ragi, Jola, etc.
10. Nature of crops proposed to be raised :—Paddy and Sugarcane and miscellaneous semi-dry crops like mulberry, potatoes, tobacco, onion, garlic, garden fruits and vegetables and other miscellaneous crops.

Details of Tunnel on the Irwin Canal

(In 26 to 28 Miles)

1	Length of the tunnel	...	...	...	9,200 Feet
	(a) Rock excavation in tunnel	...	...	...	2,304,380 Cubic Feet
	(b) Cost of rock excavation	...	...	...	Rs. 15,00,675
	(c) Rock excavation in deep cuts	...	...	...	5,368,326 Cubic Feet
2.	Length of soft portion protected by—				
	(a) Masonry side walls and arch work with granite stones and surki mortar and plastered with cement mortar	...	...	...	3,400 Feet
	(b) Quantity of size stone in surki mortar for side walls	...	...	...	219,632 Cubic Feet
	(c) Cost of do	...	...	...	Rs. 1,05,882
	(d) Quantity of arch work in dressed granite stone in surki mortar	...	...	...	157,125 Cubic Feet
	(e) Cost of do do	...	...	...	Rs 1,84,082
	(f) Length of hard rock portion furnished with chip masonry to sides only and plastered with cement mortar	...	...	...	5,800 Feet
	(g) Cost of rock portion finished with chip masonry to sides only and plastered with cement mortar	...	...	...	Rs. 1,16,041
3.	Cost of cement plastering	....	...	...	Rs. 57,216
4.	Cost of tunnel excluding cost of approach and draft cuts, machinery and establishment, etc.	...	...	...	Rs. 19,63,896
5.	Cost of tunnel work including cost of approach and draft cuts, machinery and establishment, etc.	...	...	...	Rs. 54,62,000
6.	Discharging area	...	...	...	172'75 Square Feet
7.	Velocity	...	...	...	12'38 Feet per Second
8.	Discharge	...	...	...	2,185 Cusecs
9.	Gradient	...	...	...	12 Feet per Mile
10.	Mean width of tunnel	...	...	...	12'55 Feet
11.	Depth of discharge	...	...	...	13'77 Feet

FOOD SITUATION IN MYSORE STATE

REPORT FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 30th APRIL 1948

There was good rainfall in the State during the fortnight. Vaisakhi paddy crop is reported to be in good condition.

The following figures show the progress of local procurement of foodgrains from 1st January 1947 to 30th April 1948:—

	<i>In tons.</i>
Paddy	... 104,629
Ragi	... 1,465
Jola	... 822
Wheat	... 2
Other grains	... 40
	<hr/>
	106,956·2
	<hr/>

Receipts or exports under the basic plan:—

<i>Commodity and Source.</i>	<i>Quota in tons.</i>	<i>Progress.</i>
1. Rice.—		
(i) Coorg	... 7,500	5,634·7
(ii) Overseas imports	5,500	4,763·9
(iii) Orissa	... 1,000	1,007·7
2. Millets.—		
(i) Hyderabad	... 5,000	.....
(ii) Overseas imports	10,000	2,770·2
3. Wheat.—		
(i) Overseas imports	13,000	5,696·2

Statutory rationing in four cities and thirteen towns has been working satisfactorily. There is no change in the scale of rations. Rationing has been confined to rice and wheat. Arrangements have been made to supply millets also to ration card holders through Government depots and retail shops.

As already observed in the previous reports rice and millets in urban areas are higher by 25 per cent to 33 per cent of the previous rates fixed by Government and in some places selling rates are stated to be higher by even 40 per cent.

The revision in food policy has not produced any adverse effects so far, except often making outside selling prices higher.

FORTNIGHT ENDING 15th MAY 1948.

There was good rainfall all over the State during the fortnight. Vaisakhi paddy crop is reported to be in good condition.

The austerity orders have been withdrawn retaining the prohibition to start new catering establishments. Free trade in rice and wheat in statutorily rationed areas continues to be restricted, so as to avoid depletion of rice stocks in the non-rationed areas.

The following figures show the progress of local procurement of foodgrains from 1st January 1947 to 15th May 1948:—

	<i>Tons.</i>
Paddy	... 104,629
Ragi	... 1,465
Jola	... 822
Wheat	... 0·2
Other grains	... 40
	<hr/>
Total	106,956·2
	<hr/>

Receipts or export under the basic plans

<i>Commodity and source</i>	<i>Quota in tons</i>	<i>Progress</i>
1. Rice—		
(i) Coorg	... 7,500	6,825·1
(ii) Overseas imports	5,500	5,263·8
(iii) Orissa	... 2,000	1,007·7
2. Millets—		
(i) Hyderabad	... 5,000	.....
(ii) Overseas imports	10,000	2,770·2
3. Wheat—		
Overseas imports	13,000	6,612·4

Off-take including charges :

The off-take of foodgrains for the month of April 1948 is as follows :—

<i>Rice</i>	<i>Wheat</i>	<i>Millets</i>
9,309	1,211	1,913

The off-takes of rice and wheat show a tendency to rise.

Statutory rationing in four cities and thirteen towns has been working satisfactorily. It has been decided to withdraw statutory rationing in the thirteen towns from 1st July 1948 and to continue Rationing in the Cities of Bangalore including the Civil Area, Mysore, Kolar Gold Fields and Davangere.

There is no change in the scale of rations.

The price of millets in urban areas is reported to be higher by 25 per cent to 50 per cent of the rates fixed by Government and the price of rice is higher by 35 per cent to 50 per cent and in some places the increase is stated to be as much as 100 per cent for rice.

MONTHLY SURVEY OF BUSINESS CONDITIONS

JULY 1947

Commodity prices showed a further improvement during the month under survey as compared with the previous month. There was a rise in the prices of Ballar or Avare, Horsegram, Bengalgram, Sweet oil, Huchellu, Honge, Groundnut, Copra, Areca nut, Tamarind, Chillies, Cardamoms, Potatoes, Ghee, Hides (Raw), Soapnut, Turmeric, Skins (Raw), Bricks, Tilos, Teak (Timber), Fuel, Cotton (Raw), Wool (Raw and Silk (Raw) while the prices of Castor Oil, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Seeds and Till Seeds decreased as compared with the previous month.

The General Index Number of prices during the month of July 1947 was 429 as compared with 411 in June 1947 and 363 in July 1946. The following statement furnishes details :—

Sr.	Groups	July 1947.	June 1947	July 1946
1	Food-grains and pulses	522	475	415
2	Oils and oil seeds	449	447	374
3	Other food articles	428	423	371
4	Textiles	210	211	215
5	Others	435	412	368
6	General Index Numbers	429	411	363

Appendix I of this survey shows the Index numbers of wholesale prices in Bangalore during July 1947 under the above main groups. The year 1914 is taken as the base year and the prices of that year are taken as 100 for purposes of calculating index numbers.

Cotton

Cotton Pressed.—The cotton ginning and pressing factories in the State pressed 1,651 bales of cotton of 400 lbs. each during the month of July 1947 as compared with 1,525 bales in June 1947.

Consumption of Indian Cotton.—The following figures show the consumption of Indian cotton (both pressed and unpressed) by the mills in the State :—

	Bales of 400 lbs. each
Consumption in July 1947	6,602
Do in June 1947	5,841
Do in July 1946	6,898
Total consumption to date from 1st September 1946	66,108
Total consumption during the corresponding period of the previous year	73,324

The price of raw cotton per unit of 500 lbs. was Rs. 274 during July 1947 as compared with Rs. 260-4-0 in June 1947 and Rs. 290 in July 1946.

Cotton Manufactures

The following statement shows the weight of woven goods produced in the cotton mills in the State during July 1947, as compared with the previous month and the corresponding month of the previous year :—

... No.	Average of July for 3 years ending 1927 to 1949	July 1947	June 1947	July 1946	Percentage change (+ or -) as compared with		
					Average of July 1927-29	June 1947	July 1946
Mill-woven goods, —							
Lbs. (000)	609	1,400	1,288	1,256	+129.9	+8.7	+11.5
Yards(000)	1,891	4,917	4,498	4,875	+160.0	+9.3	+8.6

The following statement shows the monthly production of woven goods in the Mills in the State from 1941-42 to 1946-47 (Yards in thousands) :—

Months	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48
April ..	8,408	4,087	4,103	4,283	4,229	4,005	4,135
May ..	2,815	4,210	4,844	2,885	4,129	4,747	4,686
June ..	2,570	4,538	4,510	245	4,656	4,786	4,498
July ..	4,259	4,796	4,777	8,425	4,966	4,735	4,917
August ...	8,758	8,288	4,900	4,461	4,926	4,789	
September ..	4,188	8,089	4,781	4,005	4,885	4,889	
October ...	4,288	2,184	4,197	4,050	5,069	4,090	
November ..	4,202	4,186	4,415	4,842	4,961	4,417	
December ..	4,510	4,660	4,065	4,921	4,888	4,890	
January ...	4,178	4,265	3,657	4,150	4,697	4,424	
February ..	8,788	4,018	4,820	3,519	4,178	8,710	
March ...	8,992	4,895	4,686	8,998	4,695	4,401	
Total ...	45,866	47,895	52,785	48,579	56,179	58,238	

The total production of woven goods during the month of July 1947, was 4,917,192 yards as compared with 4,497,910 yards in the previous month and 4,734,721 yards in the corresponding month of the previous year. The production during the month under survey thus showed an increase by 419,222 yards or 9·3 per cent as compared with June 1947 and by 182,411 yards or 3·8 per cent as compared with July 1946.

The cotton supply position continued to be acute. The demand for Mill cloth was heavy. Transactions were poor. Prices remained steady.

The following table shows the ex-mill prices of a few varieties of mill cloth during the month under survey :—

Sl. No.	Description of cloth	Rate per	Prices in July 1947		Rs. a. p.
			Yds.	Pair	
1.	Dhoties—Mysore Mills No 5038	... Pair of 8 yds.	5 0 6		
	Do	3838	" "	4 0 0	
	Do	7178	" "	8 8 3	
	Do	7477	" 7 yds	8 8 3	
2.	Shirtings—Mysore Mills 7721	Yard	0 6 3		
3.	Long Cloth—Do	954	"	0 8 8	
4.	Coating—Do (22 Range)	..	"	0 8 7	
5.	Towels—Do	188	Pair	1 8 0	
6.	Shirtings—Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills Co., Ltd. (Gold Standard—striped)	Yard	0 10 8		
7.	Shirtings—Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills Co., Ltd. (Gold Standard Check).	to 0 11 10			
		..	1 0 6		

Yarn

The following statement shows the quantity of yarn spun in the Mills in the State during the month of July 1947 as compared with June 1947 and July 1946 :—

	July 1947	June 1947	July 1946	Percentage change (+ or -) as compared with	
				June 1947	July 1946
Yarn Lbs. (000)	2,527	2,293	2,528	+10·2	+0·2

The total weight of yarn spun in the mills in the State during July 1947, was 2,526,791 lbs. as compared with 2,293,413 lbs. in June 1947 and 2,528,289 lbs. in July 1946. There was thus an increase in production by 233,288 lbs. or 10·2 per cent as compared with the previous month and by 3,412 lbs. or 0·2 per cent as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year. The wholesale price of yarn of counts 20^s per bundle of 10 lbs. during July 1947 was Rs. 11-11-0.

Sugar

There was no production of Sugar in the State during the month of July 1947.

Gold

The total quantity of fine gold produced in the State during the month under survey was 16,288 ozs., and the value of the same was estimated at Rs. 46,75,104 as compared with 18,912 ozs. of the estimated value of Rs. 41,94,040 produced during the previous month.

Chemicals

The following table shows the production of chemicals during the month of July 1947 as compared with June 1947 :—

Description of Chemical	July 1947	June 1947	Tons	Cwt.	Tons	Cwt.
Sulphuric Acid (non-fuming)	250	1	425	15		
Do (fuming)	..	..	..	..
Ammonium Sulphate (Neutral)	130	18	325	..		
Do (Acid)	..	..	..	..
Hydrochloric Acid (Ordinary)	..	..	..	..
Nitric Acid (do)	..	..	..	5		
Aluminium Sulphate	99	11	92	17		
Copper Sulphate	10	6	13	11		
Ferrous Sulphate	..	..	..	..
Magnesium Sulphate	..	..	1	10		
Alum	..	1	2	3		4

Alcohol

During the month under survey the production of absolute alcohol in the State was 10,210 gallons.

Glass and Enamelware

The value of production of glass and enamelware during the month of July 1947 as compared with June 1947 was as follows :—

	July 1947 Rs.	June 1947 Rs.
Glassware	53,700	43,400
Enamelware	..	Section closed for shortage of coal.

Silk

Mysore Charka Silk.—Though there was indications of a downward tendency in the prices of silk during the early part of the month, the prices advanced towards the later part of the month consequent on the demand from the consuming centres and the market indicated signs of activity. Fresh supplies were being received from the producing centres in moderate quantities.

Kashmir Silk—The prices remained more or less steady. Stocks in Kotis were normal. There was slight improvement in demand.

Spun Silk.—There was considerable improvement in the demand from consuming centres during the later part of the month and some old stocks were cleared. The prices advanced by Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per lb.

Cocoons.—The prices quoted for Mysore Cocoons ranged from Re. 0-12-0 to Rs. 1-2-0 per lb. while those of Cross-breed cocoons ranged from Re. 0-14-0 to Rs. 1-2-0 per lb. during the month.

Industrial and Commercial Enquiries

The number of industrial and commercial enquiries received and dealt with by the department during the month under survey was 30 as compared with 32 during the previous month. These enquiries were received as usual from the mercantile bodies from both within and outside the State and the information sought for by them was furnished to them directly or through the Directors of Industries of Provinces or States concerned. Among the more important of the enquiries received and dealt with during the month, mention may be made of the following :—

- 1 Manufacture of Soaps and Paper trays
- 2 Cultivation and distillation of pachouli
- 3 Supply of Chlorate of Soda, Caustic Soda, Rosin and Groundnut Oil.
- 4 Manufacture of Paints, Varnishes, Paper and Straw Boards.

Joint-Stock Companies

Appendix II of this survey furnishes particulars of Joint-Stock Companies incorporated and

registered during the month of July 1947. It is seen therefrom that 2 Joint-Stock Companies were registered in Mysore during the month of July 1947 with a total authorised capital of Rs. 5,20,000, of which a sum of Rs. 48,200 was subscribed and paid up.

No new foreign company established a place of business in the State to file the documents required by Section 277 of the Mysore Companies Act, during the month under survey.

Merchandise and Mineral Traffic of the Mysore State Railway

The total weight of merchandise and mineral traffic carried by rail during the month of July 1947, was 2,092,578 Railway maunds as compared with 1,880,793 Railway maunds during the previous month and 3,069,631 Railway maunds during the corresponding month of the previous year.

The earnings of the Mysore State Railway during the month under survey amounted to Rs. 14,58,346 as compared with Rs. 20,69,942 during the previous month and Rs. 12,08,424 during the corresponding month of the previous year.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the index numbers of wholesale prices in Bangalore for the month of July 1947.

No.	Names of articles	Trade description	Rate per	Standard price in 1914	Per cent	Price in July 1947	Ratio
	Food-grains and Pulses						
1	Rice	Delta, imported	. 100 seers	Rs. a. p. 15 8 0	100	Rs. a. p. 82 9 4	210
2	Paddy	Combattore sanna	640 "	86 0 0	100	No sales.	..
3	Itagi	Black and Red varieties	640 "	96 0 0	100	104 9 0	290
4	Dhal	Turdhali, imported	100 "	16 8 0	100	79 0 0	479
5	Javaneet	Ordinary variety	100 "	8 0 0	100	15 9 0	195
6	Ballar or Avare	Pulses, locally grown	100 "	7 4 0	100	111 8 0	1,558
7	Horsegram	Ordinary variety, local	100 "	7 0 0	100	41 0 0	600
8	Bengalgram	Imported from Northern India	100 "	12 0 0	100	41 0 0	842
	Total				800		3,654
	Average						522
	Oils and oil seeds.						
1	Sweet oil	Expeller oil	. 25 lbs	Rs. a. p. 5 8 0	100	17 10 2	821
2	Castor oil	Do do	28 "	4 8 0	100	20 14 0	461
3	Cocomanut oil	Cochin white	25 "	7 8 0	100	26 9 0	854
4	Kerosene oil	White- B. O. C. or Socouy	2 tins	4 10 0	100	9 8 6	205
5	Cotton seeds	Ex-ginning factories	24 lbs.	0 12 0	100	4 0 0	588
6	Castor seeds	Ordinary variety, local	285 seers	23 0 0	100	108 4 5	449
7	Til seed	Do do	285 "	36 0 0	100	198 12 0	586
8	Huchellu	Do do	255 "	19 0 0	100	102 0 0	587
9	Honge	Do do	285 "	14 8 0	100	65 0 0	586
10	Groundnut	Unshelled, local	910 "	8 0 0	100	40 0 0	600
	Total				1,000		4,488
	Average						449

No.	Names of articles	Trade description	Rate per	Standard price in 1914	Per cent	Price in July 1947	Ratio
	Other food articles.						
1	Brown sugar	Yellowish	28 lbs.	Rs. 2 0 0	100	Rs. 8 8 0	425
2	Jaggery	Bangalore cubes	28	1 14 0	100	7 7 0	397
3	Cocoanuts	Assorted sizes	No. 1,000	44 0 0	100	260 0 0	591
4	Copra	Dried and ripe	25 lbs.	6 4 0	100	34 0 0	544
5	Flour, wheat	Imported from Calcutta and Bombay	196	14 9 0	100	80 14 9	144
6	Arecanut	Superior, Palghat varieties	25	9 8 0	100	53 4 1	461
7	Tamarind	Husked and 50 per cent cleaned	210	8 8 0	100	41 0 0	482
8	Coriander	Local	30 local measures	4 8 0	100	9 9 7	218
9	Chillies	Local and also imported from Madras Presidency.	26 lbs.	2 10 0	100	21 0 0	800
10	Coffee	Nilgiris parchment	28	8 8 0	100	38 1 4	889
11	Pepper	Coorg and Malabar	25	10 0 0	100	24 0 0	940
12	Cardamomus	Unbleached -Saklespur	24	42 8 0	100	130 0 0	306
13	Potatoes	Assorted sizes, local	31 mud., of 92 lbs	29 0 0	100	217 8 0	984
14	Ghee	Ordinary quality	26½ lbs.	16 0 0	100	66 8 0	416
15	Salt	Large crystals—Bombay	80 seers	4 6 0	100	8 8 2	181
	Total				1,500		6,578
	Average						488
	Textiles						
1	Yarn	Grey -20 local	10 lbs.	5 4 0	100	11 11 0	222
2	Cotton, raw	Machine-ginned—long staple	500	158 0 0	100	274 0 0	173
3	Wool, raw	Mixed live	25	5 0 0	100	18 11 10	275
4	Silk, raw	Indigenous—charaka reeled	1lb.	7 14 0	100	15 9 0	198
5	Piecegoods (Cotton, Indian) Dhofis	Grey—average of 38" x 4 yds. w.g. 40 tolas and 44" x 7 yds. w.g. 41 tolas.	Do	1 1 6	100	2 0 0	183
	Piecegoods (Foreign) II. K. shirtings.	34" x 407 yds. w.g. 8½ lbs imported	Do	1 2 6	100	..	..
	Total				600		1,051
	Average						210
	Others.						
1	Copper	Sheets	Cwt	57 0 0	100	107 0 0	186
2	Brass or yellow metal	Do		54 0 0	100	102 0 0	189
3	Hides—cow	Raw, local	½ lb	1 0 0	100	2 11 6	979
4	Bran	Bombay	140 lbs.	6 0 0	100	18 0 0	294
5	Soapnut	Malnad	26½	2 12 0	100	18 0 0	473
6	Lovers wax	Local	25	17 0 0	100	50 0 0	294
7	Turmeric	Imported	26	4 8 0	100	15 0 0	383
8	Skins—goats and sheep	Local, raw	No. 100	90 0 0	100	338 12 0	376
9	Bricks	Wire cut burnt, local	" 1,000	19 0 0	100	120 0 0	632
10	Tiles	Mangalore pattern, local	" 1,000	39 0 0	100	145 0 0	872
11	Cast iron	Local	Cwt.	6 12 0	100	50 0 0	741
12	Tobacco	Itaw—Cholambadi and Bettadapur	25 lbs.	7 6 0	100	45 0 0	610
13	Matches (Indian)	Safety, large size	gross	0 13 0	100	6 4 0	769
14	Teak, timber	Mysore logs	C.ft.	2 10 0	100	11 8 0	439
15	Fuel (Casuarina)	Unsplit	Ton	6 12 0	100	36 6 0	539
	Total				1,500		6,520
	Average						485

ABSTRACT.

Item No.	Main heads	Items in each of the main heads	Standard Index No.	July 1947	Ratio	General Index No.
1	Food-grains and pulses.	8	800	3,654	522	
2	Oils and Oil seeds	10	1,000	4,488	449	
3	Other food articles	15	1,600	6,573	488	429
4	Textiles	6	600	1,051	210	
5	Others	16	1,600	6,520	485	
		

APPENDIX II.

Detailed statement showing particulars of Joint-Stock Companies incorporated in Mysore and registered in the month of July 1947.

1. Companies limited by shares :—

Number	Class and Name	Names of Agents, Secretaries, etc , and Situation of the Registered office	Objects	Capital		Paid-up
				Authorised	Subscribed	
	III Trading and Manufacturing (c) Chemical and Allied Trades			Rs	Rs.	Rs
1	United Medical Service, Ltd.	Director, Dr R Srinivasa Rao, 121, III Cross Road, Dattatreya Pharmacy, Chamrajpet, Bangalore City	Manufacturing and dealing in goods pertaining to medicine, surgery and pharmacy.	5,00,000	40,000	40,000
2	Holidays, Ltd	... 2/3, Silver Jubilee Park Road, Bangalore	General trading	20,000	8,900	8,900
			Total .	5,20,000	48,900	48,900

**WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBER FOR BANGALORE CITY
FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1948.**

A fall of 4·0 Points.

The Cost of Living Index Number for the month of April 1948, works up to 275·3 points, registering a fall of 4·0 from the previous month's figure.

The Index Number of the Food group declined by 1·7 points, owing to a fall in the prices of Turdhal, Jaggery, Coffee Seeds, Ghee, Onions, Fruits, Cocoanut, Tamarind and Garlic.

An increase in the price of castor oil and Kerosene oil resulted in the rise of the index number of Fuel and Lighting group by 1·0 points to 237·4 points.

The index number of clothing group declined by 25·5 points owing to a fall in the prices of Dothies, Shirting, Cloth for Pyjamas, Cloth for Jackets.

The index number of miscellaneous group advanced by 1·8 points to 303·6 owing to rise in the prices of washing soap.

The Index Number of House Rent group remained constant.

(Average prices from July 1935 to June 1936=100).

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Average prices per unit of quantity						Index Number	
			Year ended June 1936	March 1948	April 1948	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	March 1948	April 1948
Food.—										
Raw Rice	... Seer (Msr.)...	14·0	0 2 2	0 4 7	0 4 7	212	212			
Boiled Rice	... " ...	22·6	0 2 3	0 4 7	0 4 7	204	204			
Ragi	... " ...	6·6	0 1 1	0 3 0	0 3 1	277	285			
Blackgram Dhal	... " ..	0·7	0 3 1	0 13 0	0 13 6	422	438			
Tur Dhal	... " ...	3·4	0 2 8	0 13 9	0 12 7	516	472			
Bengalgram Dhal	... " ...	1·4	0 2 11	0 12 8	0 12 10	434	440			
Avare Dhal	... " ...	0·6	0 2 7	0 14 1	0 14 8	515	568			
Greengram	... " ...	1·2	0 2 0	0 13 3	0 13 5	663	671			
Sugar	... Seer Wt. ...	1·9	0 1 4	0 6 2	0 6 2	463	463			
Jaggery	... Viss ...	1·9	0 3 6	0 8 1	0 8 0	231	229			
Coffee seeds	... Seer Wt. ...	1·4	0 3 11	1 5 8	1 2 0	553	460			
Meat	... 2 lbs. Wt ...	7·2	0 7 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	457	457			
Curds	... Seer Msr. ...	1·9	0 1 7	0 6 0	0 6 0	379	379			
Milk	... " .	6·1	0 3 7	0 8 0	0 8 0	223	223			
Ghee	... " Wt. .	2·7	0 6 0	1 4 11	1 2 8	349	311			
Onions	. Viss	1 0	0 1 3	0 4 9	0 4 8	380	373			
Vegetables	... " ...	5·6	0 2 6	0 7 0	0 7 1	280	283			
Fruits	... Doz. ..	0·9	0 2 0	0 4 5	0 3 5	221	171			
Gingelly oil	... Seer Wt. ...	2·5	0 2 0	0 7 10	0 7 11	350	396			
Groundnut oil	... " Wt. ..	0·4	0 1 8	0 6 5	0 6 7	385	395			
Salt	... " Msr. ...	1·1	0 1 3	0 1 7	0 1 8	127	138			
Cocoanut	... Each ...	1·0	0 1 0	0 3 8	0 3 11	367	308			
Tamarind	... Viss ...	0·9	0 3 3	0 10 2	0 9 7	313	295			
Chillies	... " ...	2·0	0 7 4	2 3 6	2 3 11	484	490			
Coriander	... Seer Msr. ...	1·3	0 1 5	0 3 11	0 3 11	276	276			
Garlic	... " Wt. ...	0·7	0 2 0	0 7 11	0 10 6	396	525			
Wheat Flour	... " Wt. ...	1·4	0 0 8	0 1 7	0 1 7	238	238			
Soji	... " Msr. ...	1·3	0 2 5	0 6 8	0 6 8	276	276			
Ready made coffee	... Cup ..	6·3	0 0 6	0 1 6	0 1 6	300	300			
Total	...	100·0	...	...	...		
Index Number of All Food Articles			...	...	...	297·4	295·7			

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportion- tional to total expenditure	Average prices per unit of quantity			Index numbers	
			Year ended June 1946	March 1946	April 1946	March 1946	April 1946
Fuel and Lighting.—			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Firewood ..	Maund ..	72·0	0 2 6	0 5 4	0 5 4	218	218
Castor Oil ..	Seer Wt....	7·7	0 1 11	0 9 4	0 9 5	487	491
Kerosene Oil ..	Bottle ..	16·0	0 2 1	0 3 11	0 4 0	188	192
Matches 50 ..	Dozen ..	4·3	0 2 6	0 9 0	0 9 0	360	360
Total ...		100·0	...	...	...	...	...
			Index Number—Fuel and Lighting			286·4	287·4
Clothing.—			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Dhoties ...	Pair of 8 yds.	14·6	2 0 9	5 4 6	5 2 0	258	250
Coating ...	Yard ..	22·5	0 5 6	0 14 6	0 14 7	264	265
Shirting ...	" ..	21·5	0 4 0	0 11 6	0 11 0	288	2 5
Cloth for pyjamas, etc.	" ..	3·0	0 4 0	0 11 6	0 11 4	288	288
Sarees ...	Each ..	22·4	3 0 0	6 14 8	6 14 8	231	231
Cloth for jackets, etc.	Yard ..	16·0	0 5 0	1 3 9	0 13 0	395	260
Total ...		100·0	...	...	...	..	...
			Index Number—Clothing			282·6	257·1
House Rent—							
House rent ...		100 0	2 10	3 2 10	3 2 10	100	100
Total ...		100 0				100	100
			Index Number—House Rent				
Miscellaneous —			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Shaving ...	1 shave	13·0	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	200	200
Washing soap ..	1 Bar	17·0	0 4 0	1 3 3	1 4 0	481	500
Supari ...	Seer Wt.	8·4	0 3 6	1 4 4	1 3 8	581	562
Beedi ...	Bundle of 25	11·2	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	200	200
Amusement ..	Onc show	8·4	0 2 0	0 3 9	0 3 9	188	188
Education ...	...	5·0	0 2 0	0 4 6	0 4 6	225	225
Medicine ..	Btle. of mix	8·3	0 4 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	175	175
Flowers ..	One bunch	5·7	0 0 6	0 1 0	0 1 0	200	200
Household Necessaries	Seer Wt.	22·5	0 5 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	300	300
Total ...		100 0	...	...	...	...	...
			Index Number—Miscellaneous			301·8	309·5
			Group	Weights propor- tional to the total expenditure	Group	Index Numbers	
Food	...	...		53·5		297·4	295·7
Fuel and Lighting	..	..		7·0		286·4	287·4
Clothing	...	...		13·8		282·6	257·1
House Rent		6·4		100·0	100·0
Miscellaneous		19·3		301·8	308·6
Total ...		100·0
(Cost of Living Index)		279·3	275·3

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[No. 6

GREAT TRADITIONS OF THE MYSORE ARMY

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA'S TRIBUTE

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore took the salute on the occasion of the Attestation Parade at the Bangalore Palace Polo Ground on 30th June 1948. Speaking on the occasion His Highness said :

It has given me genuine pleasure to be present here this morning and to witness the Attestation Parade that has just been held. I have been struck by the smartness you have displayed within a short term of training that you have had and I feel confident that under the guidance and supervision of your officers you will continue to show further improvement and be a credit to the organisation that you have now joined—the State Forces of Mysore. The Mysore Troops have played a conspicuous part in many theatres of war in the past and have shown their fighting qualities to the satisfaction of all those who have seen them in service. I have no doubt that you will

keep up the great traditions of the Mysore State Troops.

The oath of loyalty that you have now taken to serve the State and to defend loyally its interests and the interests of the Dominion of India will, I am sure, be faithfully observed and all of you, irrespective of caste or creed, will discharge the obligations of your oath faithfully and fearlessly.

I wish you every success in the new life you have entered and I shall continue to follow the fortunes of every one of you individually in the great profession that you have so patriotically chosen as your life-career.



"SRIMATHI UNNAMULAI AMMAL MATERNITY HOME AND DISPENSARY"

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA PERFORMS OPENING CEREMONY.

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, speaking on the occasion of the opening ceremony of "Srimathi Unnamulai Ammal Maternity Home and Dispensary," Bangalore City, on 30th June 1948, said :—

I have been privileged to open a number of institutions, educational and medical, during the last few years, some of them erected by my Government and some brought into existence by private philanthropy. Nothing gives me greater pleasure than to be asked to be associated with a function where private generosity has been responsible for the construction and maintenance of either educational or medical institutions. While it is the primary duty of the Government to cater to the needs of the population in both these respects, the fact that gentlemen of affluence realise their obligations to society and are prepared to come forward and help their fellow citizens in these respects, must give all of us supreme satisfaction. A State where each person looks after himself and does not bestow thought on others, is hardly one which can be called either harmonious or progressive. The civilised nature of society is judged by the responsiveness of its citizens to the needs of those other than themselves. I have therefore very great pleasure in associating myself with this token of public-

spiritedness on behalf of you, Rao Bahadur Thiruvengadaswami Mudaliar, and to wish your Institution great usefulness for the purpose it is intended to serve.

My pleasure in being present here is enhanced by the fact that your philanthropy is also inspired by filial devotion—a characteristic which I greatly appreciate. The State of Mysore is fortunate in having some of its affluent citizens showing their public-spiritedness and their filial devotion in such utilitarian ways. This Maternity Home and Dispensary will undoubtedly fulfil a very useful function and the gratitude of those who will use it will be the reward that the donor may expect and will undoubtedly have.

I must also congratulate the Municipality on the use to which they have put the site and for the co-operation thus extended to the donor in the fulfilment of his desire.

I have great pleasure in declaring the "Srimathi Unnamulai Ammal Maternity Home and Dispensary" open.

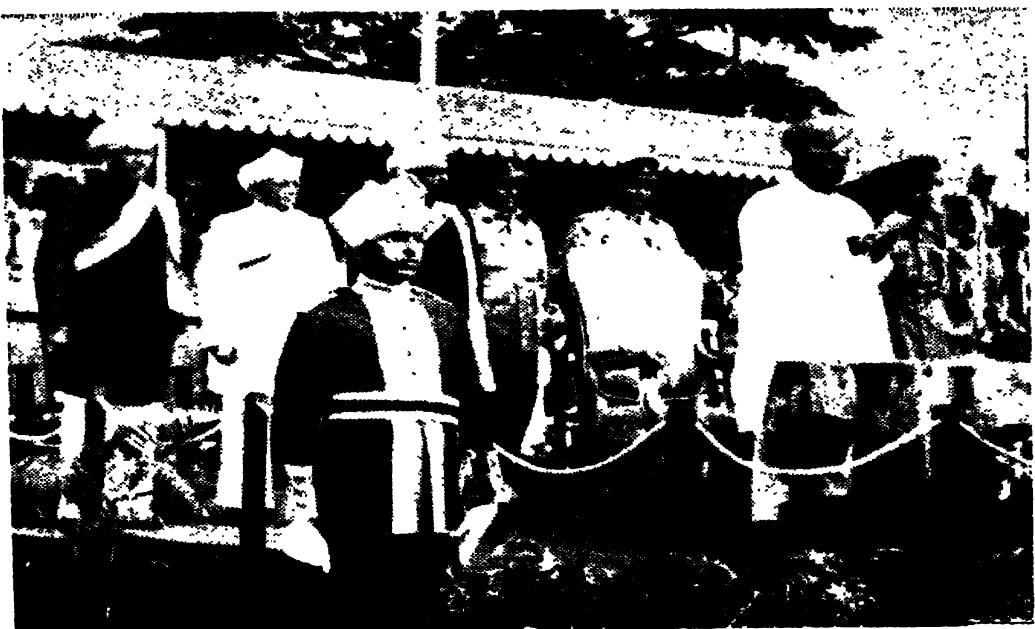


NOTE.—The neatly-built, bright and airy "Srimathi Unnamulai Ammal Maternity Home and Dispensary," which His Highness the Maharaja was graciously pleased to open on 30th June 1948, is located near Seshadripuram, Bangalore City. There are 16 beds in this Maternity Home with provision for 16 more beds. The Donor of the Home is Rao Bahadur Sri Thiruvengadaswami Mudaliar of Bangalore.

mysore's chief minister and the premier of madras



Photo taken at the Bombay aerodrome in April last when Sri K. C. Reddy, the Chief Minister, halted at Bombay on his return journey from New Delhi to Bangalore. Sri Omandur Ramaswami Reddi, the Premier of Madras, and Sri K. C. Reddy, Chief Minister, alighting from the Mysore "Dakota."



His Highness the Maharaja speaking at the Attestation Parade at Hebbal. Others in picture are Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Dewan, Sri H. C. Dasappa, the Minister for Finance and Industries, Sri T. Mariappa, the Minister for Home, and high Army Officers



His Highness the Maharaja going round the clean wards of the Sri Unnamullai Ammal Maternity Home and Dispensary, Bangalore, after graciously performing the opening ceremony. Sir A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, Dewan, Janab Mahmood Shariff, Minister for Public Health and Excise, and Dr. V. V. Monteiro, the Senior Surgeon, are seen in the photo.

CHIEF MINISTER INAUGURATES PROHIBITION IN K. G. F.



A big effigy of the "demon of drink" was set on fire in K. G. F on April 1st by Sri K. C. Reddy, the Chief Minister, before an enthusiastic gathering of over fifty thousand people. The act was symbolic of the determined drive against the drink evil : Rapid introduction of prohibition is one of the primary programmes of the present Ministry

UNFORGETTABLE SCENES IN KOLAR

The first of April 1948 was a memorable day in the life of the people of Kolar Gold Field when Hon. Sri K. C. Reddy, the Chief Minister, inaugurated prohibition in the area amidst unforgettable scenes of popular enthusiasm. Addressing a surging gathering of over 50,000 people the Chief Minister said at April 1st was a day of deliverance to thousands of workers and their families. The policy that Government had followed was in true harmony with the tenets of their great religions and was also in keeping with the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation. It gave him particular pleasure to see that the first concerted effort of the Interim Ministry in regard to prohibition was made in his own native taluk of Bowringpet. Unless political freedom brought with it economic and social freedom to the common man, it was of no use, the Chief Minister said. To the thousands of homes which were far centres of despair and misery, this great reform, he said, would be truly an act of good cheer and he hoped that there would be sunshine, peace and prosperity in the humble dwellings inhabited by the workers. The Chief Minister felt sure that grateful women would send forth their prayers to the mighty for this deliverance from the grip of the "demon of drink."

PROHIBITION IN KOLAR, TUMKUR AND CHITALDRUG

KOLAR, TUMKUR AND CHITALDRUG DISTRICTS TO GO "DRY"

PROGRAMME OF INAUGURATION

"The drink evil should be abolished whatever might be the financial implications of the reform. In order to promote the welfare of the common man Government were determined to see the Prohibition scheme was implemented to the fullest extent." Janab Mahmood Sheriff, Minister for Public Health and Excise.

The districts of Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug will go dry from 1st July 1948 as a measure of the further implementation of the accelerated Prohibition Policy of Government.

At a meeting held in the Chambers of the Honourable Minister for Public Health and Excise on the 15th June 1948, the Deputy Commissioners of the abovenamed districts suggested that with a view to making the programme of Prohibition in the districts effective and to helping ex-addicts to imbibe healthier ideas of living and recreation, it was desirable to arrange a regular programme of inauguration, including lectures, *harikathas*, *bhajanas*, cinema shows or magic lantern lectures, etc., on 1st July. Agreeing in this view, Government have sanctioned a special

expenditure of Rs. 100 for each of the concerned district headquarters, and of Rs. 50 for each of the concerned taluk headquarters (excluding the taluks of Pavagada, Molakal-muru and Davangere). The expenditure on this account will be met out of the general savings in the Budget of the Excise Department. The concerned Deputy Commissioners have been requested to organize attractive and instructive programmes of inauguration of Prohibition in a befitting manner with the co-operation of local non-official committees and non-official leaders in as many places as possible, particularly at the sites of old excise shops. The Rural Development Officers of the three concerned districts with the propaganda motor vans in their charge will also assist in the programme of inauguration.



INDIA STANDS FOR FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

SIR RAMASWAMI MUDALIAR'S ADDRESS AT GENEVA

"What we have to examine at this Conference is how to remove in every country those impediments to free gathering and free dissemination of news whether they come from one source or from another and how to attain that perfection which will enable all people to receive correct information not only about themselves but about their neighbours all over the world," observed Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, (Dewan of Mysore) and Leader of the Indian Delegation, speaking on March 29 at the U. N. Conference at Geneva on "Freedom of Information". He was addressing the Committee and the Conference set up to consider the "Basic tasks of press and other media of information and basic principles of freedom of information".

In a speech delivered extempore, Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar said: "The last war proved that no country is so far from another country that we need not concern ourselves about it; that no people are so distant that we may disinterest ourselves in them. It is one world, it is one people, it is one humanity towards which the whole creation is moving and if there is lack of freedom in one place, if there is not true information conveyed in one country, then it reacts on all countries".

"There are countries where Governments still feel that restrictions have to be imposed and incidentally may I say that I do not propose to refer to any of the conditions that prevail in my own country for two reasons: first, because much of it concerns a regime which has just passed away and it would be work of *superarrogation* to review the state of Press or the Freedom of Information that existed in the past regime. I would have to lay down conditions as to how and why certain powers were used which is neither necessary nor indeed relevant to the discussion at the present time when another regime—an independent regime which has come into existence much sooner than Monsieur Molotov foresaw when he twitted me at San Francisco

and hoped that India would speak with a free voice very soon. Here to-day I speak on behalf of a Free India and I trust that Russian and other Delegations will realise that I am speaking with an independent voice.

Therefore I do not propose to refer to anything that has happened in the past. Neither would I elaborate on the constitution that is now in the making in my country, but I may at once say for the information of the Honourable Delegates who are gathered here that my people and my Government believe in Freedom of Information. They want to ensure complete freedom of information as far as possible subject only to those well understood limitations bearing on public morality, public decency and the ordinary state of the people themselves—limitations which are indeed intended to serve the purpose of ensuring the freedom of the individual for which a free press exists. Beyond that we do not want to lay any limitations".

Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar continued: "Rights and obligations, privileges and duties go together. Therefore, whether it is the press or film or broadcast, in ensuring all the rights that they should have for a proper dissemination of information on the widest basis possible, there should also be an ensurment that the responsibilities are adequately understood. If it is conceded that responsibilities go with these rights the question then arises how should these responsibilities be discharged, by whom should they be enforced and what are the conditions which make it possible for these responsibilities to be realised and for them to be enforced"?

Code of Ethics Needed

Advocating a code of Ethics for journalists Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar stated: "Professional ethics in medical profession is well-known and well-laid down. There is a Medical Council . . . which regulates professional ethics, which sees to it that those

who follow that profession conform themselves to these ethics, which is the code of honour prescribed for that profession. It is moreover a disciplinary body which enforces the observance of that code of honour. It is same in the profession of Law. And is it too much to expect that the time has come when a similar code of honour could be drawn up for the learned profession of journalism? Cannot my journalistic friends, beyond the Associations that they now have, make a body of rules to regulate their own conduct. I think the time has come when they should take that step.

As I was speaking of responsibility perhaps a thought went through the minds of some Delegates that I was going to say that Governments should be asked to do this. I do not believe in such a thing. I believe in internal self-discipline. I believe that this body of journalists rightly educated, cultured, wide in wisdom, can form such a body which can regulate their conduct and have power to pull up members who are of an erring character.

"We are concerned not only with internal freedom of information: we are even more concerned with the interpretation of one people to another. It is not altogether an impossibility to read of a correspondent being expelled. Who is to judge that that expulsion is justified

or not? If there was an Association of Correspondents who deal with news sent to foreign parts they could make their own decisions and recommend the expulsion of a correspondent if they found it necessary.

"If that is accepted I would like to go a stage further; perhaps there could be an International Body which could examine the complaints of Governments and take the opinion of Journalists' Associations."

Concluding, He said: "There is only one other point to which I should like to refer. I have attended many conferences that I venture to feel that this is a unique conference in so far as it comprises all those organisations which are concerned with moulding and shaping and formulating public opinion—in fact, all these organisations which are really responsible for the out-break of war or for the maintenance of peace. Let us not say that this nation is war-mongering and that another nation is not war-mongering. All of us must share responsibility. I do not believe that war is inevitable. I feel that man's commonsense will not permit war. But it shows how necessary it is that a conference like this must see the signs that may emerge for a possible conflict and try to avoid that conflict". "*Indian Information*".

NO SPECTACULAR DEMONSTRATIONS DURING MINISTERS' TOURS

It is desirable that during the Tours of the Ministers in the districts, there should be no spectacular demonstrations. The practice of putting up "Thoranams" and of offering of flowers and garlands should be discouraged. It is also desirable that entertainments, tea parties and dinners, the presenting of addresses, etc., should be avoided. These things have to be discouraged so as to allow the Ministers more time to attend to important business.

It is hoped that the public will appreciate this viewpoint of the Ministers and lend their valuable support and co-operation to them, so that public business may be attended to more methodically and promptly.

THE FIRST BUDGET OF THE PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT.

FINANCE MINISTER'S SPEECH.

The following is the full text of the speech delivered by the Hon'ble Sri H. C. Dasappa, Minister for Finance, in presenting the Budget to the Legislative Council, on 16th June 1948.

Introductory.

The Budget that I rise to present to this House has a peculiar significance of its own which its predecessors had not. It is the first budget that a People's Government is placing before the House. The times we are living in are momentous. India won her long fought freedom in August last. In Mysore itself the struggle for Responsible Government, carried on by the Mysore Congress these 10 years in an exemplary manner, came to a successful close in October last under the presidentship of my distinguished colleague, the Hon'ble the Chief Minister, Sri K. C. Reddy. Freedom has its own trials and travails. The new won freedom was followed by a communal flare-up in Pakistan and East Punjab, unprecedented in the magnitude of its cruelty and ruthlessness the effects of which were felt even here. Before I proceed to indicate the policy underlying the estimates, it is my duty to express our deep sorrow at the tragic demise of Mahatma Gandhi, the father of the nation, at the hands of an assassin. While it is undoubtedly a great and irreparable loss to the world and to India we are aware what a serious loss it is to us in Mysore, whose friend and guide he was for so many years. We have lost his personal guidance, but let us hope that the ideals for which he stood and worked will continue as a beacon light to humanity in general and to us in India in particular. Let no one think it too far-fetched when I say that in framing the estimates we

had throughout the ideals and programmes of Gandhiji before us. The various measures of social good inaugurated within the short time before us bear ample testimony to this. The Temple Entry Act, the adoption of Prohibition in more than one-third of the State, the scheme for rural development, the Depressed classes welfare measures and the general encouragement to other constructive items of the Gandhian programme are sufficient indication of the earnestness with which the Government desire to fulfil the programme which the Mysore Congress placed before the country before assuming power.

I am aware that the budget estimates were already presented to the recent session of the Representative Assembly and the estimates and the Financial Secretary's Memorandum have been before the public for some time past, so that much of the novelty in my presenting the same disappears. When the new constitution comes into being, it will then perhaps bring the procedure of introducing finance bills in conformity with the practices generally prevailing elsewhere. I consider therefore that it is unnecessary to make lengthy remarks explaining the details of the estimates.

Revenue.

Let me now refer in brief to the Revised Estimate for the current year and the Budget Estimate for the coming year. The Revenue for the current year which was anticipated to be Rs. 1,016.46 lakhs

is estimated to stand at Rs. 1,076·82 lakhs. The net expenditure has shown a corresponding increase from Rs. 1,013·19 lakhs to Rs. 1,098·05 lakhs. The variations have been explained in the Financial Secretary's Explanatory Memorandum. The main increase in Revenue is due to the inclusion of revenue from the Civil Station which formed part of the State from 26th July 1947. The increased expenditure is due partly to giving effect to the recommendations of the Pay Committee, to provision of expenditure in respect of the Civil Station area and increased expenditure in departments like Military, Police, Jails, etc., necessitated by special circumstances which prevailed during the current year in these Departments.

¹ The estimate for the coming year contemplates a total revenue of Rs. 1,068·17 lakhs. The main increases are anticipated under Land Revenue, Excise, Railway and Miscellaneous Taxes.

Land Revenue.

The increase under Land Revenue is in view of higher collections anticipated on account of good rains and better prices prevailing for food crops.

Excise.

Let not the increase under Excise lead one to think that Government have not given effect to their policy of Prohibition. As the Hon'ble Members are aware, the Government have taken a bold step to close all shops in the five-mile belt area of the Madras Province, and to turn three Districts of Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug dry from 1st July 1948. That in spite of this there has been a substantial increase in revenue is due to the policy of auctioning the shops in the remaining districts, which secured higher rentals. If the previous policy of mere proportionate reduction in rentals had been followed, the

State would have been poorer by about a crore and a few individuals richer by the same amount. Though the view in some quarters is that this Government should have given effect to total prohibition in all districts at once, I can only say that this view is not based on any real appreciation of the situation. I can only assure the House that Government are determined to make the whole State dry within the shortest time taking into consideration all the practical aspects of the question.

Excise Duties.

The increase under Miscellaneous Taxes is reflected in the several bills relating to Excise Duties placed before the Hon'ble Members. In the case of Excise Duty on Tobacco, it will be seen that for the first time a duty is being levied on Cigarettes in India. Since one of the biggest Cigarette Factories is located in the State in the Civil Station, the duty is expected to yield a substantial return. It is proposed to have discussions with the Dominion Government to evolve if possible a better formula equitable to both the Governments for the sharing of the proceeds. There was a long agitation for the abolition of the Excise Duty on Betel-nuts and following the decision of the Government of India, this duty has also been abolished in the State from 1st April 1948. The duty on Tea and Coffee, which was 2 annas in the pound and was contemplated to be doubled, has been reduced and now stands at 3 annas. In the Representative Assembly, there was some criticism that the levy of enhanced duties on coffee, tobacco, etc., was a burden on the common man. In the matter of these Central Excise Duties it is not advisable that this Government should follow a different policy from that of the Dominion Government, which I need not stress, has taken into consideration all aspects of the case before enhancing the rates. The equitable distribution of taxation on the

consumers of the above commodities cannot be disputed. The duties cannot be taken as a burden on the poor man unless he has recourse to the use of these which are not primary necessities of life. When I have said all this I still feel that Coffee and Tea cannot be put on the same footing and made liable to the same duties. The incidence of the duty will weigh much heavier on Coffee consumers than on Tea consumers, for the obvious reason that every pound of Coffee can give about 40 cups of Coffee while a like quantity of Tea may give 200 cups. I am hoping that this difference will be recognised and suitable changes in the rates adopted in future.

Sales Tax.

The Sales Tax Bill, which is a new measure of taxation is intended to make up partly the loss of Revenue on account of Prohibition and the deficit before us to the tune of about Rs. 70 lakhs. I do not want to say much about this here as the Hon'ble Members will have an opportunity of discussing this separately when the Bill is taken up. It would be enough if I were to say that the measure has had a large measure of support in the popular House. The Hon'ble Members will also see that there is a Bill for amending the Income-Tax Act so as to provide for a small surcharge of 10 per cent on the Income-Tax and Super-Tax so as to get an increase of revenue. The Government are considering the desirability of bringing the Income-Tax Law in the State in conformity with that in the Indian Dominion.

Railways and Electricity.

The increase under Railways—Net Receipts—is due to normal provision being made under Depreciation Fund Contribution omitting the special contribution. The Railways should have shown better results but for the increases in working expenses mainly due to concessions shown

to the Railway employees which amount to nearly Rs. 22 lakhs. Though the Jog Electricity Scheme has reached the maintenance stage, there has been no increase in Revenue on this account due to delay in the receipt of materials necessary for distribution and transmission. With the development of installations the extra power available would be carefully husbanded to electrify new areas and to feed industrial expansions, agricultural operations, etc., and I am certain that in future years there will be scope not only for increased revenues from Electricity but also for Mysore shortly passing on to the Electrical Age when the usefulness of electricity will be felt in every walk of life.

Income Tax.

Decreases as compared to the Revised are expected under certain heads, one of which is Income-Tax. The fall under Income-Tax is due to general trade depression. The bill for levy of surcharge on the Income-Tax which is before the Hon'ble Members is expected to yield an additional revenue of about Rs. 7 to Rs. 8 lakhs which has not been included in the Budget. It has been pointed out that there are cases of evasion in payment of income-tax. The Government hopes to tighten up the machinery for dealing with such cases. The fall under Interest Receipts is due to realisation of Securities and Fixed Deposits during the current year and due to no provision for further investments.

Expenditure.

Now coming to the expenditure side, the total expenditure including contributions to funds to the tune of Rs. 37 lakhs comes up to Rs. 1,372·59 lakhs. This includes a sum of Rs. 235 lakhs drawn from the reserves. The net expenditure therefore is Rs. 1,137·59 lakhs which leaves a deficit of Rs. 69·42 lakhs. The increase in expenditure under various

major heads is partly due to the fact that several items shown under Expenditure connected with the War, have now been shown for the first time under the concerned major heads. The estimates though they may not satisfy the requirements of each individual have been framed so as to promote the general well being of all and particularly the common man and the masses in rural areas. There has been no doubt a heavy burden on the revenues as a result of the Pay Committee's proposals and the continuance of the existing rates of Dearness Allowance. But the commitments on this account cannot be helped so long as the existing high cost of living continues; but to what extent the heavy salary and establishment charges could be reduced by enforcing economy is being examined by the Economy Officer whose proposals would be carefully considered and all possible economy enforced. I could say that retrenchments in staff may not be practicable in nation-building departments like Medical, Health, Education and Rural Development, so long as the policy of Government is to expand the activities of these departments.

I shall now briefly refer to some of the important departments to which the Budget has devoted special attention.

Civil List.

I should say a word about the Civil List. The increase over the budgetted amount of Rs. 26 lakhs in the current year to Rs. 32 lakhs is due to the revision of salaries of the Palace Establishment in conformity with the general revision of salaries in Government establishment. I may say that the Civil List expenditure contains a number of items like the Zoo, the Ursu Boarding School, a Dispensary, etc., which can be a legitimate charge on the general revenues. The idea of effecting

the transfers of these items to the Government side of the expenditure is under consideration.

Education.

The Education Budget provides for a record grant of Rs. 275 lakhs, which is above one-fourth of the State Revenues. Though this includes provision towards revision of scales, the main increase over the current year's Budget is due to normal expansion of the activities in all grades of Education. The grant to the University has increased from Rs. 22.76 lakhs to over Rs. 34.46 lakhs—an increase of Rs. 11.70 lakhs and is a record compared to previous years. Such a heavy burden on the State in respect of higher education is due to lack of private enterprise in a sufficient measure and if Government have to devote more attention to the education of the masses, it may be necessary to leave the expansion of Higher Education to private benefaction. The University Budget provides for the opening of Intermediate Colleges at the other four District Headquarters, conversion of three Intermediate Colleges into First Grade Colleges, opening of Law and Commerce Colleges, equipping and strengthening the existing Colleges, Military Training, increased provision for scholarships, etc. The budget of the Education Department proper provides, in addition to the normal increase, grants for opening new Municipal and Government High Schools, starting more Middle Schools, opening new Primary Schools in rural and urban areas, extension of partial compulsion, increased provision for buildings, increased grants for Aided Schools, increased grants for Scholarships, etc. To have a correct picture of the development of Education I invite reference to the University Budget, the several Appendices to the State Budget and Budget Memorandum. Our country is largely agricultural and we have come to realise that a

balanced economy demands rapid industrial expansion. This would mean among other factors competent personnel for the several industries. While on the one hand, general education is necessary for the growth of civic, political and cultural life, the achievement of industrial and commercial progress demands specialised training and disciplined activity. With this end in view the grant for industrial and technical schools provides for the development of the Technological Institute, the Occupational Institute and the Engineering School at Bangalore and the opening of an Occupational Institute at Mysore and a polytechnic at Davangere. I am sure that with the co-operation of the public, these technical institutions would be in a position to produce the required technical personnel for industrial expansion and rural development within a reasonable period. Government have also in view the starting of the Iron Works Silver Jubilee Technical School at Bhadravati.

Progress in Literacy.

The progress in literacy of the State is being compared with that in other areas and it is repeatedly pointed out that our results though not unsatisfactory are yet not so good as some other parts of India. As the Hon'ble Members are aware ever since the Government took control of primary education in 1941, increased grants are being provided year after year and the grant for the next year marks a record progress indicative of the firm determination of the Government to introduce total compulsion in some taluks. If in spite of a large increase in the number of schools, the progress of literacy does not reveal adequate results, there is need for a thorough examination of our Education system to see how best the results could be achieved with rapidity without wastage of expenditure. I am sure, my colleague the Hon'ble Minister

for Education will take necessary action to examine the system prevailing in other areas which have a better record of progress. But, I have to stress that whatever change is effected in the system of education much depends on the public and every parent should feel that it is his duty to see that the facilities given by Government are fully utilised. Efficient results in any scheme, even of compulsion, could be secured only by the conjoint efforts of the Government and the people.

Medical and Public Health.

Under Medical and Public Health, increased provisions have been made for the development of the existing medical institutions, opening of new dispensaries, mobile dispensaries, anti-leprosy measures, opening of new Tuberculosis Institutions, conversion of District Hospitals into General Hospitals, etc. A special provision of Rs. 12 lakhs has been made under Public Health to start Health Units with well-equipped dispensaries in the malnad parts. There has been a general complaint regarding the lack of trained personnel, quarters for staff and adequate medicines. A close study of the Budget will show that sufficient provision is made to satisfy all these requirements and all efforts will be made to see that adequate medical relief is provided especially in malnad parts. Ayurveda and Unani are receiving every consideration. There will be a Chief Medical Officer exclusively in charge of this department.

Public Works.

Under Public Works, special attention has been paid in making provisions, especially under Irrigation. Appendix E of the Budget would show the several tanks and channels for which provisions have been included. An increased provision of Rs. 15 lakhs (it is Rs. 5 lakhs in the current year) has been included to

pursue the policy of the speedy restoration of all minor tanks with a definite programme spread over a period of years. The grant under Communications makes suitable provision for several important bridges, the details of which are furnished in Appendix E and in view of the difficulty in securing cement a special provision of Rs. 12 lakhs has been made for tarring of roads and other special improvements to roads. If the provisions now included are spent, Government will not hesitate to allot more grants especially for irrigation works which everybody has recognised as the best form of Insurance against famine.

Agriculture and Veterinary.

Under Agriculture and Veterinary which are of vital importance to the prosperity of the rural population increased grants have been provided. For purchase of seeds and manures on a large scale heavy grants have been provided under Advances and a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been made under the Expenditure head for subsidising the sale of manures and seeds at reduced rates. A provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been set apart for the several development schemes of the Agricultural Department for which sanction has been accorded. For mechanised agriculture increased grants have been provided under Tractor operations. There has been a general criticism that the Grow More Food campaign has not been successful. I may say that this criticism has been made not only in Mysore but in the rest of India where this campaign was initiated during the war period. I agree that the failure of this campaign was due to lack of necessary initiative and drive, and failure to tackle the problem in a correct manner. But I have to stress once again that any amount of backing by Government will not be successful and our expensive schemes will not bear fruitful results

unless the ryot who is the centre of activity is made to realise his national importance in such schemes. In addition to Government initiative there is need to stimulate competition among the ryots to secure more yield per acre and to recognise the efficiency of such farmers. Government have taken up and will continue to take up the reclamation of cultivable waste lands that will result in additional production and in all their efforts, the hearty co-operation of the people, especially in rural parts, is of fundamental importance.

The Veterinary Department is given increased grants for opening of sheep farms, duck farms, improvement of livestock, purchase of Sind cows and bulls, opening of dairy farms, etc., and adequate provision has been made for veterinary dispensaries, training of veterinary personnel, etc.

Labour.

The labour problem has puzzled not only this country but has been existing in varied forms in other countries. The inflationary conditions created by war and want of proper guidance among labour have given rise to the cry for more wages. As the Hon'ble Members are aware, the Government of India have set up an Expert Committee to go into some of the vexed problems, namely, determination of fair wages, fair return on capital, reasonable reserves, etc. I should say that the labour class in Mysore should have no reason to complain. This is the first Budget which has taken cognizance of the Labour interests. A special provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been made under Labour Department to take up measures for the welfare of the labour class and a loan of Rs. 10 lakhs has been provided for in connection with the housing schemes of the labour class. The Labour Bills for fixing the minimum wages and insuring the employees which are placed before

this House will show the inclination of this Government to improve the working conditions of and to provide living amenities to the labour class. At the same time, I have to make it clear that it will not do for the labour class merely to concentrate their attention on increase in their wages forgetting the most important part they have to play in securing increased production. Government will on its part take all measures to improve the lot of labour but what is more necessary is that capital and labour should take up mutually a co-operative attitude and establish stable and friendly relations.

Public Improvements.

In the matter of Public Improvements, the increased grants would show the policy of Government in securing the welfare of the common man. The current year's grants for improvement of towns and minor municipalities and improvement of water supply in urban and rural areas have been enhanced from Rs. 5 to Rs. 7½ lakhs. With a view to meet the great demand for drinking water wells in villages the grant has been increased to Rs. 10 lakhs. For rural reconstruction, a special scheme is under preparation and in addition to the normal provision of about Rs. 20 lakhs a special provision of Rs. 25 lakhs has been made. It is the desire of Government to harness the services of non-official public men in the rural parts for development work and make a big drive in the matter of providing necessary amenities to the long-neglected villages. The welfare of the depressed classes has been engaging the attention of Government in an increasing measure and the grant therefor next year has been raised from Rs. 10 to Rs. 18 lakhs. Much the greater part of this grant will be spent on the housing of depressed classes. The scheme of the Mysore Government in this respect is

almost unique in India and has earned the appreciation of those competent to express an opinion on the subject.

City Municipalities.

Bangalore City is growing far beyond the bounds set by its founder Kempe Gowda and the shortage of housing has been felt very acutely. The Trust Board is taking all steps to expedite the formation of sites both for residential and industrial purposes. The housing scheme at Kumara Park is nearing completion. It provides for 50 cottages and 104 tenemental quarters. There are still 120 sites where similar houses are intended to be put up. At Wilson Garden 100 sites were recently disposed of. About 150 sites in the northern Industrial Suburb are ready for allotment to old industries, the idea being to relieve the congestion in the City. At Kanakanapalya extension about 7,000 sites are being formed and the work is proceeding apace. It is expected that they will go in for allotment of about 2,000 sites in a couple of months.

Police and Military.

There was a criticism from a section of the Representative Assembly that the increased expenditure under Police and Military should have been avoided. In this connection, I wish to assure the Hon'ble Members that Government is not anxious to increase unnecessarily this expenditure. The increases in these departments are mostly due to revision of scales of pay, dearness allowance and re-organisation. It is desirable that State-controlled organisations should be set up both for internal security and external defence instead of the Government further augmenting its regular forces, the cost of which the State finances can ill afford to bear. A beginning has been made to set up a Home Guard organisation and a provision of Rs. 3·50

, lakhs has been made for this purpose. It is necessary for the Government to maintain sufficient police force for internal security, which should naturally claim priority over all else in these somewhat uncertain and troublous times.

Decontrol.

The policy of decontrol will be apparent from the reduced grants provided for the Food and Civil Supply Departments. I need not reiterate the several evils of control measures such as black-marketing, corruption, monopoly of trade, and low production which moved Mahatmaji to advise Governments to end these evils by allowing free trade and competition. It may be that during this transition period prices may have gone up, but in course of time, I am sure, that with the gradual increase in production and competition, these evils could be avoided. But during this transition period, it is the duty of the merchant class to co-operate with Government and serve the public with integrity and fair-mindedness and not allow the natural instinct of profiteering to get the better of their duty and patriotism. The Government are watching the results of decontrol very closely and if, however, the markets do not show signs of improvement, Government will not hesitate to resort to measures which may appear stringent but which will remedy the evil.

Capital.

The Capital Budget provides for increased grants for all development schemes. Under Krishnaraj Sagar Irrigation Works provision has been made for the Thuraganur Branch Works and for extending irrigation under tanks by opening pick-up channels. The Hydro-Electric Capital Budget provides for extension of Jog Scheme, several Rural Electrification Schemes, construction of

Bhadrapuram and Bangalore 110 K.V. line, Bangalore-Pavagada 33 K.V. line, Davangere-Tumkur line, Davangere-Ujjini line, etc. The question of harnessing Mekedatu which has been for long under consideration is being actively pursued and detailed surveys are being conducted. As the demand for power has increased beyond our expectations it is deemed desirable to investigate additional sites for power generation. With this object in view two new sub-divisions have been sanctioned for conducting surveys for the construction of a dam across Yennehole and locating a Generating Station below the present Jog site with a capacity of 120,000 K.V.

Railways.

Regarding provision for Railways, I invite reference to the Railway Budget and I can assure the Hon'ble Members that all possible action will be taken for the improvement of the conditions of our Railways but the main difficulty is want of timely supply of materials. The Hon'ble Minister for Railways has already made known to the Hon'ble Members of the Representative Assembly the efforts made by this Government in obtaining priority for supply of locomotives. The conveniences of third class passengers who are the largest contributors to the Railway revenue have received the special attention of Government. A provision of Rs. 3·50 lakhs has been made for electric fans for III class compartments. Provisions have also been made for water taps and waiting rooms for their benefit. Remodelling of stations and extensions of goods sheds have also been taken on hand.

Industrial Policy.

The industrial policy of Government has been on the whole progressive and I

am glad to say that other places in India have been following the example of Mysore. At the recent Tripartite Conference held in Bangalore, following the All-India one held at Delhi in December last, the policy pursued by Government was laid down. There seems to be a lot of loose talk going on about nationalising all industries. Let me assure the House that there is no such intention on the part of this Government. The basic or the key industries are to be State-owned as exemplified in the case of Railways, Electricity and Iron and Steel. Then, there are important industries in which the State steps in to become part owners with managerial directorship which helps the stabilisation of the industry and creates confidence in the investing public. Lastly, there is the large field of private enterprise where Government chooses to lend all possible help by way of certain concessions such as providing site, power and water. This policy, I am glad to say, has worked well. Talking of industries, I should make it known the policy of Government as regards the location of industries. The Government are not in favour of concentrating industries in particular centres and are definitely for their dispersal in different parts of the State. This will not adversely affect the industries as power is easily available practically all over the State and communications are easy. In this connection, I need not point out the danger of large concentrations of labour in labour colonies. In fact, it is very desirable that when housing labour is taken up they do not get segregated, and that there is a wholesome admixture of houses of all classes. That would be one way of avoiding what may turn out to be class warfare in future.

Turning to industries in particular, I should not like to go into details of the working of Government industrial concerns. We have in the Porcelain Factory

one of the few electric kilns in the World. The Government Electric Factory which is manufacturing motors and transformers is handicapped for want of raw materials. Government have sanctioned recently Rs. 25 lakhs for the purchase of essential materials and it is hoped that the output will be better in the year to come. The plastics section of the Electric Factory is going to be strengthened by an extrusion plant of Tenaplas which will be arriving shortly. The Government are seriously considering the starting of Rayon, for which Mysore has been recognised as a suitable venue by the Government of India. This will be a major industry when started.

Iron and Steel Works.

Under Industrial and Other Works provision has been made to implement the expansion scheme of Iron and Steel Works and Electric Factory. It is expected that the machinery for the various items of the expansion scheme—including the Pig Iron Electric Furnaces—will be arriving next year. It will enable the Works to increase the pig iron output from about 70 tons to 270 tons per day. The new Cement Plant which will quadruple the present output is also expected to arrive in the course of the year and then there will be no more question of cement shortage. A special provision of Rs. 35 lakhs has been included towards the nationalisation of Bus Services. Though there has been some doubt in some quarters whether this venture would be a successful one, Government consider that there is no room for any such doubt. If the short experience gained in the neighbouring province and in Travancore is to count for anything, Government control is not only in the interest of the public but is expected to yield sufficient return on the capital invested.

Cottage Industries.

The question of developing rural and cottage industries is engaging the earnest consideration of Government. A three-year plan has been sanctioned recently by Government at a total expenditure of Rs. 25½ lakhs. The main features of the plan are : (i) to start cottage industries in 107 centres in the State consisting of 19 industries, (ii) a comprehensive economic survey of the State to be undertaken, (iii) functional experts in respect of important industries to be appointed, and (iv) sixty candidates to be trained within the year to be absorbed as instructors. Proposals to open industrial workshops in important taluks at a total cost of Rs. 3·81 lakhs are also under consideration.

Before concluding I wish to invite reference to the statement of Assets and Liabilities and to say that for the present we have enough money to finance the capital programme, but further borrowing cannot be avoided as the entire cost of our capital programme cannot be met out of our existing resources. To what extent such borrowing may become necessary would be considered in course of time when the need arises.

Constituent Assembly.

I should have referred to one matter that is prominently before the public. I mean the Constituent Assembly that is engaged in the task of fashioning out a constitution for Mysore. The Hon'ble Members are aware of the importance of its deliberations. We have, on the one hand, to frame a democratic constitution satisfying the political aspirations and suited to the genius of the people and on the other hand, to see that it is in consonance with the all-India constitution

that is being forged at the centre by the Dominion Constituent Assembly. Mysore by virtue of its importance and position as a leading State has a special contribution to make in this respect and I need hardly say that the results of the deliberations of the Constituent Assembly are being watched with the keenest interest. How soon the new constitution for Mysore will be framed rests with the Constituent Assembly itself. I assure that the Government on its part will do every thing to usher in the new constitution without the least delay. I may tell the House that lists of voters are already prepared in manuscripts on the basis of adult franchise.

The Common Man.

The budget is only an earnest of what a Popular Government can do. Government are aware that the lot of the villager is extremely hard. While in the past intentions were not lacking, the practice could not perhaps keep pace with the promises. I blame nobody. Even now, I feel that the salvation of the common man is largely in himself, his alertness, and his sense of his rights as well as his responsibilities. But yet a Government claiming to represent and act for the masses can do much to rouse their inertia and move them towards self-help and co-operation, which means that they also should have equal opportunities. This Government hopes that there are evidences in the budget estimates of providing such opportunities to the masses.

I have indicated in brief the policy underlying the Budget Estimates and request the Hon'ble Members to give their whole-hearted support to the Budget and the several fiscal measures placed before them

REVISION OF LAND REVENUE SYSTEM

COMMITTEE APPOINTED WITH WIDE TERMS OF REFERENCE

Government of Mysore have constituted a Committee to examine and suggest a revision of the existing land revenue system in the State. The terms of reference to the Committee are as follows :—

1. To examine whether the existing system of land assessment based on the classification of lands into dry, wet and garden requires modification in the interests of a progressive agricultural economy and to consider the feasibility of substituting for it a basic land tax and a graduated scale of tax on agricultural incomes with its financial implications.
2. To examine the desirability of granting exemption or relief from assessment or taxation to uneconomic holdings and to recommend suitable steps for preventing fragmentation of holdings below the economic limit and for promoting consolidation of small holdings.
3. To examine the existing rules for grant of remission of land revenue and to suggest measures for further liberalising them.
4. To examine the need for a Tenancy Law on the lines of the Bombay Tenancy Act and similar legislation elsewhere in India and to suggest measures for suitable legislation in the State.
5. To consider the ways and means by which adequate return on the capital outlay on irrigation projects may be ensured.
6. To consider the feasibility of simplifying land tenures by the abolition of Jodi, Inam and Jahgir tenures and to recommend the principles for the payment of fair compensation in respect of each class.
7. To examine the desirability of abolishing or modifying the levy of various cesses on land revenue, and
8. To make such other recommendations as the Committee may consider necessary or desirable.

The personnel of the Committee is as follows :—

1. *Rajamantrapravina* Sri H. B. Gundappa Gowda, B.A., B.L., President, Legislative Council (*Chairman*).
2. *Rajakaryaprasakta* Sri S. Narayana Rao, B.A. (Hons.), Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
3. Janab Mahomed Khalidulla, M.A., LL.B., Member, Representative Assembly, Mysore.
4. Sri H. M. Channabasappa, Member, Legislative Council, Member, Constituent Assembly and President, District Board, Mysore.
5. Sri S. Narayana Rao, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, Nanjangud.
6. Sri A. G. Bandi Gowda, B.A., LL.B., Advocate and Member, Constituent Assembly, Seringapatam.
7. Sri H. K. Veeranna Gowda, Editor, *Vartha*, and Member, Constituent Assembly.
8. Sri H. R. Guruv Reddy, B.A., LL.B., Member, Legislative Council and President, District Board, Bangalore.

9. Sri S. K. Venkata Ranga Iyengar, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, Bangalore.
10. Sri T. Thimmarayappa, Member, District Board, Bangalore.
11. Sri K. Pattabhiraman, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, Kolar.
12. Sri A. Avala Reddy, Member, Representative Assembly, Kolar.
13. Sri B. L. Narayanaswamy, Member, Representative Assembly, Srinivaspur.
14. Sri V. Venkatappa, Member, Representative Assembly and Constituent Assembly, Channapatna.
15. Sri J. S. Mallappa, Member, Legislative Council, Tiptur.
16. Sri M. Govinda Reddy, M.A., B.T., LL.B., Member, Constituent Assembly, Chitaldrug.
17. Sri O. Veerabasappa, B.A., LL.B., Member, Legislative Council and Advocate, Chitaldrug.
18. Sri K. G. Vodeyar, Land-holder and President, District Congress Committee, Sagar.
19. Sri H. S. Rudrappa, B.A., LL.B., Member, Legislative Council, Shimoga.
20. Sri Bagamane Devegowda, Land-holder, Chikmagalur.
21. Sri A. Chennaiya Vodeyar, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, Bilichodi, Chitaldrug.
22. Sri G. A. Thimmappa Gowda, Advocate and Member, Constituent Assembly, Hassan.
23. Sri C. T. Hanumanthaiya, Member, Representative Assembly, Tumkur.
24. Sri Rama Sharma, President, Genedarara Sangha, Basavani, Thirthahalli Taluk
25. Sri Belur Srinivasa Iyengar, B.A., B.L., Advocate and Member, Legislative Council, Bangalore.
26. Sri S. M. Siddayya, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, T.-Narsipur Taluk.
27. Sri Mali Mariappa, Advocate, Madhugiri and Member, Constituent Assembly.
28. Sri A. C. Malle Gowda, Member, Legislative Council and Coffee Planter, Chikmagalur.

Sri K. Balasubramanyam, Under Secretary to Government (*Secretary*).



ENSURING INDUSTRIAL PEACE

FOUR SUB-COMMITTEES TO MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS

A Tripartite Conference consisting of prominent representatives of Labour, Employers and Government was convened by the Government of India at Delhi in December 1947 for considering certain outstanding problems concerning the promotion of industries and commerce on the one hand and advancement of the welfare and progress of workers on the other. The Conference which was attended by representatives of both Provinces and States including Mysore, has resulted in promoting better understanding and appreciation of each other's point of view between the employers and workers. Government hope that, as a result, a brighter future will be assured for employers and workers as all parties are agreed on the main point, *viz.*, unimpeded national production and uninterrupted national service. How best this objective could be achieved was also discussed at that Conference, and a comprehensive resolution recorded to the effect that an Industrial Truce for a period of three years should be declared urgently, during which, in the light of the understanding arrived at, labour strikes as well as industrial lock-outs will be abstained from altogether, all disputes being settled in future without recourse to interruption in or slowing down of production; that increase in industrial production which is so vital to the economy of the country can be secured only with the fullest co-operation between labour and management and with stable and friendly relations between them; that employers should recognise the proper role of labour in industry and the need to secure for labour fair wages and working conditions; that labour for its part must give equal recognition to its duty in

contributing to the increase of the national income even as a means of raising its own standard of living. It was also agreed that the system of remuneration to capital as well as to labour must be so devised that while excessive profits should be prevented in the interests of the consumers and the primary producers, both capital and labour should share the product of their common effort in accordance with certain well recognised equitable proportions. The Conference also recommended that some definite action—legislative and administrative—should be initiated by the Government for attaining these objectives.

In February 1948, the Ministry of States of the Government of India suggested that measures be taken in advance to set up the machinery required for giving effect to the various points covered by the resolution referred to above, since it was found necessary and otherwise desirable to take co-ordinated and uniform action in the interests of industrial peace in the country as a whole. In particular, they suggested that this, Government might set up separate Committees for examining the more important of the questions dealt with by the Tripartite Conference and recommending to Government suitable action in respect of each of them.

Accordingly, a Tripartite Conference composed of representatives of employers and workers in Mysore and of this Government was held at Bangalore on the 27th, 28th and 29th of April 1948, for discussing, among other things, the outstanding problems referred to above, and after a thorough consideration thereof it was agreed that Committees be

constituted for recommending the lines on which legislative and administrative action might be taken in Mysore. Government are accordingly pleased to constitute the several Sub-Committees mentioned below. In view of the availability of several prominent organizations and representatives of both Industry and Labour in the State, Government are also pleased to order that to the extent necessary and desirable, additional members, may be co-opted by the said Committees, on the motion of one or more of the members constituting them.

The Sub-Committees are to study the questions pertaining to them in the light of the decisions reached by the Tripartite Conferences made and of local conditions and circumstances, and make suitable recommendations as early as practicable.

(1) Sub-Committee on Ensuring Industrial Peace.

- 1 The Minister for Home (*Chairman*).
- 2 Sm. Kameswaramma Kuppuswamy.
- 3 Sri K. S. Kumaran.
- 4 Sri K. Shamaraiengar.
- 5 Mr. Nisbett.
- 6 *Rajadharmaprasakta* Sri T. Singaravelu Mudaliar.
- 7 Sri Shankar Rao Ogale.
- 8 The Commissioner of Labour.
- 9 Sri J. B. Mallardhy.
- 10 The General Secretary to Government. (*Secretary*).

(2) Sub-Committee on Profit-sharing.

- 1 The Minister for Finance (*Chairman*).
- 2 Sri N. Keshaviengar.
- 3 Sri G. V. Chellam.
- 4 Sri Rathnasabhapathy.
- 5 Sri V. N. Chandavarkar.
- 6 *Dharmaprakasa* Sri L. S. Venkaji Rao.
- 7 *Rajasahabhbhushana* Diwan Bahadur Sri K. R. Srinivasaiengar.
- 8 The Commissioner of Labour.
- 9 Sri B. G. Appadorai Mudaliar.
- 10 The Secretary to Government, Development Department (*Secretary*).

(3) Housing Sub-Committee.

- 1 Tho Minister for Labour (*Chairman*).
- 2 Sri D. Venkatesh.
- 3 Sri Honnappa Gowda.
- 4 Sri Nagabhushana.
- 5 *Rajusevaprusakta* Sri N. Rama Rao.
- 6 Sri G. A. Acharya.
- 7 *Rajadharmaprasakta* Sri A. R. Nageswara Iyer.
- 8 The Commissioner of Labour.
- 9 Sri P. R. Balakrishnan.
- 10 The Secretary to Government, Law Department (*Secretary*).

(4) Plantation Sub-Committee.

- 1 The Minister for Agriculture (*Chairman*)
- 2 Sri A. Ramanna.
- 3 Mr. Chakko.
- 4 Sri C. V. Dhruva.
- 5 Mr. A. M. Middletoon.
- 6 Sri A. C. Mallegowda.
- 7 Sri. S. N. Ramanna.
- 8 Sri K. H. Sreenivasan, Director of Agriculture.
- 9 The Commissioner of Labour (*Secretary*).



HOARDING AND PROFITEERING IN FOODGRAINS

GOVERNMENT'S WARNING

While decontrolling paddy and millets, Government had made it clear that needful action, when necessary, would be taken to prevent hoarding and profiteering, etc. As there were complaints, both through the Press and by the Public, regarding the increase in the sale rates of essential foodgrains after decontrol Government promulgated "The Hoarding and Profiteering (Foodgrains) Prevention Order, 1948" on 1st June 1948.

The salient features of this Order are as follows:—

(1) Holders residing in statutory rationed areas are allowed to retain with them such quantity of foodgrains required for their use till the next harvest calculated at 12 ozs. per day for an adult and half that quantity for a child below eight years of age.

(2) Holders residing in non-rationed areas are free to stock with them such quantity of foodgrains required for their use till the next harvest calculated at 16 ozs. per day for an

adult and half that quantity for a child below eight years of age.

(3) Non-holders residing either in a statutory rationed area or a non-rationed area can stock with them such quantity of foodgrains required for their *bona fide* use for a period of three months calculated at 12 ozs. per day for an adult and half that quantity for a child below eight years of age; and

(4) If it becomes necessary to ensure steady supplies of foodgrains to the public at fair and reasonable prices, stockists will be required to sell such stocks in excess of the quantity mentioned above to such persons or classes of persons at such rates that may be fixed by the Requisitioning Authority.

Government trust that the public will wholeheartedly co-operate and see that no artificial scarcity is created by hoarding large stocks of foodgrains and compel Government to take action as provided in the Order.

ANTI-CORRUPTION MEASURES IN MYSORE

So far, the Anti-corruption Branch received 361 petitions, out of which 300 petitions were found to contain allegations which were either false or incapable of proof. Seventy-one petitions were referred to the Heads of Departments and the Deputy Commissioners for enquiry. With regard to five petitions, preliminary enquiries have been completed but action to be taken is deferred for want of legislation. Suitable action was taken with regard to 32 persons involved in 17 petitions.

Since the date of the last Press Note dated 2nd March 1948, one Railway Goods Clerk was dismissed, one Forest Ranger was reduced, one Patel and one Shanbogue were suspended. One Agricultural Inspector and one Guard continue to be under suspension.

A consignment of 14 tons of iron which was obtained on false representation and which was being clandestinely exported outside Mysore State, was detected and action is being taken against the offenders.

Action is being taken against 15 persons against whom charges are proved.

Charges have been framed against four officials, including one Sub-Division Officer, one Police Sub-Inspector and two Revenue Inspectors.

One hundred and twenty-four petitions are under enquiry, of which 29 petitions involving 15 gazetted officers and 21 non-gazetted officers, are under active investigation.

The following case of irregularity committed by an iron and steel merchant has come to notice. On a surprise visit to the godown of a registered stockholder, it was noticed that he had unauthorisedly pawned G. I. sheets allotted to him with a Marwari merchant. When his accounts were checked, it was also found that about 100 G. I. C. sheets had been sold to the public at a rate higher than the scheduled one. Immediate action was taken to cancel the licence pending further action.

HARIJAN BRETHREN'S RIGHT OF ENTRY INTO TEMPLES

mysore temple entry authorisation act, 1948

PENALTY FOR OBSTRUCTION AND MOLESTATION

The Mysore Temple Entry Authorisation Act of 1948, which became law after receiving the assent of His Highness the Maharaja on the 7th February 1948, meets the longstanding demand for throwing open the temples in the State to that class of Hindus who were excluded from entering the temple for offering the worship therein. Under this Act the excluded classes are given the same right as the other classes of Hindus in respect of entry into temples and offer of worship therein. The same privilege has also been extended to the right to bathe in tanks, wells, springs, etc., appurtenant to the temples and to right of passage over any place which is requisite for obtaining access to the temples. This Act applies at once to all temples which are now in the sole charge of Government under the Mysore Religious and Charitable Institutions Act, 1927. Thus, there are very few temples to which the Act will not apply and Government have got powers to apply the

provisions of the Act even to the other temples which are, however, very few in number. To safeguard that the rights conferred by this Act are not interfered with, certain penalties have been prescribed for offences under the Act. Thus a person preventing a member of the excluded classes from exercising any right conferred by the Act or molesting or obstructing any such person in the exercise of any such right is punishable with fine extending up to Rs. 100 and in the case of a second or subsequent offence, with imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to Rs. 500 or with both. The provisions of this Act are hereby given wide publicity so that the members of the excluded classes may become aware of the new rights and privileges conferred on them by this Act and other Hindus may also become aware of the provisions and actively assist their Harijan brethren in achieving the equality conferred by the Act.



PRESS NOTES AND NEWS

VERBATIM TYPEWRITER FOR ALL LANGUAGES

Taking down a poem in Bengali, a Gaelic slogan, and several sentences in Chinese from visitors to the British Industries Fair, which has just concluded, an English girl operating a "Palantype" machine astounded a cosmopolitan group of people by correctly reading back all that had been dictated.

The small phonetic keyboard of this new machine, which is the first British stenotyping machine, made it possible for this girl, who knew none of the languages dictated to her, to record the dictation and then to read the script back.

The general opinion among those who witnessed these performances—and these were from various countries where many dialects are spoken—was that this machine would do away with the necessity of stenography as it is to-day and simplify the conduct of business.

DETENU'S WIFE

A local Kannada daily has reported that Sri M. S. Rama Rao was detained as a communist and his wife who was a teacher in the Vani Vilas High School, Bangalore, was immediately dismissed from service for the reason that no maintenance need be given to her. This report is not based on correct facts. This lady was only working as a Training Substitute in place of another teacher selected for undergoing training in Domestic Arts. That training having been completed the permanent teacher returned to duty on the 15th of April 1948, thereby relieving Sri Rama Rao's wife of her temporary service. Thus the discontinuance of the service was not in any way the consequence of detention of Sri Rama Rao. (Press Note, dated 4th June 1948.)

CEMENT RATIONING ORDER, 1948

Government have in their Order No. SD. 10026—Co. 47-47-1, dated the 5th June 1948, promulgated the Cement Rationing Order, 1948, which puts on a statutory basis the method of distribution of cement now in vogue in the State. The chief provisions of the order are as follows:—

(a) No manufacturer of cement or dealer in cement shall distribute, sell or otherwise dispose of

cement except under an authorisation issued by the Chief Cement Rationing Authority in Mysore.

(b) No person who has acquired cement under sub-clause (a) above, shall use or dispose of cement so acquired in any manner other than that specified in the authorisation.

(c) No person shall be in possession of any quantity of cement, except such quantities as are obtained under an authorisation issued by the Chief Cement Rationing Authority;

(d) Every manufacturer in cement and every dealer in cement is required to submit to the Chief Rationing Authority on or before the 10th of every month a true return of the cement manufactured, received, distributed, sold or disposed of during the preceding calendar month.

(e) Every case of misuse of cement is made punishable under the provisions of this order. (Press Note, dated 5th June 1948).

CHIEF JUSTICE, HIGH COURT

His Highness the Maharaja has been graciously pleased to appoint Justice Sri G. Paramasiviah, Judge, High Court of Mysore, as Chief Justice of the High Court of Mysore in the vacancy caused by the retirement of *Rajadharmaapravina Diwan Bahadur P. Venkataramana Rao*. (Press Note, dated 7th June 1948).

DISTURBANCES AT TIPTUR

On the morning of 5th June 1948 a scuffle occurred at Tiptur between two persons of different communities resulting in the gathering of two large hostile crowds. The police went to the spot promptly and dispersed the crowds. Later, there was another scuffle in the course of which a person was stabbed to death. This incident infuriated the mob, who burnt down a number of huts and looted shops and damaged property. An old woman died of burns in the course of the proceedings and eight persons were injured and treated in the Hospital. Armed Reserve reinforcements were rushed to the spot and curfew was imposed. Certain arrests have been made and cases are under investigation. The situation is well under control and Peace Committees have been working to restore confidence among the public. Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 5,000 for the grant of relief to sufferers. (Press Note, dated 7th June 1948).

ALLOWANCE TO DEPENDANTS OF DETENUS

Representations have been received from the detenus confined in the several jails in the State and their dependants praying that a maintenance allowance equal to their earnings may be paid to their families. There is, however, no provision in the existing rules for granting it.

After considering all aspects of the question, Government are pleased to order that a family allowance not exceeding Rs. 30 a month may be given to the families of detenus, the grant of this allowance being confined only to exceptional cases and after due enquiry by the District Magistrates concerned. (Press Note, dated 8th June 1948).

RELIEF TO REFUGEES

The Mysore State Refugee Relief Committee, Bangalore, gratefully acknowledge the liberal donations offered by several institutions and individuals as noted below. The public are once again appealed to contribute to the Refugee Relief Fund more liberally and help the Committee in its beneficent purpose.

Sl. No.	Particulars.	Amount
		Rs. a. p.
1.	The Mysore Sugar Company Employees' Association. (Received through the Minister for Finance and Industries) ...	3,000 0 0
2.	The Bangalore Commercial Association, Bangalore ...	1,784 0 0
3.	The raiyats in Kunsi (through the respective Amildars) ...	28 0 0
4.	The raiyats in Honnali (through the respective Amildars) ...	185 2 11
5.	The raiyats in Sagar (through the respective Amildars) ...	20 0 0
6.	The raiyats in Nagar (through the respective Amildars) ...	47 0 0
7.	Through the District Treasury Officer, Kolar ...	1,000 0 0
8.	Through the Taluk Treasury, Bagepalli ...	30 0 0
	Total ...	6,094 2 11
	Contributions acknowledged already	73,538 11 11
	Grand Total ...	79,632 14 10

Rupees seventy-nine thousand six hundred and thirty-two, annas fourteen and pies ten only.

HIGH COURT JUDGES

His Highness the Maharaja has been graciously pleased to appoint Sri N. Balakrishniah, B.A.,

LL.B., Advocate and Sri R. Puttaraja Urs, M.A., B.L., Inspector-General of Prisons, as Judges of the High Court of Mysore. (Press Note, dated 12th June 1948).

MOTOR VEHICLE SPARE PARTS

Government have decided to lift the control over the distribution and prices of motor vehicle spare parts, and have accordingly notified the cancellation of the Mysore Motor Vehicle Spare Parts Control Order, 1945. (Press Note, dated 12th June 1948).

REIMPOSITION OF KEROSENE CONTROL

Government had removed the control over kerosene oil on 24th February 1948 in pursuance of a policy of gradual decontrol. Consequent on this prices of kerosene oil increased abnormally in the interior parts of the State causing inconvenience to the people. Therefore, with a view to ensuring the easy availability of kerosene oil at reasonable prices, Government introduced control over prices of kerosene oil by notifying the Kerosene Price Control Order, 1948. This also has not worked satisfactorily in the absence of a licensing system of dealers and complete control over the distribution of kerosene oil.

It has been represented by the public and by the press that kerosene oil is practically unobtainable at reasonable prices in the open market. So, with a view to ensuring that the public obtain at least their minimum requirements, and also in view of the reduced supplies of kerosene oil, Government have been obliged to reimpose control over kerosene oil as before and have accordingly promulgated the Mysore Kerosene Control Order, 1948. The Director of Food Supplies in Mysore has been appointed the Kerosene Oil Controller and he will take needful action to arrange for equitable distribution of kerosene oil to the public at reasonable prices to be fixed by him from time to time. (Press Note, dated 12th June 1948).

NEWSPRINT RETURNS

The attention of the proprietors of newspapers which are being printed on newsprint is drawn to Clause 6 of the Newsprint Control (No. 4) Order, 1947, according to which they are required to send Newsprint returns to the Newsprint Controller in Mysore, on or before the seventh day of every month.

It is observed that most of the newspaper proprietors are not observing this rule and hence the Additional Director of Industries and

Commerce cautions them against such lapses in the future. It is expected that the returns for the present month would be submitted immediately. (Press Note, dated 16th June 1948).

REMISSION OF ASSESSMENT

Consequent on the belated and ill-distributed rainfall in Gudibanda Taluk during the year, 1947-48, the tanks noted below did not receive adequate water supply resulting in the failure of crops on the *atchkat* lands during 1947. Government are, therefore, pleased to sanction the remission of half wet assessment in respect of these lands under these tanks for 1947-48.

1. Somanahalli-Chikkakere.
2. Chitravati Nala and River.
3. Someswaradakere.

In Notification No. R. 6962—R. M. 7-45-79, dated 2nd April 1946, the concessions sanctioned in Government Order No. R. 5177-87—R. M. 37-45 47, dated 30th January 1946, were extended to 164 villages in the Kasaba, Honakere and Devalapura hoblis of Nagamangala Taluk. Further representations were made that the crops in Nelligere and Bindiganavale hoblis were not better than the crops in the three hoblis to which the concessions were extended and that the villages in Bindiganavale and Nelligere Hoblis must also be given the benefit of the concessions. After investigating the points raised in these representations, Government have notified 49 villages of Nelligere hobl and 62 villages of Bindiganavale hobl as entitled to the benefit of these concessions, involving the remission of Rs 5,665-8-5 for the year 1945-46. (Press Note, dated 15th June 1948).

REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS

Attention of the public is drawn to the provisions of Section 68 of the Mysore Trade Marks Act, 1944, which lays down the penalty for falsely representing a trade mark as "registered" when it is not in fact duly registered in accordance with the provisions of the Act. The operation of the aforesaid provisions was postponed to enable *bona fide* users to have their marks duly registered under the Act. Government being of the opinion that a period of further four months is sufficient to enable all users to comply with the law by having their marks registered have announced their decision by a notification in the *Mysore Gazette* of 13th May 1948 to enforce the provisions of the Section 68 of the Trade Marks Act with effect from 1st July 1948. (Press Note, dated 16th June 1948).

SUPERINTENDENT OF SERICULTURE

Government have sanctioned the proposals of the Superintendent of Sericulture to change his Headquarters from Mysore to Bangalore which is recognised as the centre of the Silk Trade not only for the State but also for South India. The change-over to Bangalore would also facilitate supervision of the seed cocoon area and the Government Silk Filature, Kankanhally, which is under the control of the Superintendent. Besides, it is advantageous to locate the office in Bangalore as the Superintendent would be readily available for consultation in times of urgency. (Press Note, dated 16th June 1948).

ACCOMMODATION SITUATION IN LONDON

The following Official Memorandum circulated by the Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, Government of India, New Delhi, is published for the information of those concerned in Mysore State :—

"The High Commissioner for India in London has informed the Government of India by telegram that the position regarding accommodation in London in all types and classes of hotels and service flats, which has been very acute for some time owing to extensive war damage to buildings and to other contributory causes, has further been aggravated of late on account of heavy advance bookings by overseas visitors, who are expected to arrive in London for the British Industries Fair, Olympic Games, Test Matches and various official conferences sponsored by the United Kingdom Government, besides the usual rush of American and European tourists during the ensuing summer season. It is estimated that roughly 500,000 visitors are expected in London between now and the end of July 1948. The unsatisfactory position regarding accommodation in London will, therefore, continue from now to the end of July 1948.

The Ministry of Finance, etc., is accordingly requested to take careful note of the seriousness of the accommodation situation in London explained in paragraph 1 above and to ensure that the longest possible advance notice by telegram is given by the sponsoring Ministries of the Government of India to the High Commissioner for India in London of the date of arrival, duration of stay and type of accommodation required in respect of delegates or officials whose visit to London is likely to materialise between now and the end of July 1948, and for whom hotel accommodation in London is required to be arranged by the sponsoring Ministry of the Government of India.

through the High Commissioner for India in London during that time."

PAPER PRICE CONTROL

Government have in their Notification No. S. D. 10276, dated 17th June 1948, issued further amendment to the Paper Price Control Order, 1946, whereby the existing Schedule I to the said order has been substituted by a new schedule. The effect of this amendment is that prices of all varieties of paper in the State except duplex, triplex and ticket boards shall be increased by 1½ annas per lb. with effect from 1st June 1948. (Press Note, dated 17th June 1948).

NEW LAW COLLEGE

An extension of higher educational facilities in Mysore State has been provided by the opening of a Law College at Bangalore from the academic year 1948-49. The College is located in the building called "Purna Prasad" situated on the Race Course Road. The Course is a post-graduate course of two years duration and candidates who have passed a degree examination of this University, or of any other University recognised by this University, are eligible for admission to the College. Only the first year course will be started during this month (June).

PADDY SMUGGLERS PUNISHED

The Government have been taking all possible steps to prevent smuggling of food-grains from the State. The following case is an instance indicating the vigorous action that is being taken.

On 27th April 1948 cases of smuggling of paddy were detected in Kukkur border in T.-Narsipur Taluk. All the seven accused persons were convicted and sentenced by the Special First Class Magistrate, Mysore, to undergo rigorous imprisonment for a period of one year each. (Press Note, dated 18th June 1948).

RELIEF TO RAIYATS

Owing to insufficient and ill-distributed rainfall in Mulbagal Taluk during 1947-48, 73 tanks did not receive adequate supply of water resulting in the failure of crops in their *atchkats*. Government have sanctioned the remission of half wet assessment in respect of the *atchkats* lands of these 73 tanks in Mulbagal Taluk for the year 1947-48, the amount of remission being about Rs. 5,000. (Press Note, dated 22nd June 1948.)

REFUGEES

Instances of refugees going abegging from door to door in Bangalore City and Civil Area have been brought to the notice of the Commissioner of Refugees in Mysore despite the pecuniary and other help that is being offered to the refugees by responsible bodies.

The public are, therefore, requested not to encourage house to house begging. Instead, such refugees may be asked to go to the Office of the Commissioner for Refugees for help and assistance. (Press Note, dated 26th June 1948.)

FURTHER RELIEF TO RAIYATS

In view of the poor and ill-distributed rainfall during the year 1947-48, tanks in several areas mentioned below did not receive sufficient water supply for the raising of wet crops. Large extents of lands under these tanks remained uncultivated and the yield of crops grown in the cultivated areas was also poor. As a measure of relief, Government have sanctioned remission of half wet assessment for the year 1947-48 in respect of the *atchkats* lands of 1,115 tanks in the following taluks. The total amount of relief so afforded to the raiyats will be about Rs. 73,000.

Name of taluk	Number of tanks	Amount of remission	
		Rs.	Rs.
1 Sidlaghatta	134	16,800	16,800
2 Srinivaspur	234	16,000	16,000
3 Chintamani	415	17,000	17,000
4 Malur	235	10,500	10,500
5 Bagepalli	73	4,500	4,500
6 Devanhalli	24	9,500	9,500

IRON AND STEEL CONTROL

It is noticed that merchants and others are having clandestine dealings in iron and steel in contravention of the Mysore Iron and Steel Control Order.

The following important provisions of the said order are published for the information of the public :—

Clause 4.— "No person shall acquire or agree to acquire any iron or steel from a producer or a stock-holder except under the authority of and in accordance with the conditions contained or incorporated in a general or special Written Order of the Controller."

Clause 5.— NO producer or stockholder shall dispose of or agrees to dispose of, export or agree to export from Mysore State, any iron or steel except in accordance with the conditions contained or incorporated in a general or special Written Order of the Controller".

Clause 8.— "A person acquiring iron or steel in accordance with the provisions of clause 4 shall not use the iron or steel otherwise than in accordance with any conditions contained or incorporated in the document which was the authority for the acquisition".

Clause 11-B.— "(iii) No producer or stockholder or other person shall sell or offer to sell, any iron or steel at a price exceeding the maximum prices fixed by the Iron and Steel Controller from time to time".

Any producer or stock-holder or other person acting in contravention of the above Order, is liable to punishment under the Defence of India Rules. (Press Note, dated 28th June 1948.)

EXPORT OF CONFECTIONARY

In view of the favourable sugar position in the Mysore State, Government have directed that no permit is necessary for the export of articles of confectionary such as chocolates, sweets, peppermints, etc. (Press Note, dated 29th June 1948.)

MUSLIM PUPILS

Under the existing rules, the rates of fees for all Muslim pupils studying in Government Schools and Colleges in the State are half the usual rates. The question of abolition of this concession was urged on the floor of both the Houses of Legislature on the ground that it should be extended to all pupils, irrespective of their social or economic status.

On a careful consideration of the question, Government have directed that there should be no half-fee concession, hereafter for Muslim pupils as such. They would, however, be entitled to fee concessions along with the general community. (Press Note, dated 29th June 1948.)

NO FUEL DECONTROL

Government have been adopting a policy of gradual decontrol over foodgrains and other

commodities also. At the same time, Government have been constantly watching the position and adopting measures of decontrol in such a manner as to cause no inconvenience to the public. Suggestions were made some time ago that fuel also might be decontrolled from the 1st of July 1948. Recently, the City Municipal Council, Bangalore, passed a resolution stating that it would be desirable to continue control over distribution of fuel for some time longer. The consensus of public opinion also appears to favour such a course. In view of this and also taking into consideration other circumstances which would result if decontrol of fuel were effected, Government have decided to continue control over fuel for some time longer. They desire to assure the public that distribution of fuel in Bangalore City will continue more or less on the same lines as now existing for a further period until Government are assured that decontrol might be effected without causing any adverse reactions. (Press Note, dated 29th June 1948.)

WHEAT SCARCITY

Owing to the low stocks of wheat, the present scale of wheat ration to the "A" Class card-holders is reduced from 3 ozs. to 2 ozs. with effect from the 1st of July 1948, thus bringing the overall rations to 9 ozs. per head per day. The quantum of rice ration, *viz.*, 7 ozs. per head per day is, however, not changed. There is also no change in the scale of foodgrain rations in respect of "B" Class card-holders. (Press Note, dated 30th June 1948).

CEMENT

Under the provisions of Clause 6, sub-clause (a) of the Cement Rationing Order, 1948, all manufacturers of and dealers in, cement, or any other person carrying on any transaction connected with cement, are directed to declare their stocks of cement, as on 1st July 1948, so as to reach the office of the Additional Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore, Bangalore, on or before 5th July 1948.

After declaration of their stocks, they should not dispose of their surplus stocks in any manner, pending further instructions in the matter by the above-mentioned office. (Press Note, dated 30th June 1948.)

CURRENT GLEANINGS

FILMS ON INDUSTRIES

Sri J. B. Mallaradhy, Additional Director of Industries and Commerce, arranged a cine-pictorial programme of entertainment to the members of the Representative Assembly during the Budget Session early this month.

This was the first screening of a portion of the series of cine films which the Department of Industries had produced depicting the details of some of the cottage industries in the State and also of some of the major industries. One of the objects with which the films were produced was to show the people in all parts of the State what cottage industries are carried on in different parts of Mysore. The processes connected with the production of *khadi* from the carding of cotton to the finished cloth; the different stages in the manufacture of such woollen goods as blankets, kamblies, druggets and carpets, "silk and sericulture," dealing with the cultivation of mulberry, rearing of silk worms, reeling of silk and the different stages of weaving both in the cottage industry style and in factory fashion, and the manufacture of electric lamps in the Mysore Lamp Works were screened.

A good part of the films screened was in technicolour which greatly enhanced the beauty of the shots and the various manufacturing processes were shown in detail with adequate close-ups which emphasised the educational character of the films.

At the conclusion of the Show, Sri J. B. Mallaradhy, Additional Director of Industries and Commerce, said that the Department had received frequent requests from some countries in the West for detailed and graphic information about the Industrial products of Mysore. Both as an aid to salesmanship and as an instrument of popular education within the State about Mysore's Industries, the Department decided to prepare a series of films on all industries in the State—cottage as well as factory industries—to be screened, free of cost, to audiences in colleges, schools, rural areas and other gatherings. Already a large number of requests had been received for the loan of the films and he felt confident that those films would give a great fillip to cottage industries and an understanding of the industrial progress of the State. He thanked Sri Manian, the producer of the films, for the trouble taken in producing the films.

"CO-OPERATIVE FARMING"

The 13th meeting of the Policy Committee for Agriculture of the Mysore Economic Conference was held on 12th June 1948 at the Mysore Engi-

neers' Association, Bangalore. Sri A. K. Venkannayana Iyer, M.A., Dip. Agri., N.D.D. (England), the Chairman of the Committee, presided.

The Secretary of the Committee placed before the Committee a short resume of the progress achieved so far in the implementation of the sanctioned post-war schemes. Besides, he also gave a brief account of the progress achieved in similar post-war schemes that are in operation in other Provinces and States. The Committee reviewed the work done so far and decided to urge Government to sanction the schemes that were still pending as those were intended to be worked as complementary to the sanctioned schemes.

The following are the decisions arrived at in the meeting on some of the subjects discussed :—

The Committee resolved to recommend to Government for sanctioning the scheme on "Co-operative Farming" drawn on the model adopted in the Bombay Province. This scheme has been drawn up by a sub-committee consisting of the Director of Agriculture, the Director of Agricultural Research and the Secretary of the Committee.

It was decided as part of the measures for improving the fodder position in the State to request (a) the Superintendent, Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Services, to prepare a scheme for grass land improvement to be worked as a model grazing area in an extent of about 2,500 acres of Amritmahal Kaval and (b) the Director of Agriculture and the Director of Agricultural Research to jointly put up a scheme for the improvement of Gomal lands in the State.

In order to encourage the Dairy Industry in the State, as is being done in other Provinces, it was considered necessary to further liberalise the existing Government Order on the subject and with this end it was resolved to recommend to Government for sanctioning the scheme for raising the maximum of the loan to be sanctioned in individual cases to a sum of Rs. 20,000 and for affording certain other facilities.

HINDUSTAN AIRCRAFT FACTORY

At peak periods the strength at Hindustan Aircraft Factory in Bangalore reached 15,000 and how the problems of feeding, housing, training, transporting and medical care were tackled makes interesting reading.

One of the worst bottlenecks was lack of trained personnel which seemed insurmountable but, with determination and initiative the Management decided to overcome this by starting an independent

Training School with its own staff, tools, equipment and buildings. The Training course covered sheet metal work, rivetting, smithy, tool design, etc., and the maximum training time was six months after which the trainee was drafted into the main factory. During the war days this school which was under an American, supplied mechanics, fitters, etc., for the factory.

Situated outside the City limits, the factory was not connected by any existing system of transportation; therefore, the Company bought a number of buses to run from various centres in Bangalore where employees lived. Even this was found inadequate to transport all the workers. It was then that the M. & S. M. Railway authorities were approached and soon they built up a railway line right from the centre of the factory to Bangalore. A workers' special train service was inaugurated consisting of only one class, viz., third and it stops at all the stations *en route*. To-day, as during the war days, this line is a vital link for transport of the Company's ever-increasing goods traffic. The factory railway station carries the picturesque name of "Vimanapura."

In conformity with their policy to provide housing accommodation to as many of its employees as possible, a Colony consisting of single room tenements for bachelors and houses for families was planned and constructed near the plant, in record time. This now is a *pucca* township in itself and is self-contained as regards rations, meals and coffee hotels, market, police station, sanitary board, electric-and water-supply. A sports club, reading room and library are also located in the midst of the colony, for in-door and out-door recreation. H. A. L. Sports teams have distinguished themselves in many events such as cricket, hockey and football. The family quarters are still few, and there is a great demand for these from employees. The authorities are considering ways and means of putting up more such houses when conditions in the building industry are more favourable.

A novel experiment in dispensary work was initiated whereby waste of man-hours incidental when employees visit the factory's main dispensary was eliminated several small dispensing units were located in the various departments where standard drugs, mixtures and first-aid items were stocked and administered quickly. Major accidents were always treated at the Main Dispensary. A special unit was also stationed in the colony for exclusive use by employees' families.

Restaurant service too proved a thorny problem. There was demand for vegetarian, non-vegetarian and European kinds of dishes. Employees from Madras, Malayalam and Mysore and Bombay all expected their favourite and familiar type of

meals. It looked as though the factory should go earnestly into hotel business. Considering the multifarious tastes to be catered for, it was found that the best policy was to entrust the management work to employees themselves; It proved a great success. The factory provided the necessary equipment, buildings, cooks and other facilities. At present the Canteen is operated by the Company, assisted by the Indian Tea Market Expansion Board.

SECOND BIGGEST CATCH IN THE HISTORY OF "KHEDDA"

Two "Khedda" operations were conducted at Budipadaga during the year 1946-47, the first in January-February and the other in May-June 1947. The object of the first "Khedda" was to capture about 20 well-built cow elephants for the use of the Forest Department and the second "Khedda" was conducted to afford relief to the raiyats whose crops were being damaged by wild elephants. The first "Khedda" gave 15 elephants consisting of 6 cows, 5 males and 4 calves while the second one fetched 81 elephants. This one is reported to be the second biggest catch in the history of Mysore "Kheddas." Both the "Kheddas" proved to be a success financially. In addition to the realisation of a revenue of Rs. 1,28,051 by the sale of 37 elephants including calves, 89 elephants of the value of about Rs. 1'6 lakhs have been reserved for the Palace and the Department.

C. I. D.

The Criminal Investigation Department of the Mysore Police Department was reorganised in April 1947 with an increased staff. Arrangements have been made for conducting scientific experiments in the detection of crime using "Psychogalvanometer" and a graduate trained in the University in the technique has been appointed for carrying out experiments. District Intelligence Bureaux, formed in the districts have been increasingly useful in furnishing prompt information to the Central C.I.D., regarding crime and criminals.

CENSORING FILMS

At a party given in Bangalore to a film-magnate from Bombay, Sri T. Mariappa, the Home Minister, said that he agreed with the view that the establishment of a Central Board of Censors, which would free the producers from the vagaries of the different Censor Boards, would result in a uniform policy and procedure in the matter of censoring films. Referring to the Mysore Censor Boards, he said, that seeing through the files he was surprised to find that the composition of the Board year after

year repeated itself and that he had now constituted a Board of an entirely different set of people and hoped that the new "scissors" would work better. Though he did not like the idea of constructing cinemas in congested localities he felt that in other parts of the City new and well-constructed

theatres should develop. He said that he was fully aware of the potentialities of the film as a medium of education of the public and hoped that the producers in our country would give pictures that would help to ameliorate the condition of our villagers and impart knowledge to them.

THE MOVEMENT OF TIMBER CONTROL ORDER, 1948

CHIEF PROVISIONS EXPLAINED

Government have promulgated an order called the Movement of Timber Control Order, 1948, which will come into force from 1st July 1948 and will extend to the areas mentioned in the schedule, viz., the Mysore, Shimoga, Chikmagalur Districts and the Taluks of Belur, Saklespur and Kankanhalli.

The chief provisions of the order are:—

1. No person shall, except with the written permission of the District Forest Officer concerned, transport, export, import or otherwise move any timber within any of the areas to which the order applies to any place outside such areas. This will, however, not apply to fuel intended for domestic consumption where it does not exceed one ton; or to timber not exceeding 10 c.ft. meant for *bona fide* domestic and agricultural purposes.

2. Every person who is in possession of timber in excess of 10 c.ft. at the commencement of the order shall, within ten days therefrom, furnish to the District Forest Officer concerned the particulars required of the stock possessed by him.

3. No person shall establish or permit the establishment of any saw-pit or saw-mill or any other contrivance for sawing or cutting up timber without the written permission of the District Forest Officer concerned. But where any saw-pit or saw-mill or any other

contrivance for sawing or cutting up timber has been already in existence at the commencement of the order, the owner or person in charge of such pit or mill or contrivance shall, within ten days of the commencement of the order, furnish the particulars required of the pit, mill or contrivance, including the period for which it has been in existence and such other particulars as the District Forest Officer may require.

4(a). The District Forest Officer concerned or any person authorised by him in this behalf may enter or search any place, premises or vehicle (a) for the purpose of exercising any of the powers conferred by this order or (b) where he has reason to believe that any offence against this order has been, is being or is about to be committed and he may seize anything which he has reason to believe, has been, is being or is about to be used for the commission of any offence against this order.

(b) Any person aggrieved by the entry into or search of any place, premises or vehicle or by the seizure of anything under the provisions of clause (1) may within 30 days of such entry, search or seizure, appeal against the said entry, search or seizure, to the Chief Conservator of Forests in Mysore.

5(a). The Chief Conservator of Forests in Mysore may establish checking stations at the borders of the areas specified.

REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS

PENALTY FOR FALSE REPRESENTATION

Section 68 of the Mysore Trade Marks Act, 1944, lays down the penalty for falsely representing a trade mark as "Registered" when it is not in fact duly registered in accordance with the provisions of the Act. The Trade Marks Act was brought into force from 1st March 1947, but the operation of the aforesaid provision was postponed to enable *bona fide* users desiring to do so to have their trade marks duly registered under the Act. Government being of the opinion that a further period of time till 1st July 1948 is sufficient to enable all such users to comply with the law by having their marks registered have announced their decision by a notification in the the *Mysore Gazette* of the 13th May 1948 to enforce the provisions of Section 68 of the Mysore Trade Marks Act with effect from 1st July, 1948.

Accordingly, with effect from that date (1st July 1948) it will be an offence for any person to make any of the following representations :—

(a) With respect to a mark not being a Registered trade mark to the effect that it is a registered trade mark ; or

(b) with respect to a part of a registered trade mark not being a part separately registered as a trade mark, to the effect that it is separately registered as a trade mark ; or

(c) to the effect that a registered trade mark is registered in respect of any goods in respect of which it is not in fact registered ; or

(d) to the effect that the registration of a trade mark gives an exclusive right to the use thereof in any circumstances in which having regard to limitations entered on the Register, the registration does not in fact give that right.

(e) Nothing in the aforesaid shall affect the use of the word "Registered" in respect of a trade mark registered in India or in any Indian State to which Section 81-A for the time being applies, or until the application has been disposed of in respect of a trade mark application for the registration of which has been in India or in any such Indian States before 1st January 1947.

Under Section 68 (3) of the Act, however, the use of the word "Registered" or of other expression implying registration of a trade mark is permissible under certain of the following circumstances even though there may be no such registration in Mysore State. They are :—

(a) when that word or expression is used together with other words in characters of the same size, with suitable indication that the reference is to registration as a trade mark under the Law of a country outside Mysore State ; or

(b) when that word is used in relation to a trade mark registered under the law of a country outside Mysore State and in relation solely to goods to be exported to that country.

It may be noted that registration of declaration of ownership of a trade mark under the Mysore Registration Act of 1903 as amended from time to time and the use of the word "Registered" to signify registration of declaration of ownership would therefore be an offence with effect from the aforesaid date and should be avoided.

mysore house rent control order

MAIN FEATURES EXPLAINED

For some time past, representations have been made to Government for amending the provisions of the Mysore House Rent Control Order. While the landlords have represented that the provisions have to be liberalised in their favour, the tenants have requested that the provisions relating to eviction, etc., should be made more stringent and accommodation control may also be introduced so as to benefit the tenants. Government have considered these representations and have, after ascertaining the provisions of House Rent Control Law in the Indian Provinces, decided to promulgate an amended House Rent Control Order to come into force with effect from 1st July 1948. Certain practical difficulties and ambiguities regarding the extent of jurisdiction of the House Rent Controller and the Civil Courts have also been clarified.

The main features of the new Order are :—

(i) The exemption hitherto enjoyed by the buildings used or let for use as places of entertainment or amusement from the provisions of the House Rent Control Order has been withdrawn.

(ii) The landlord or any other person in charge of a house is required to notify a vacancy to the Controller who is empowered to reserve the building for the purpose of the Government of Mysore, the Central Government, the Government of an Indian Province or State, or any local authority or public body or any educational or public institution, or for the occupation of any officer of any such Government, authority, body or institution. This power, though newly incorporated in the House Rent Control Order, already existed as the Deputy Commissioners could commandeer buildings under Rule 75-A of the Defence of India Rules. By making provision for reserving a vacant building for the use of either a public institution or a public servant, the provisions of the House Rent Control Order relating to the fixation of fair rent will automatically apply to the buildings so reserved, instead of the usual procedure of fixing compensation under the Defence of India Rules.

(iii) The Controller is empowered to fix fair rent even on the application of a landlord. The rate of increase to be allowed over the basic rent during the twelve months prior to 1st April 1942 has been graduated both with reference to the

rental value of the house in question and the purpose for which it is being used. A new proviso that the fair rent so fixed shall as far as possible approximate 4 per cent of the present market value of the building is also added. For buildings constructed after 1946, the maximum rent allowed is 6 per cent on the capital cost of the building.

(iv) Issue of receipts by the landlord for the rent paid by the tenant is made compulsory and certain penalties are provided for the non-issue of receipts.

(v) Provisions relating to the eviction of tenants have been recast. While the present order takes away the jurisdiction of the House Rent Controller whenever the tenant denies the title of the landlord or claims right of permanent tenancy, irrespective of the fact whether such denial or claim is *bona fide* or not, the new order empowers the Controller to decide whether the denial or claim is *bona fide*, and where he records a finding to that effect, the landlord can sue for eviction of the tenant in a Civil Court which may pass a decree for eviction on all or any of the grounds mentioned in the House Rent Control Order, even if the court finds that such denial does not involve forfeiture of the lease or the claim is unfounded. It is also made clear that the House Rent Control Order does not confer any right of eviction on the landlord where he has no right to evict under the terms of the lease and the law governing such lease. This proviso will save tenants who have taken up houses for a definite period from being evicted before the close of that period on any of the grounds mentioned in the House Rent Control Order, unless they are otherwise liable to be evicted under the lease itself.

The grounds on which a tenant could be evicted for default on his part have been enlarged so as to include the following :—

(a) non-payment of rent and unwillingness to pay the arrears with such penalty not exceeding 10 per cent thereon as may be fixed by the Controller;

(b) unwillingness to pay the fair rent of the house;

(c) transfer or sub-lease of the premises or its use for a different purpose without the written consent of the landlord;

- (d) acts of waste on the part of the tenant which are likely to impair materially the value of utility of the house;
- (e) erection of any permanent structure by the tenant on the house or any portion thereof without the landlord's consent in writing;
- (f) tenant or any person residing with him being guilty of causing annoyance or nuisance to the neighbours or of using or allowing the house to be used for immoral or illegal purposes;
- (g) tenant having given notice to quit and the landlord having acted thereon to sell or otherwise dispose of the house;
- (h) tenant who was allowed to occupy the house by reason of his being in the service or employment of the landlord ceasing to be in such service or employment;
- (i) house being required by the landlord for carrying out repairs which cannot be carried out without the house being vacated;
- (j) vacant land attached to the house being required for erection of a new residential building,
- (k) house not having been used without reasonable cause for the purpose for which it was let for a continuous period of six months;
- (l) tenant having built, acquired vacant possession of or being allotted a suitable residence;
- (m) tenant having denied the title of the landlord or claimed the right of permanent tenancy, such denial or claim being not *bona fide*.

The provision relating to the eviction of a tenant when the house is required for the *bona fide* occupation of the landlord has also been modified so as to make it clear that a landlord in occupation of a residential building can evict a tenant from a non-residential building and *vice versa*. Under this Clause it has been made clear that while the wife and children of the landlord come within the expression "landlord" for the purpose of this sub-clause, a rent farmer, a rent collector, estate manager or other agent cannot be so included.

(vi) Provision is also made to give the tenant the option to re-occupy the house vacated by him for effecting repairs or putting up a new construction and to enforce the option when it is approved by the Controller.

(vii) The clause relating to the restoration of amenities has been enlarged so as to provide for an interim order by the Controller directing the restoration of amenities pending enquiry in certain cases and to permit the tenant to effect the restoration of amenities and deduct the cost thereof from the rent.

(viii) In view of the different scales of increase in rent admissible for residential and non-residential buildings, the conversion of residential buildings into non-residential buildings is prohibited except with the written permission of the Controller.

(ix) The provisions of the Civil Procedure Code are made applicable to the proceedings under the House Rent Control Order in matters not specifically provided for in the order. It has also been made clear that the order does not bar a suit for eviction though a decree for eviction can be executed only after obtaining a certificate to that effect from the Controller.

(x) A new clause has been added prescribing certain penalties for contravention of the provisions of the order.

FOOD SITUATION

REPORT ON THE FOOD SITUATION IN MYSORE STATE FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 31ST MAY 1948

There was good rain-fall all over the State during the fortnight. "Vaisakhi" paddy crop is reported to be in good condition.

The Foodgrain Export Control Order, 1948 and the Hoarding and Profiteering Act have since been passed making provisions to prevent illicit exports and hoarding of foodgrains.

The following figures show the progress of local procurement of foodgrains from 1st January 1947 to 1st April 1948 beyond which local procurement was discontinued:-

		Tons.
Paddy	...	104,629
Ragi	...	1,465
Jola	...	822
Wheat	...	0'2
Other grains	...	40
Total		106,956'2

Receipts or Exports under the basic plan:-

Commodity and source	Quota in tons	Progress
1. Rice—		
(i) Coorg ...	7,500	7,066'0
(ii) Overseas Imports	5,500	5,269'6
(iii) Orissa via Madras	2,000	1,007'7
2. Millets—		
(i) Hyderabad ...	5,000	...
(ii) Overseas Imports	10,000	2,770'2
3. Wheat—		
Overseas Imports ...	13,000	9,122'7

Statutory rationing in four cities and thirteen towns has been working satisfactorily. There is no change in the scale of rations.

As already mentioned in previous reports the price of millets and rice in urban areas is higher by 35 per cent to 90 per cent of the rates fixed by Government and in some places the increase is stated to be as much as 100 per cent.

Reports are being received from several areas that consequent upon decontrol, it is becoming increasingly difficult to obtain

supplies at reasonable prices in the open market and tendency is towards a steady increase in prices. Government are watching the situation before deciding upon abandonment of the existing distribution arrangements.

Fortnight ending 15th June 1948.

There were a few showers of rainfall during the fortnight under review. It is reported that the *vaishakhy* paddy crops are showing signs of failure in the Kolar District.

The following figures show the progress of local procurement of foodgrains from 1st November 1947 up to 31st March 1948, when local procurement was discontinued:-

Paddy	...	104,629 tons
Ragi	...	1,465 "
Jola	...	822 "
Wheat	...	'2 "
Other grains	...	40 "
Total	...	106,956'2 ..

Receipts or Exports under the basic plan:-

Commodity and source.	Quota in tons.	Progress.
1. Rice—		
(i) Coorg ...	7,500	7,278'2
(ii) Overseas Imports ...	5,500	5,269'6
(iii) Orissa ...	2,000	1,007'7
2. Millets—		
(i) Hyderabad ...	5,000	(Not made available)
(ii) Overseas Imports ...	10,000	2,770'2
		(Balance surrendered as assistance to Madras)
3. Wheat—		
Overseas Imports ...	13,000	9,796'7

The following figures show the off-take of foodgrains for May 1948 :—

	Tons.
Rice	... 8,983
Millets	... 1,862
Wheat	... 1,788

There is no change in the scale of rations. Statutory rationing in four Cities and thirteen Towns has been working satisfactorily:

As indicated in previous reports, the price of millets and rice in urban areas is higher by 35 per cent to 90 per cent of the rates fixed by Government and in

some places the increase is stated to be as much as 100 per cent.

Reports are being received from several areas that consequent upon decontrol, it is becoming increasingly difficult to obtain supplies at reasonable prices in the open market and the tendency is towards a steady increase in prices. Reports about scarcity of millets have been received from some parts of the State and arrangements have been made to move the little available stocks of milo to such areas for distribution. More difficult conditions appear to be ahead and Government have been carefully watching the situation.

The views expressed in the pages of the "Mysore Information Bulletin" do not necessarily represent official opinion. Captions and sub-titles are inserted only to guide reading matter and not for lending any official emphasis.

**WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBER FOR BANGALORE CITY
FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1948.**

A rise of 2·6 Points.

The Cost of Living Index Number for the month of May 1948, works up to 277·9 points, registering a rise of 2·6 points above the previous month's figure.

The Index Number of the Food group advanced by 4·0 points, owing to a rise in the prices of Ragi, Coffee Seeds, Onions, Vegetables, Fruits, Gingelly oil, Ground nut oil, Tamarind and Chillies.

An increase in the price of Firewood resulted in the rise of the index number of Fuel and Lighting group by 2·1 points to 239·5 points.

The index number of miscellaneous group advanced by 1·7 points to 305·3 owing to a rise in the prices of supari.

The Index Number of the Clothing and House Rent group remained constant.

(Average prices from July 1935 to June 1936 = 100).

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Average prices per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended June 1936	April 1948	May 1948	April 1948	May 1948
Food.—							
Raw Rice	... Seer (Msr.)...	14·0	0 2 2	0 4 7	0 4 7	212	212
Boiled Rice	... " ...	22·6	0 2 3	0 4 7	0 4 7	204	204
Ragi	... " ...	6·6	0 1 1	0 3 1	0 3 2	285	292
Blackgram Dhal	... " ..	0·7	0 3 1	0 13 6	0 13 5	438	435
Tur Dhal	... " ...	3·4	0 2 8	0 12 7	0 11 9	472	441
Bengalgram Dhal	... " ..	1·4	0 2 11	0 12 10	0 12 5	440	4 6
Avare Dhal	... " ...	0·6	0 2 7	0 14 8	0 14 3	568	552
Greengram	... " ...	1·2	0 2 0	0 13 5	0 12 0	671	600
Sugar	... Seer Wt. ...	1·9	0 1 4	0 6 2	0 6 2	463	468
Jaggery	... Viss	1·9	0 3 6	0 8 0	0 7 8	229	219
Coffee seeds	... Seer Wt. ...	1·4	0 3 11	1 2 0	1 5 0	460	536
Meat	... 2 lbs. Wt. ...	7·2	0 7 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	457	457
Curds	... Seer Msr. ...	1·9	0 1 7	0 6 0	0 6 0	379	379
Milk	... " ...	6·1	0 3 7	0 8 0	0 8 0	223	228
Ghee	... " Wt. ...	2·7	0 6 0	1 2 8	1 1 10	311	297
Onions	... Viss	1·0	0 1 3	0 4 8	0 4 11	378	398
Vegetables	... " ...	5·6	0 2 6	0 7 1	0 9 6	283	280
Fruits	... Doz. ...	0·9	0 2 0	0 3 5	0 4 0	171	200
Gingelly oil	... Seer Wt. ...	2·5	0 2 0	0 7 11	0 8 2	396	408
Groundnut oil	... " Wt. ...	0·4	0 1 8	0 6 7	0 6 11	395	415
Salt	... " Msr. ...	1·1	0 1 3	0 1 8	0 1 6	133	120
Cocoanut	... Each	1·0	0 1 0	0 3 1	0 2 8	308	267
Tamarind	... Viss	0·9	0 3 3	0 9 7	0 9 8	295	298
Chillies	... " ...	2·0	0 7 4	2 3 11	2 4 4	490	295
Coriander	... Seer Msr. ...	1·8	0 1 5	0 3 11	0 3 10	276	271
Garlic	... " Wt. ...	0·7	0 2 0	0 10 6	0 9 2	525	458
Wheat Flour	... " Wt. ...	1·4	0 0 8	0 1 7	0 1 7	238	238
Soji	... Msr. ...	1·3	0 2 5	0 6 8	0 6 8	276	276
Ready made coffee	... Cup ...	6·3	0 0 6	0 1 6	0 1 6	300	300
Total	...	100·0	...	...	...	...	...
Index Number—All Food Articles			...	...	...	295·7	299·7

Articles	Value in quantity	Weights propor- tional to total expenditure	Year ended June 1948	April		May		April 1948	May 1948
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Fuel and Lighting.—									
Firewood ..	Maund ..	72·0	0 2 8	0 5 4	0 5 6	213	220		
Castor Oil ..	Sear Wt.	7·7	0 1 11	0 9 5	0 9 0	481	470		
Kerosene Oil ..	Bottle ..	16·0	0 2 1	0 4 0	0 3 10	156	184		
Matches 50 ..	Dozen ..	4·8	0 2 6	0 9 0	0 9 0	360	360		
Total ..		100·0	...	...	...	...	...	287·4	289·5
Clothing.—									
Dhoties ..	Pair of 8 yds.	14·6	2 0 9	5 2 0	5 2 0	250	250		
Coating ..	Yard ..	22·5	0 5 6	0 14 7	0 14 7	265	265		
Shirting ..	" ..	21·5	0 4 0	0 11 0	0 11 0	275	275		
Cloth for pyjamas, etc. ..	" ..	8·0	0 4 0	0 11 4	0 11 4	283	283		
Sarees ..	Each ..	22·4	3 0 0	5 14 8	6 14 8	231	231		
Cloth for jackets, etc. ..	Yard ..	16·0	0 5 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	260	260		
Total ..		100·0	...	...	..	..	..	257·1	257·1
House Rent.—									
House rent ..	...	100 0	2 10	3 2 10	3 2 10	100	100		
Total ..		100·0				100	100		
Miscellaneous —									
Shaving ..	1 shave	13·0	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	200	200		
Washing soap ..	1 Bar	17·0	0 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	500	500		
Supari ..	Seer Wt.	8·4	0 3 6	1 3 8	1 4 5	562	583		
Beedi ..	Bundle of 25	11·2	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	200	200		
Amusement ..	One show	8·4	0 2 0	0 3 9	0 3 9	188	188		
Medicine ..	" ..	8·3	0 4 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	175	175		
Education ..	Btl. of mix.	5·0	0 2 0	0 4 6	0 4 6	225	225		
Flowers ..	One bunch	5·7	0 0 6	0 1 0	0 1 0	200	200		
Household Necessaries ..	Seer Wt.	22·5	0 5 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	300	300		
Total ..		100 0	...	...	..	...	...	303·6	305·3
Group									
Food ..			Weights propor- tional to the total expenditure		Group Index	Numbers			
Fuel and Lighting ..			..	53·5	295·7	297·4			
Clothing ..			..	7·0	237·4	236·4			
House Rent ..			..	13·8	257·1	282·6			
Miscellaneous	6·4	100·0	100·0			
Total ..			100·0	19·3	303·6	301·8			
(Cost of Living Index)	275·3	277·9			

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[No. 7

"COMMINGLING OF CULTURES AND POOLING OF EXPERIENCES."

**Bangalore Civil Station welcomes His Highness the Maharaja
on First Official Visit.**

REPLY TO MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

His Highness the Maharaja replying to the Civic Address presented by the Municipal Commission of the Civil Station, Bangalore, on 5th July 1948, said :

It gives me genuine pleasure to pay my first visit to this Civil Station and to receive the Address of Welcome which you have presented me on this occasion. It has long been the desire of my Government that what was then termed the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, should become part of the State of Mysore and it is a matter of gratification that at long last this desire has been satisfied.

As Head of the State, I am glad that this area has been retroceded and I cordially welcome each one of the residents to join with the other residents of my State and play their proud part in the larger civic and political life of the State of Mysore.

No more artificial barriers.

It is not so much the geographical area that has come under the jurisdiction of my Government that is of primary importance. It is the human wealth—the people of the Civil Station with their culture, their sense of discipline, their high attainments in several fields of activity who have merged themselves with the rest of the people of my State that I and my Government welcome most. The artificial barriers that separated

you from the rest of my people—barriers that sometimes hindered the economic life and growth of all the people and certainly separated you from them in other spheres—these barriers will no longer exist. On the one hand, by the training that you have had in civic life, by the cosmopolitan characteristics that have been evolved by you, by the varied associations that you have had with the residents across the borders of the State, by your business activities and individual life, you will now bring a rich and valued contribution to the economic and social life of the people of the State. On the other hand, the residents of the State of Mysore and particularly of the City of Bangalore, who have evolved a particular culture of their own, who have grown in the atmosphere of State service and are rightly and intensely proud of the traditions of Mysore, will in their turn contribute towards broadening and enriching life in the Civil Station. I am therefore particularly happy that this commingling of cultures and the pooling of experiences have been brought about to the everlasting benefit of all concerned. I share your hope that you will have an era of progress and advancement as an integral part of the State of Mysore.

Same fiscal laws.

It is the desire of my Government that the laws and obligations of the citizens of the Civil Station should as far as possible approximate to those enjoyed on the rest of my subjects in the State. The policy of my Government is to have the same laws applied to this area as to the rest of the State. In pursuance of this policy I have just promulgated an ordinance applying the same fiscal laws to the Civil Area which will considerably lighten your burden and put you on equal terms with other residents of the State. My Government contemplate in the very near future to equalise the position of the citizens in the eyes of Law.

You have referred to a number of disadvantages which your Municipal Commission is labouring under—disadvantages, which I need hardly remind you, are the heritage of a past and are not due to any activities or laches on the part of my Government. I need hardly assure you that my Government will do their best to remove those disadvantages and anomalies to which you have drawn attention in your Address and to work for the common progress of all citizens alike in greater Bangalore. I would like

however, to point out that in the process of equalisation of opportunities, of rights and of privileges, my Government would necessarily look forward also to the equalisation of obligations and I am certain that the Members of the Municipal Commission and the enlightened citizens of the Station will as whole-heartedly support the one as they do the other.

Responsible Government.

You have referred in your Address to my recent Proclamation granting Responsible Government to the people of the State of Mysore. As you have remarked it is in keeping with the traditions of the Royal Family of the Mysore State. I am confident that the citizens of the Civil Area will find all the opportunities that, they need, to evince their patriotism and their concern for the uplift of the common man to which I attach the very greatest importance.

Let me once more express my satisfaction and pleasure at welcoming you all as citizens of the State of Mysore and thank you for the expression of your sentiments of loyalty and devotion to me, and of your good wishes to the members of my family.

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BANGALORE CIVIL STATION'S GREAT WELCOME TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA



(Photo : C. X. Lown)

The Citizens of the Civil Station, Bangalore, accorded a great welcome to His Highness the Maharaja on the occasion of His Highness' first official visit to the Station on the morning of the 5th July 1948. The above photograph was taken when His Highness drove in State in an open phaeton, drawn by four horses, through the principal thoroughfares of the Civil Station. Tens of thousands of all classes of people, who lined up the streets at every vantage point, enthusiastically greeted their Ruler. Seated opposite to His Highness are Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Dewan, and Rajaserasakta Sri P. Subbarama Chetty, Minister for City Municipalities and Muzrai.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA'S TOUR



His Highness the Maharaja performed the opening ceremony of the Beggar Colony near Bangalore on 1st July 1948. Seen with His Highness are Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Dewan, Sri D. H. Chandrasekharaiya, Education Minister, Janab Mahomed Sheriff, Minister for Public Health, Sri K Shamarajlengar, President, City Municipality, Bangalore, and Sri H. R. Guruv Reddi, M. L. C.



His Highness the Maharaja visited the Rural Welfare Centre at Dodballapur on 2nd July 1948. Sri T. Mariappa, Home Minister, is seen explaining a point to His Highness in regard to the nation-building activities of

mysore ministers in new delhi



Sri K. C. Reddy, Chief Minister, Sardar Baldev Singh, Minister for Defence, Government of India, and Sri T. Mariappa, Minister for Home, Mysore, at New Delhi. The Mysore Ministers had proceeded by air to New Delhi in mid-July to attend the Textile Conference and the Relief and Rehabilitation Conference convened by the respective Ministries of the Government of India.

THE SHIMOGA DISTRICT CONFERENCE



LEFT.—Sri K. C. Reddy, Chief Minister Sri H. C. Dasappa, Minister for Finance and Industries, Sri H. Siddaiya, Minister for Revenue and Public Works. RIGHT.—The Minister for Finance cutting the tape at the opening of the Exhibition which was held as a useful adjunct to the Conference

The Shimoga Conference was held on 12th and 13th May 1948 at Hasudi under the chairmanship of Sri H. C. Dasappa, B.A., LL.B., Minister for Finance and Industries. As an adjunct to the Conference, an exhibition was arranged wherein the Paper Mills, Bhadravathi, the Match Factory, Shimoga, the Industrial School, Shimoga, the Wool Centre and the Implement Factory, Hassan, and the Departments of Geology, Agriculture and Health and Veterinary participated. The Gudigal Societies of Sorab and Sagal exhibited their carved articles made of sandalwood. The Hon.ble Sri K. C. Reddy, Chief Minister,

and Hon.ble Sri H. Siddaiya, Minister for Revenue, also attended the Conference. Addressing those present, the Chief Minister explained the food policy of Government and appealed to the public to co-operate with Government in the great task of curbing the anti-social activities of black-marketeers and profiteers who are like parasites on society.

The Hon.ble Sri H. C. Dasappa, in his remarks, explained the industrial policy of Government and expressed his appreciation for the high level at which the debates took place in the Conference.

HOUSING DISABLED AND INDIGENT PEOPLE

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OPENS BEGGAR COLONY IN BANGALORE.

His Highness the Maharaja was graciously pleased to perform the opening ceremony of the Beggars' Colony, Bangalore, on 1st July 1948. In doing so, His Highness said :—

It is an unusual function which you have asked me to participate this evening—the opening of the first 'Beggar Colony' as you call it. It is unusual because during all these decades there has not been another institution like the one which I am about to open. It is also unusual because notwithstanding the fact, as you point out, that this problem of beggary is as old as human society, adequate measures to deal with it have not been considered earlier.

I would like to refer to them not as 'beggars' so much as the disabled and indigent members of our society, who often through no fault of their own but purely through sickness and old age have found themselves in the street asking for alms. There are no doubt a few able-bodied men and women who could do an honest day's work and yet find begging more easy and profitable. For such there need be no sympathy and the law could be left to deal with them. But those who will be housed in this colony will be in a different category and I am glad that my Government and public alike are taking a keen interest in their welfare.

There are relief measures undertaken in most Western countries calculated to prevent these indigent and disabled persons earning a precarious existence through charity. Poor Houses are well-known institutions catering to their needs and comforts. Here also there are institutions like the Friend-in-need Societies which, to a certain extent, have tried to deal with this problem. It is essentially a human problem and has to

be tackled in a humane way. Hardships encountered by these indigent people in Poor Houses have been graphically described and though conditions have considerably improved since those descriptions were written, the atmosphere of Poor Houses is not yet such as to make them happy residences for these unfortunate people. I hope and trust—indeed I am certain—that with a Committee like yours looking after these unfortunate people their lives will be cheered up, in spite of their circumstances, with hope and peace.

I am glad to note that my Government have come forward with very substantial contributions both for the building and the maintenance of this colony. Private philanthropy and private charity have been known to respond most generously to appeals for funds in the State of Mysore. Homes like this are meant to canalize various individual charities into a systematised and organised philanthropy. I trust that this very noble object of meeting the needs of indigent and disabled people will receive adequate support from the public-spirited citizens of the City. I also hope and trust that similar institutions will spring up ere long in other cities and towns in the State of Mysore so that the people of Mysore can claim to have taken care of their less fortunate fellow-citizens.

I have very great pleasure in declaring this colony open and may the Giver of all good help your efforts in achieving the objective in view.

COMBINED DISPENSARY FOR MAGADI.

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore speaking on the occasion of the presentation of an Address by the Magadi Town Municipal Council when laying the Foundation-stone of the Combined Dispensary at Magadi on 1st July 1948, said :—

I am glad to visit this historic Town situated in a Taluk clustered with famous shrines and awakening memories of a great past. It gives me great pleasure to renew my contact with people of this locality and to watch the progress that you have made during the interval since my last visit.

You have referred in your Address to the two great needs of the people—Education and Sanitation. I am glad to note that the public has contributed handsomely towards the construction of a High School building to be run by the Municipality and I am certain that my Government will take kindly interest in making it possible for the building to be erected ere long. The need for proper and adequate drinking water has been stressed in both the Addresses and I have no doubt that my Government have very much in mind the desirability of meeting this need as early as possible. I hope that even as you have raised by private contribution funds for the High School building, it will be possible for the Municipality to augment its resources so as to

share in the service of these needs. The Combined Dispensary, the foundation-stone of which I shall be laying presently, is intended to meet a great and urgent want in this locality and I am certain it will prove a great boon to expectant mothers and children. Maternal mortality and infantile mortality are still comparatively high in some parts of the State. My Government have for some time past shown a special interest in either themselves establishing or in contributing to establish Maternity Homes and Laying-in Hospitals. The loss of young life is a tragedy of the highest magnitude and I share your hope that with the co-operation of the public and through the benefactions of public-minded citizens, creches and milk centres will be established in your Town and elsewhere in the Taluk. They will greatly help in decreasing the incidence of such mortality.

I thank you for your loyal Addresses and for the good wishes that you have expressed therein to me and the members of my family.

GRAMA ASHRAM OF BELAGUMBA

His Highness the Maharaja visited the Grama Ashram of Belagumba on 1st July 1948.
Addressing those present His Highness said :—

I am glad to have had an opportunity of visiting the village of Belagumba and to see the activities of the local Seva Ashram. The Gurukula Seva Sangha at Kengeri is, as you have pointed out in your Address, already known to me by its activities. The selfless work that it is carrying on and the extension of its activities to the local Ashram have filled me with genuine pleasure. It is a common saying that the strength of India lies in its villages and that the prosperity of the country is best judged by the progress and happiness of the people in rural areas. The work in these rural areas does not

attract as much attention as similar work done in urban localities attracts, but it lays the foundation for truly worthy citizenship and for the general prosperity of the State. The activities that you have described in your Address are all calculated to improve the condition of the villager and make his life more pleasant and a little more attractive and I am glad therefore to have had an opportunity of seeing for myself what you have been doing in this direction in what may be considered as an out-of-the-way place. I convey to all workers my very best wishes for their success.

ABHAYA ASHRAM OF BANGALORE

His Highness the Maharaja replying to the Address presented by the Members of the Association for Rural and Social Hygiene in Mysore on the occasion of laying the foundation-stone of the Abhaya Ashram, Bangalore City, on 2nd July 1948, said :—

It required no strong persuasion on the part of the members of the Association for Moral and Social Hygiene to induce me to accept this invitation and be present here this evening. The work of the Association is such that it will readily receive the approval and approbation of all right-minded people. The Abhaya Ashram is intended to rescue those unfortunates in society who have often been led astray by evil surroundings or by want of understanding of the degraded life to which they are committing themselves. To rescue these women and young girls from the miserable paths into which they have unfortunately strayed has been the purpose of this Association.

I am glad to note the work that has been done by this Association since it was started—the number of girls that have been rescued and even more, the orderly life into which they have been led to re-enter. Some of them have happily married and have settled down leading a respectable life ; some, as your Address points out, have been restored to their parents or relatives ; some have been taught handicrafts which have enabled them to lead a decent and independent existence. This work indeed on the part

of the Association deserves the highest praise. I congratulate the Association on the work that they have done and extend special thanks to all the ladies who have taken interest in this Home and have trained its inmates.

You have reached a stage when you wish to have a permanent habitation for the Ashram, a habitation which will be suited to the needs and will house the inmates in comfort. I am glad to see that the City Municipal Council and the District Board and the Indian Red Cross Society have helped you financially in your work and I am confident that my Government will do its part in promoting the objective you have in view. I wish your Association all success in its noble objective, but at the same time, I trust that the conscience of the community will so develop that there will be no need for such Abhaya Ashram shortly and that the edifice which will be raised in this place will then be handed over by your Association for other beneficent purposes which are not necessitated by such tragedies of human life.

I have great pleasure in laying the foundation-stone of the Abhaya Ashram.

KASTURBA WELFARE CENTRE, KANNAMANGALA

His Highness the Maharaja visited Kasturba Welfare Centre at Kannamangala, Dodballapur Taluk, on 2nd July 1948. Paying a tribute to the workers of the Centre, His Highness the Maharaja said :—

It gives me very real pleasure to visit this Welfare Centre established in the name of one of the noblest women, who

had dedicated her whole life to the service of the people. It is hardly necessary for me to emphasise how much we are

indebted to Mahatma Gandhi for his teachings and preachings and his way of life and for the noble ideas he put before us. I and the members of my family are as you are aware, particularly grateful to the Mahatma for he meant a great deal to us in our lives. The Mahatma himself has acknowledged, in his turn, how much he was indebted to the devoted lady—his spouse—who with her eternal vigilance and close co-operation enabled him to achieve his objectives. It was only in the fitness of things that the Trust that has been created in the name of his wife should be devoted to the objects and activities which you have mentioned in your Address.

The improvement of conditions of women in rural areas, their education and training in useful cottage industries thus befitting them to take their proper place in the civic life of the country have been the ideals of Srimathi Kasturba. I am very glad to see ladies taking part in these activities and training women and girls in accordance with the desires of the Mahatma. I offer my sincere congratulations to these selfless and devoted workers and wish the Centre all success. I shall follow its activities with the closest interest and I am confident that my Government will co-operate with you in extending your beneficent activities.

MUNICIPAL HIGH SCHOOL FOR DEVANHALLI.

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, laying the Foundation-stone of the Municipal High School at Devanahalli, on 2nd July 1948, said :

I am sincerely glad that it has been found possible for me to visit this Town rich in historic traditions and ancient culture. Nature has endowed this area plentifully and I trust that the material happiness of the people of the Town will improve and that prosperity will smile on those under the charge of your Council.

As you have pointed out, this Municipal Council has been in existence for many decades and naturally having regard to the long experience of Municipal administration which your citizens have gained, my Government have conferred on you the right to elect your own President. I am certain that this right which you have earned will be utilised to promote the best interests of the citizens of this Municipality. The incumbency of a Municipal Council confers on one not rights but responsibilities and duties. The enumeration of the needs in the Address is only an illustration of the

sense of responsibility that you feel towards the requirements of the citizens and your desire to have them fulfilled. Here as elsewhere, sanitation and medical relief are the two most crying needs. I trust that ere long a Maternity Home will be established in this Town; but I hope that the financial requirements for such undertakings will to a large extent be met both by the efforts of the Municipality and by the generosity of public-spirited citizens. My Government are doing everything possible towards promoting education and affording adequate medical relief; but the resources of Government are also limited and I am certain that both Municipal Councillors and other public-spirited citizens are aware of such limitations. I have no doubt that the requests you have put forward in your Address will receive the careful consideration of my Government.

It is indeed a pleasure to me to learn that the citizens of this Town have donated a handsome sum for the construction of the High School building, the foundation-stone of which I shall have the privilege of laying presently. The Municipal High School will, I hope, be soon housed in a proper building of its

own and successive generations of students will benefit by the blessings of higher education.

I thank you for your loyal welcome and for the good wishes you have extended to me and to the members of my family.

INTERMEDIATE COLLEGE FOR KOLAR.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA PERFORMS INAUGURAL CEREMONY.

The District Board and the Town Municipal Council, Kolar, presented Address to His Highness the Maharaja on the occasion of the Inauguration Ceremony of the Intermediate College at Kolar, on 4th July 1948. Replying to the Addresses His Highness said :—

This is not the first occasion when I have had the pleasure of visiting this beautiful town and renewing acquaintanceship with its loyal and public-spirited citizens ; but on every occasion it gives me enhanced pleasure because I see signs everywhere of progress and development in the right direction. My revered uncle, His late Highness, nearly two decades back referred to the progress you were making and pointed out that though yours was a historic city, you did not live mainly on memories of the past. You were pioneers in many directions. You had levelled the old fort wall, filled in the ditches and replaced them by new roads to make Kolar a modern town. You were among the first to realise the advantages of railway connection and your Board financed the construction of the Light Railway which, as the Address of the District Board points out, may shortly be converted into a metre gauge line. Your management of local self-governing institutions in this area was such that you achieved the distinction of being one of the earliest District Boards to earn the privilege of electing the President. Your public-spirited citizens, some of whom I see here to-day, have by

their generous contribution helped to secure the amenities of modern life to your town. It is not surprising, therefore, that your District should have given to the State its first Chief Minister.

In your address, you have suggested that your Board may have a financial interest and share in the capital expenditure in respect of the contemplated scheme of conversion of the narrow gauge into metre gauge. My Government will no doubt examine this proposition carefully ; but if you are counting on the profits accruing thereby I am not at all certain that the investment will be justified and will make for the benefit of your Board.

Members of the Municipal Council have asked in their Address that industries may be established in this town. The policy of my Government has been to spread the industries and not concentrate them in any one or two big cities. I am confident that my Government will examine this request very carefully.

I must confess that looking at the all-round progress that has been made here, it has surprised me a little that the establishment of an Intermediate College has not come about earlier. The blessings of higher education are meant not merely

to ensure for the recipients a place in Government service; it is even more necessary to find leaders of men and to enable them to take their proper part in the enlarged and ever enlarging public life of the State. It is indeed a very real pleasure to me to inaugurate the Intermediate College here in Kolar. I am sure the alumni coming out of this College will play their proper part in making for real and effective progress of

the people, in stabilising the public life of the State and in raising the status and living conditions of the common man. I wish the Intermediate College all success, full growth and expansion and I trust that ere long it will blossom into a First Grade College affording the people of this locality the beneficence of higher and useful education.

I have great pleasure in declaring the Intermediate College open.

EFFECTING GREATER DESPATCH OF GOVERNMENT WORK.

EFFICIENCY AUDIT WORK IN 1947-48.

Since it commenced its work about January 1947, and up to the end of the year 1947-48, the Efficiency Audit Branch has conducted inspections of 124 Government Offices, Depots, stores and other institutions under the control of the several departments of Government, and examined cases of delay in the disposal of Government business and its causes, and also investigated into irregularities such as leakage of revenue, contravention of rules and standing orders, etc. Necessary action has been taken in all cases of irregularities both for punishing the officials concerned and for issuing necessary instructions for preventing delays and irregularities, as also for effecting such changes in office procedure as would conduce to greater despatch of work.

110 Petitions dealt with.

The Branch has also dealt with 110 petitions received by it regarding office irregularities of various kinds, and investigated as many as 70 of them, after referring the rest to the concerned departmental authorities. The irregularities which have been uncovered or which are being looked into during these investigations relate to misappropriations of Government funds and property, fabrication of accounts, etc., receiving Government moneys

on false claims, misuse of Government employees and resources for private benefit, acceptance of spurious articles in execution of contracts, discrimination in the exercise of powers vested in officers, black-marketing in controlled commodities, and generally negligence and lack of proper administration leading to wastage of Government money and leakage of revenue due to Government. The reports submitted to Government by the Branch have eventually led to appropriate punishments such as dismissal, suspension, reduction, etc.

Overhaul of Office Methods.

Besides the above, the Branch has also been called in to assist the Economy Officer to Government in inspecting Government Offices and assessing the scope for and extent of possible retrenchment in Government expenditure by means of a suitable overhaul of office methods and procedure. During the latter part of the year, the Branch has been reinforced by the inclusion of the Revenue Audit staff, which was until then working under the Revenue Commissioner. With this addition and with certain further changes proposed, it is expected that the activities of the Branch will be widened both in their scope and in their usefulness.

KANNADA STAGE CENTENARY

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA ON "THE CAPACITY OF THE STAGE TO TEACH NEW AND HEALTHY WAYS OF LIFE"

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, speaking on the occasion of the Kannada Stage Centenary and the Gubbi Nataka Mandali Diamond Jubilee Celebrations, held in Mysore City on 26th July 1948, said:—

It gives me very special pleasure to be present here this morning to inaugurate the celebrations of the Centenary of the Kannada Stage and Diamond Jubilee of the Gubbi Nataka Mandali. The Kannada language has been aptly described as sweet and musical and the fame of Karnatak music has spread far and wide beyond the borders of the State. My illustrious ancestors have shown their love and admiration for Kannada language and literature and some of them, at least, have achieved distinction as writers. Their patronage for Kannada learning and fine arts is a natural result of this great admiration. It has been my privilege, as indeed I have considered it to be my duty, to have some of our sacred lore in Sanskrit placed before the Kannada-speaking world in Kannada through the Palace publications which have, year after year, added to the rich storehouse of learning, philosophy and religious thought.

"Great and Alluring Art"

I do not know how far the claim can be justified that the Drama had its origin in our country. It can, however, be confidently stated that it is, at least, as old as that of any other language of any other country. The poet and the dramatist are among the most distinguished and the most prominent teachers of mankind. "Let me write the ballads of the nation and I care not who makes the laws," says

a Western savant. Here, in Mysore, I am proud to see that the poetic art flourishes and I trust that in the coming years, with the changes, rapid and at times unexpected as it may seem, the poet will have full claim for his great and alluring art. The golden age of poetry has often been in many countries the age when there have been great changes in men's thoughts in their outlook on life and in the readjustments of social conditions.

Influence of the Stage

The stage is even more effective at such times, because of its capacity to teach new and healthy ways of life to inculcate the need for appropriate reforms and yet to do it all in the guise of giving pleasure. The Kannada stage has had its evolution like all others and has grown from crude representations in early times into marvellous, fine stage settings and appropriate acting. Its influence on public life is evergrowing. A great Western writer has said that 'religion has more effect on people in the theatre when set forth in splendid verse than even in the Church.' The record crowds that gather to see a religious film in this country amply prove not only how deeply religion is rooted in the people, but also how correct the statement is. Equally effective is the stage when it dramatises social conditions and the need for the reform of society

on right lines. I am glad to note that modern drama and particularly Karnatak drama has taken note as much of the social drama as of the religious drama.

Tribute to Sri Veeranna

The Gubbi Nataka Mandali has had a long and illustrious career and the contribution which *Natakarathna* Sri G. H. Veeranna has made in ennobling and enlivening dramatic talent cannot be over-estimated. The Kannada stage and the Kannada people owe a great deal to his really patriotic endeavours in making the Kannada stage the foremost among all stages in India.

Academy of Dramatic Art

I wish you success in your desire to establish an academy of dramatic art in this city of Mysore, the home of Karnatak music, and I hope that your endeavours towards federating the various dramatic associations would also succeed. I am confident that my Government will give all possible assistance to the furtherance of these desirable objectives. May the Kannada drama, through its stage, spread its beneficent effects over all Karnatak people and indeed over a wider field and may those who have worked for its progress continue to achieve the success that they deserve.

ANTI-CORRUPTION DRIVE.

EIGHT GOVERNMENT SERVANTS DISMISSED.

Since the Anti-Corruption Branch actually commenced work around March, 1947, alleging acts of corruption, etc., on the part of Government officials, 431 petitions were received, of which 303 have so far been dealt with or are being dealt with. Sixty-two of these, containing allegations of a less serious nature and generally levelled against village officers and other local officers have been referred to the concerned departmental officers for necessary action. Among the other petitions in regard to which enquiries were taken up by the Branch, the allegations made in eighty-three instances were found to be either false or incapable of proof; and in pursuance of the investigations in twenty cases in which the allegations were proved, 8 Government servants have been dismissed, 2 compulsorily retired, 6 reverted, 5 reduced, 4 kept under suspension and 4 warned. One Contractor who was found to be involved in irregular activities was black-listed and the licenses of 5 cloth merchants were suspended in connection with black-marketing of cloth. Reports

after investigation have been submitted in 9 cases involving 27 persons, and enquiries are proceeding in respect of 129 petitions involving 36 Gazetted Officers and 100 others.

Among the allegations investigated by the Branch, and substantiated in several instances, are, misuse of official authority for deriving pecuniary benefit, black-marketing in iron and steel materials, booking of articles without valid permits over the Railways, extortion of illegal gratification in food acquisition work, misappropriation of food articles at ration depots, acceptance of illegal gratification at Sub-Registry Offices for registering documents and in other offices in dealing with various aspects of Government work, ticketless travel in trains and taking of bribes for conferring favours such as appointments, transfers, grant of lands, etc.

The question of suitable strengthening of the staff of the Branch to cope with the increased work is under consideration.

[Sri K. Henjarappa, a Member of the Mysore Legislative Council, has been appointed Special Officer, Anti-Corruption.]

POINTS OF VIEW

CHIEF MINISTER'S APPEAL TO STUDENTS

Sri K. C. Reddy, Chief Minister, addressing the All-India Students' Conference held at Bangalore on 7th July, welcomed the student delegates who came to Bangalore from all parts of India and referred to the heroic part played by students in the freedom struggle of our country ever since 1921. The students had contributed their share to make such movements pass from glory to glory. No freedom struggle was won in any country without the active participation of the students. Students in India must now decide upon the programme of work in the new constitutional set-up. The Chief Minister was glad to note that they had thought of the reorganisation of the All-India Students' Conference and hoped by so doing, they would bring about a single, strong, and united organisation for the service of the mother land. Sri Reddy strongly advised the students not to take part in politics so long as they were studying in the Universities, Colleges and Schools. They should devote themselves to their studies and specialise in subjects they have taken up. They must utilise their student career to fully equip themselves for serving the country. The country at present needed efficient doctors, expert administrators and trained engineers. He, therefore, advised them to fully equip themselves to shoulder their responsibilities and serve the country in order to retain their hard-won independence. Sri Reddy appealed to the students to eschew communalism and promote Universal Brotherhood.

WELFARE OF HARIJAN

Sri R. Chennigaramiah, Minister for Local Self-Government, declaring open the First

Mysore State Harijan Conference held at Chitaldrug on 20th July said that Mahatma Gandhi's signal devotion for the Harijan cause was peerless in the history of India. Harijans should on no account develop an inferiority complex, but should remain in the Hindu fold as brothers. He admitted that there might be acts of injustice and partiality by the Hindu brothers, but that should not tempt Harijans to change their creed as such a step would be suicidal. The Congress had now come to power, and a great change was discernable in the mental outlook of the Hindu community. The Minister urged the Harijans to realise, on their own part, their duties also. They should learn to be self-reliant. Opportunities are being created and it was up to them to utilise such opportunities for their own advantage. Harijans were part and parcel of Hinduism and it was their duty to contribute their own share for the common good of a great Nation.

Sri H. C. Dasappa, Minister for Finance and Industries, said it was the duty of every Hindu to contribute his share for the welfare and progress of Harijans and thereby wipe out the blemishes of the past. In his opinion, there should be no distinction among Hindus and even the term, "Harijan" was not advisable as it indicated a separate section of people in the Society. All inequalities and differences would be wiped out if they create a "casteless, classless society," he said. Things were changing rapidly and it was nothing but hypocrisy to claim superiority on the basis of caste. He hoped the Harijans would work with the rest of the people for the progress and prosperity of the country.



IMPORTANCE OF SERICULTURE IN OUR RURAL ECONOMY*

ANALYSIS BY THE MINISTER FOR CITY MUNICIPALITIES AND MUZRAI.

I extend to you a very hearty welcome for the ready response to the invitation for this important Silk Conference of the State. This is perhaps the first occasion on which a Conference of the representatives of all the interests of the Silk Industry is being held under the auspices of the Government of Mysore. I may at the outset mention that Government attach great importance to the deliberations of this day as the subjects for discussion on the agenda relate to all branches of the industry and deal with all the important policies. I shall therefore confine my attention to salient points in my remarks considering the limited time at our disposal.

80,000 acres under Mulberry

Government have from the very beginning given their utmost consideration to this important subsidiary occupation of the State, which now gives employment directly and indirectly to about two lakhs of families in the State, with about 80,000 acres of mulberry under cultivation. Mysore produces about 60 per cent of the total output of silk in India, and the industry has been laid on modern scientific basis. The seed supply organisation is based on practically the Japanese system. We have established modern silk filatures and there is a Spun Silk Mills which is the only one of its kind in India. For testing silk, there is a Silk Conditioning and Testing House on international lines. Besides, there is a well-equipped Government Silk Weaving Factory for producing high

class silk fabrics. The State Budget has grown from the meagre grant of Rs. 1.04 lakhs in 1933 to about Rs. 15.8 lakhs this year. The activities of the Department have considerably increased both in respect of quantity of work turned out, and in the varied branches of sericulture. The first and foremost basic need is the supply of disease-free layings of high yielding cross breeds to sericulturists. While the total requirements of the State are about 6 crores of disease-free layings annually, the present Government and aided grainages are able to supply only about 35 per cent, the balance of 65 per cent being made by unexamined seed preparers, exposing the industry to risk. Government have therefore under active consideration a number of schemes calculated to increase production to 6 crores of disease-free layings to meet the entire requirements of the State in the course of five years involving an expenditure of Rs. 7.40 lakhs capital and recurring expenditure of Rs. 6.7 lakhs. Further, a bill to license preparation of silk-worm seed is under examination of our Government. This is calculated to bring under Government control all seed preparation thereby not only minimising losses, but also improving quality and securing equitable distribution of the same. For invigorating foreign races of univoltines and bivoltines, two hill stations in K. R. Hills and Biligiri Rangan Hills have already been started. It is the intention of Government to give effect to Silk Worm Diseases Control Act of 1943.

* Text of the speech delivered by *Rajsevasakta* Sri P. Subbarama Chetty, Minister for City Municipalities and Muzrai, presiding over the Mysore Silk Conference held at Bangalore on 15th July 1948.

International Competitive Basis

Again, to place the industry on an international competitive basis, the Government recognised the need for the establishment of a Sericultural Research Station, and for that purpose Committees were appointed from time to time who have worked out the details and the final estimates involve a cost of Rs. 11 lakhs for capital and Rs. 245 lakhs for recurring expenditure. This scheme is also under the active consideration of Government.

It is also contemplated to establish co-operative societies for sericulture, and silk marketing. For training the personnel required for the department and the aided grainages, a regular Sericultural Training Institute will be established shortly.

Silk Prices

The frequent fall in the silk prices necessitated the Government of Mysore to approach the Government of India to prohibit the imports of foreign silk. Though the Government of India acceded to this request and passed orders so long ago as February last, yet large quantities of Italian silks have found their way into Indian markets. The Dewan, while he was recently in Delhi, discussed this subject fully with the members of the Government of India and he was assured that there would be no further imports from any outside country. This would naturally improve our silk market. Besides Government of India at our request have already referred the question of further protection to this industry to the Tariff Board. With prohibition of imports and adequate protection to the industry for a sufficiently long period, it will have the chances to stabilise itself. I need hardly tell you that Government have endeavoured and will continue to endeavour to meet all the requirements of the industry at all the stages of its development in its various branches of activities.

Imports

While, on the subject of restriction on imports, I would also like to refer to import of capital goods required for the development of silk industry, namely, the import of silk looms and throwing machinery. I think permission may be given for the import of these goods. But in regard to this question, there seems to be some difference of opinion. A few days back, a representative of a Local Silk Machinery Manufacturing Firm represented to me that by allowing imports of the silk textile machinery, the local industry newly started will be killed. There can be no two opinions in regard to the encouragement to local industry while at the same time we must see that during these days of short supply, the imports of these machinery may be allowed to such an extent as would not affect the local manufacturers of the silk throwing and weaving industry.

Problem of Nationalisation

You are aware of the policy of the Government in regard to industries. Hitherto, the policy has been not to nationalise all the industries in the State. No doubt the basic industry, i.e., Iron Works, is owned by the Government exclusively. In the case of sugar industry, Government have been working sugar factory as a joint-stock concern, the public holding nearly half the shares. Some other companies have been aided by Government by subscribing 10 per cent of the shares, and appointing Government directors on the Board. This policy as you are well aware has been working satisfactorily. No doubt, of late, there is a demand in some quarters for the nationalisation of all banks and industries. In regard to this matter, there are different schools of thought and only the other day Sir M. Visvesvaraya in the course of his speech at a Committee Meeting of the

All-India Manufacturers' Organisation observed as follows:

"The talk of nationalisation had unnerved industrialists and businessmen and confidence was shaken throughout India. Nationalisation will be quite good as a policy for the manufacture of Defence Machinery and selected key industries which do not pay businessmen."

We must also import capital goods required for the rapid development of industries in the country. I am not against utilisation of foreign capital or the employment of foreign experts, when we are unable to finance all our industries and when we have no experts.

Training in Industry

For the development of sericulture industry, it is under consideration of the Government to depute to foreign countries our brilliant young men to receive training so that they may be absorbed in the department after their return from their studies.

Referring to to-day's work, I may state that we have on the agenda 18 subjects of much importance sent by non-official gentlemen and institutions. Besides these, there are 33 other subjects of

interest and usefulness. Considering the limited time at our disposal it has been possible for us to take only 18 subjects for consideration. I have no doubt that, when these subjects are discussed, we shall have material enough for shaping our future policies in regard to various branches of the industry.

I am sorry it has not been possible to find place for the other subjects, which while interesting have either been dealt with by Government, or action taken already, or are under active consideration of Government. For instance, licensing seed preparors in the State; the Department of Sericulture has already prepared a bill and submitted the same for consideration of Government. The prohibition of imports of raw silk and the Tariff Protection have been dealt with by me. Similarly, the other subjects also have been dealt with. It is my earnest request that the discussions will be carried on in the usual friendly spirit. I am confident that the Conference would work in harmony for the attainment of the objects for which we have met here to-day, *viz.*, for the betterment and advance of the Silk Industry. I thank you for having kindly responded to my invitation.



PRESS NOTES AND NEWS

REFUGEES.

The Government of India have notified that such of the blind helpless refugee children as would desire to receive education in Ajmer and in other suitable institutions for the blind would be paid the actual travelling expenses from their residential areas to the institutions. The refugees that have arrived into Mysore State are, therefore, requested to intimate the Commissioner for Refugees in Mysore, Bangalore, the names and whereabouts of the blind refugee children seeking admission into schools for the blind.

Among the refugees that have come into Mysore State there are a large number of labourers, craftsmen, husbandmen and stewards who are willing to take up work if offered. Those who require the services of such refugees are requested to contact the Office of the Commissioner for Refugees in Mysore, Bangalore.

Refugees who have registered their names at the Office of the Commissioner for Refugees, Bangalore, are hereby informed that duplicate certificate of registration will not be issued unless the original either torn or mutilated, as the case may be, is presented. Refugees are particularly requested to be careful in preserving their certificates to prevent their misuse by others.

DRINKING WATER WELLS.

Government are pleased to direct that a sum of Rs. 1,35,800 be reappropriated out of the reserve of two lakhs kept for allotting grants to the third set of *hoblis* for providing drinking water wells in the State as detailed hereunder :—

District	Amount	
		Rs.
1. Mysore	...	5,000
2. Hassan	...	20,000
3. Tumkur	...	10,000
4. Kolar	...	10,000
5. Chikmagalur	...	10,000
6. Chitaldrug	...	10,800
7. Shimoga	...	40,000

RURAL WELFARE CENTRE.

1. Anandapuram ...	...	10,000
2. Closepet ...	...	10,000
3. Dodballapur ...	...	10,000
Total	...	1,35,800

MYSORE RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

A local paper under the caption "Transfers" has stated that Government have been subjecting labourers to severe hardships through transfers and dismissal, and refers to certain transfers of the Railway Department and the case of one Sri Revanna of Mysore State Railway Department, who is stated to have been dismissed. Government wish to state that the Railway Department consists of about 10,000 employees and transfers of some of these employees from place to place in the interest of service is inevitable. To characterise such transfers as acts intended to put the labourers into unnecessary hardships is not true and is a travesty of facts.

As regards the reference to Sri Revanna, the facts are that he was not dismissed but his services were terminated as it was found that owing to frequent absences from duty and irregular attendance he was considered not to be of use to the administration. Moreover, he was in a temporary vacancy. The Government want to assure that no unnecessary transfers or dispensations of services are done just with a view to harass the labourers or to victimise them and that such false reports circulated are wholly unfounded. (Press Note, dated 2nd July 1948).

GOODS INSPECTORS PUNISHED.

It was brought to the notice of Government in August 1946, that in regard to loading and unloading charges on consignments of foodgrains at Bangalore City Goods Shed, payments were being made both by the Food Supply Department and the Railway Department. Enquiries were, therefore, immediately ordered and as a result of the investigations by the Special Officer, Efficiency Audit, and the Chief Auditor, Mysore State Railway, it was reported that a sum of Rs. 1,928-8-0 between July 1943 and July 1944 and a sum of Rs. 6,023-8-0 from July 1944 to October 1945 had been overdrawn in respect of foodgrains consignments recorded as handled by the Food Supply Department. After a detailed examination of the case, it was found that handling charges in respect of consignments lifted by the Food Supply Department had been claimed by the Goods Inspectors and Government money had been overdrawn. Government considered that deterrent punishment was called for and have accordingly ordered that the amounts due from the

two Goods Inspectors be recovered from their Provident Fund and bonus and that they be retired immediately without gratuity benefits. (Press Note, dated 7th July 1948).

BUS FARES.

Government were pleased to fix the maximum bus fare per mile per passenger at six pies (0-0 6) on maidan roads, nine pies (0-0 9) on mainad roads and 50 per cent more than the ordinary rates of fares for special services granted with permission to run on special permits for fairs and festivals, etc., with effect from 1st June 1948. The District Magistrates and all Police Officers have been instructed to take necessary steps to see that the rates of fares now allowed are strictly adhered to. (Press Note, dated 2nd July 1948).

FOOD DEPARTMENT.

Consequent on the decontrol of millets and abandonment of paddy procurement, out of 7,205 persons employed in the Food Department, 4,622 have been retrenched, retaining only 2,583. The savings in cost on account of these retrenchments works up to about 60 per cent of the total cost. The staff retained is the absolute minimum required to effectively and adequately carry on the distribution arrangements in Towns and Cities, where informal and statutory rationing schemes are still being continued. (Press Note, dated 3rd July 1948).

FOOD GRAIN RATION

An amendment to the Mysore Rationing Order (Food), 1943, has been issued under Notification No. S D. 10560-R. 44-47-2, dated the 29th June 1948, whereby no person residing in a rationed area and holding a ration document shall retain with him at a time foodgrains (saved by him out of the rations drawn by or allowed to him on his ration card) exceeding his requirements for six weeks except in the case of land holders allowed to retain foodgrains grown on their own lands to the extent adjusted on their ration cards. (Press Note, dated 5th July 1948).

NO LOAN TO MYSORE.

There is no truth in the reports published in certain papers that the Government of India have agreed to lend to the Government of Mysore a sum of Rs. 4 crores at 3 per cent interest for improving the conditions of labourers in the State. (Press Note, dated 6th July 1948).

REFUGEE RELIEF.

The Mysore State Refugee Relief Committee, Bangalore, gratefully acknowledge the liberal donations offered by several institutions and individuals as noted below. The public are once again appealed to contribute to the Refugee Relief Fund more liberally and help the Committee in its beneficent purpose.

<i>Sl No</i>	<i>Particulars.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
1.	Collection by the Amildar, Channagiri ..	Rs. a. p. 501 0 0
2.	Do Sorab ..	80 0 0
3.	Do Sager ..	191 4 0
4.	Do Hosuragar ..	90 0 0
5.	The Municipal Council, Bagalkot ..	20 0 0
6.	The officials of the B. and R Section, Comptroller's Office, Bangalore ..	3 10 0
7.	Through the Taluk Treasury, Sirivapur ..	50 0 0
8.	The Town Municipal Council, Mulbagal ..	500 0 0
9.	Through the District Treasury Office, Tumkur ..	300 0 0
10.	Through the Taluk Treasury, Chickballapur ..	4,410 0 0
	Total ..	6,155 14 0
	Contributions acknowledged already ..	79,692 14 10
	Grand Total ..	85,788 12 10

Rupees Eighty five thousand, seven hundred and eighty-eight, annas twelve and pie ten only

DASARA EXHIBITION.

Government have sanctioned the proposal of the Dasara Exhibition Committee to hold the Dasara Exhibition at Mysore City in the month of October 1948.

Government have reconstituted the personnel of the Dasara Exhibition Committee as under:-

Chairman

Sri D. H. Chandrasekharaiah, Minister for Education.

Vice Chairman.

Sri J. B. Mallaradhiya, Additional Director of Industries and Commerce, Bangalore.

Members.

1. The Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore, Bangalore.
2. The Commissioner of Economic Development and Planning in Mysore, Bangalore.
3. The Chief Electrical Engineer in Mysore, Bangalore.
4. The General Manager, Mysore State Railway, Mysore.
5. The Director of Public Instruction in Mysore, Bangalore.
6. The President, City Municipal Council, Mysore.

7. The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, Mysore.
8. The Director of Agriculture in Mysore, Bangalore.
9. The President, Mysore District Board, Mysore.
10. Sri E. P. Nanjappa, Vice-President, City Municipal Council, Mysore.
11. Sri T. Venkataramanaiya, Member, Municipal Council, Mysore.
12. Sri T. Madaiah Gowda, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, Closepet.
13. Sri K. M. Krishnappa Gowda, M.L.C., Land-holder, Karadahalli, Nagamangala Taluk.
14. Sri A. G. Bandi Gowda, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, Seringapatam.
15. Sri A. G. Ramachandra Rao, B.A., B.L., Advocate, Hassan.
16. Sri S. Avala Reddi, Land-lord, Sadali via Chickballapur.
17. Sri O. Veerabasappa, B.Sc., LL.B., Advocate, Chitaldrug.
18. Sri R. S. Aradhya, Proprietor, Aryan Industries, Tumkur.
19. Sri K. Henjarappa, B.A., B.L., Advocate, Madhugiri.
20. Sri Bagamane Devegowda Coffee Planter, Chickmagalur.
21. Srimathi B. L. Subbamma, Thalihana Estate, Joladal Post Office, Chickmagalur Taluk.
22. Sri Kadidal Manjappa, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, Shimoga.
23. Srimathi K. Kamala Devi, 108, East of Subedar Chattram Road, Bangalore City.
24. Sri B. N. Gupta, M.R.A., Mavalli, Bangalore City.
25. Sri S. L. Mannaji Rao, M.L.C., Silk Merchant, Bangalore City.
26. Sri P. R. Ramaiah, B.Sc., Editor, "Daily News", Bangalore City.
27. Sri P. Sivashankar, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, Seshadripuram, Bangalore City.
28. The Representative of the Exhibitors' Association.

Secretary.

Sri V. Annoo Mudaliar, Superintendent, Sri Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore.

This Committee will function for one year or till the next reconstitution, whichever is earlier.

KEROSENE SUPPLY.

Government issued a Press Note on 12th June 1948, indicating the re-imposition of control over

the distribution of kerosene oil. This measure was necessitated by the great difficulty experienced by consumers in obtaining Kerosene Oil at reasonable rates. The Director of Food Supplies in Mysore has been appointed Kerosene Oil Controller and is taking needful action to arrange for equitable distribution of kerosene oil to the public at reasonable prices which will be fixed by him from time to time.

In spite of the arrangements that are being made, it is noticed that great difficulty is being experienced by consumers. This is mainly due to the drastic cuts that are being made in the supply of kerosene oil to the State, from time to time. The reason for this short supply is also due to the scarcity of bright tin plates, transport difficulties, etc. The Government of India have also allotted an increased quantity of kerosene oil for tractors used in the furtherance of the "Grow More Food" campaign which is of vital importance to the country. Recently, the Government of India imposed a further cut of 4 per cent in the release of kerosene oil for civilian consumption. All these factors have cumulatively contributed to the short supply of kerosene oil. Government desire to assure the public that all possible steps are being taken for the equitable distribution of the available supplies of kerosene oil. (Press Note, dated 10th July 1948).

TRADE IN COPRA.

Wagon facilities for booking copra from Tiptur and Arsikere to North India via Hotgi, are at present provided only to merchants who are included in the turn list prepared in 1945 on the basis of the recommendations of the Committee constituted under the chairmanship of Sri Mannaji Rao, to enquire into the allotment of wagons for copra traffic.

It has been represented to Government that several merchants in the above turn list are not now carrying on trade in copra, while others are not carrying on to the extent justifying the grant of wagon facilities and that the provision of wagon turns only to the listed merchants has resulted not only in the misuse of the facilities provided, but has also acted as a hardship to merchants who are not included in the list, though holding large stocks of copra.

With a view to preventing irregularities and hardships referred to above and to ensuring a fair, equitable and just distribution to all merchants, with due regard to their past volume of trade, standing and present ability to carry on trade, Government have constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Sri T. Subrahmanyam, to go into the entire matter of allotting wagons for copra traffic via Hotgi at Tiptur, Arsikere, Banavar and

other stations in Mysore State and submit suitable recommendations to Government.

Merchants dealing in copra, who are desirous of securing wagon facilities for booking via Hotgi should, therefore, address the Secretary to the above Committee with the necessary particulars. The Secretary is the Personal Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District, Tumkur, and correspondence should be addressed to him. (Press Note, dated 13th July 1948).

INDIAN DAIRY, BANGALORE.

In connection with a strike apprehended of the Labourers of the Indian Dairy, Bangalore, on account of reduction in the scales of wages of certain sections of the labour, Sri Chellam, Municipal Councillor, Bangalore City and President of the Labourers' Association of the Dairy approached the Minister for Finance and Industries (who is in charge of the Labour Portfolio also) to pay a visit to the Association.

There are 200 labourers working in the Dairy and most of them are Mysoreans hailing from Nagamangala Taluk. The Dairy is directly under the charge of the Government of India.

The Minister accompanied by Sri. Chellam paid a visit to the Dairy at 8 A.M. on the 13th July 1948 and discussed the matter with the Management and the Labour. He told the Labour that the Government of India would be apprised of the situation and hoped that the question would be considered by them sympathetically. It was the policy of every Government to give a living wage to the labour. With the advent of independence to the country the labour should develop in them a spirit of service to the country and contentment. The labour appreciated the situation and decided to put off the strike proposed. (Press Note, dated 13th July 1948).

REGISTRATION OF MOTOR VEHICLES

In pursuance of Act No. XXIX of 1948 and Act No. XXX of 1948, the Mysore Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic Act and Rules Thereunder have been extended to the Retroceded Area of Bangalore with effect from 1st July 1948 and the registration of motor vehicles in the Civil Station, Bangalore has been taken up by the Inspector-General of Police. The Treasury Officer, Civil Station, Bangalore, has been appointed as Licensing Officer in respect of Motor Vehicles and he has been authorised to receive taxes on motor vehicles owned by the residents of the Civil Station, Bangalore. The District Magistrate, Civil Station, has also been appointed as Licensing Officer for the collection of taxes on stage carriages. (Press Note, dated 14th July 1948).

ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL

Under Rule 3 of the Industrial Disputes Settlement and Arbitration Rules, 1941, as continued by Act No. XX of 1947, the Supplies, Services and Miscellaneous Provisions (Temporary Powers Act, 1947, Government are pleased to constitute an Arbitration Tribunal, consisting of the under mentioned Chairman and Members:—

1. *Rajakaryaprasakta* Sri T. Singaravelu Mudaliar, B.A., B.L., Retired Judge of the High Court of Mysore (*Chairman*).

2. *Rajadharmaprasakta* Sri C. Subrahmanyam Iyer, B.A., B.L., Retired Judge of the High Court of Mysore (*Chosen to represent Employers*) *Member*

3. *Rajadharmaprasakta* Sri S. Venkataraman Iyengar, B.A., LL.M., Retired Judge of the High Court of Mysore (*Chosen to represent Employees*) *Member*.

ARRESTS UNDER PUBLIC SECURITY ACT

A statement has been issued by some lawyers of Bangalore, and comments have also recently appeared in the Press regarding the re-arrest of some persons who had been released by the High Court. They have stated that this is a serious curtailment of the civic liberties of the subjects of the State.

Government have carefully considered the decisions of the High Court on the *Habeas Corpus* petitions. It is seen from those decisions that the orders to be passed under Section 3 of the Public Security Act, 1940, should satisfy certain conditions as laid down in that Act itself. It was held that the orders of detention passed by the District Magistrates did not fulfil those conditions. Thus the errors that had been committed were only technical in nature. There was enough material on hand to show that these persons had acted and were acting in a manner prejudicial to the public safety and peace, and it was essentially desirable in the present troubled situation prevailing in the country to detain them. It was only after a full consideration of the material available that the persons have been re-arrested and detained under the strict provisions of the Law.

Government desire to assure the public that the provisions of the Public Security Act will not be used to infringe the civic liberties of the law abiding individual and will be used only in very rare cases where it is essential in the interests of maintaining public safety and peace. (Press Note dated 15th July 1948).

RELIEF TO RAIYATS

It is reported, that most of the atchkat lands of Anchechittanahalli Tank in Nagamangala Taluk

were lying fallow during the year 1947-48, due to the paucity of water in the tank.

Government have sanctioned remission of half water rate in respect of the atchkat lands under the above tank, for the year 1947-48, the amount of remission being about Rs. 159.

On account of scanty rainfall in 1947-48, 79 tanks in Chickballapur Taluk did not receive enough water for the raising of wet crops. As a measure of relief Government have sanctioned the remission of Half Wet Assessment for the year 1947-48, in respect of the atchkat of these 79 tanks, the amount being about Rs. 8,800.

In continuation of Government Order No. R. 11459—R. M. 6-47-19, dated 22nd June 1948, sanctioning remission of Half Wet Assessment for 1947-48, on the atchkat lands of 73 tanks in Bagepalli Taluk, Government have sanctioned remission of Half Wet Assessment in respect of the atchkat of 7 more tanks in Bagepalli Taluk, for 1947-48 amounting to Rs. 1,200 nearly as it is reported that these 7 tanks also did not receive adequate supply of water during the year and crop failed under them.

REGIONAL FARMS

Government have sanctioned the revised estimates at a total cost of Rs. 4,60,670 non-recurring for the construction of buildings for the five Regional Farms in the State for conducting researches and experiments on different crops.

The original estimate for the construction of these buildings was Rs. 2,18,250, but owing to the high price of land and building materials, it became necessary to revise the estimates.

FOOD GRAINS FOR MYSORE

In view of the representations made to the Government of India, the Ministry of Food (India) have sanctioned an additional allotment of 10,000 tons of rice to Mysore over and above the ceiling quota of rice fixed for Mysore for the year 1948. (Press Note, dated 21st July 1948).

PURCHASE GRAIN DEPOTS

It has been brought to the notice of Government that as a result of the creation of a belt area of five miles of the border taluks in certain districts, prohibiting the free movement of paddy and rice, much difficulty is experienced by holders and stockists residing in the locality. Government have, therefore, arranged to open purchase depots in such taluks and to purchase paddy and millets, if offered, at the purchase rates prescribed before decontrol. The payment of the bonus of annas eight per *palla* of paddy and rupee one per *palla* of

millets has also been ordered to be paid for all purchases made till the end of December 1948. (Press Note, dated 22nd July 1948).

KEROSENE

In the Press Note issued on 10th July 1948, the public were informed that, on account of scarcity of bright tin plate, transport difficulties, etc., and allotment of an increased quantity of kerosene oil for tractors used in furtherance of 'Grow More Food' campaign, the Government of India had made a further cut in the release of kerosene oil for consumption by the public. But they have now been able to arrange increased supply of kerosene oil for the second half of the year 1948, to the extent of 55 per cent in the current kerosene releases for civilian consumption with effect from 1st July 1948. This increase will bring the releases to about 83 per cent of the 1941 average offtake. With this increased supply it is hoped that it will be possible to meet the demands of the public to a considerable extent. (Press Note, dated 28th July 1948).

HAJ PILGRIMS—RUPEE ALLOWANCE

The following Press Note issued by the Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, Government of India, on the above subject is published for general information:—

"The Government of India have allowed pilgrims leaving for the Hejaz to export currency notes this year as under:—

Pre-Ramzan	... Rs. 4,125 Cabin Class.
	Rs. 2,650 Deck Class.
Post-Ramzan	... Rs. 3,000 Cabin Class.
	Rs. 2,100 Deck Class.

In addition to the above amounts, remittances up to Rs. 7,500 per adult and Rs. 4,000 per child may be made through normal banking channels.

ENTRY PERMITS TO BURMA

The following Press Note issued by the Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, Government of India, is published for general information:—

All persons desirous of proceeding to Burma are required, under the Burma Immigration (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1947, to be in possession of entry permits issued by one of the Vice-Consuls of the Government of Burma stationed at Calcutta, Vizagapatam and Madras or the Controller of Immigration, Burma, Rangoon. All applications for entry permits should, therefore, be addressed to one of these officers and not to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIES

Certain local newspapers have published a report that Government are negotiating with the "Unilever" Company of Britain with a view to entrusting them with the management of the Mysore Government Soap Factory and that arrangements are being made to convert the Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati, into a joint-stock company. Government wish to point out that there is no truth whatever in these allegations. They regret to note that such baseless statements are being published. (Press Note dated 30th July 1948).

REMISSION ASSESSMENT

Government have sanctioned remission of half water-rate in respect of the *atchkat* lands under the Lakkennahalli and Begamangala Tanks in Nagamangala Taluk, since the paddy crops in that area

withered away for want of adequate water supply during the year 1947-48, the amount of such remission being about Rs. 235. (Press Note dated 30th July 1948).

HULLING OF PADDY

In view of the necessity for the continuance of restrictions on the movement of paddy and rice in rationed areas, Government consider it necessary to restrict the hulling of paddy other than that belonging to Government in rationed areas and they have accordingly prohibited with immediate effect the hulling of such paddy in mills and hullers in areas in which statutory rationing except under a permit issued by the Director of Food Supplies or any other officer authorised by him in this behalf. (Press Note dated 30th July 1948).

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BEGGAR RELIEF WORK

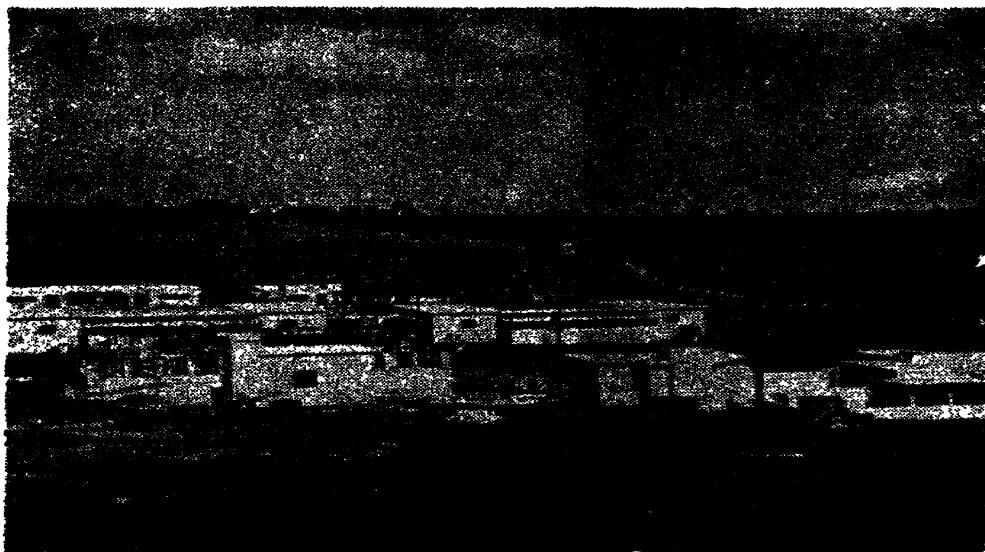


All the rooms and dormitories are well-ventilated and kept tidy.



Separate provision has been made for the women inmates of the Colony.

BEGGAR RELIEF WORK



A distant view of the Beggar Colony near Bangalore.



Some of the inmates are seen here. They are given good clothing and healthy food.

THE BEGGAR COLONY, BANGALORE.*

A MODEL INSTITUTION.

This problem of beggary is said to be as old as human society. It is a stigma which no civilised society can afford to tolerate. Having recognised the need and importance of this work and in deference to the wishes expressed by the representatives of the people in the Legislature, Government appointed a Committee in the year 1942 under the Chairmanship of Sri N. Balakrishnaiah, B.A., LL.B., to suggest measures for the eradication of beggary in the State. The proposals put forward by that Committee have formed the basis of the action that is being taken to tackle the problem.

With a view to implement the proposals of that Committee, Government enacted through the Legislature a measure known as the Act for the Prohibition of Beggary and this is in force from 30th August 1944. The next step taken was to draw up a scheme for the reception and relief of beggars. While accoridng sanction to such a scheme, Government, in their Order dated 15th December 1944, provided for the constitution of a Central Relief Committee and for the establishment of a Colony at this place at a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 10,80,000 towards the construction of buildings giving accommodation for 1,500 beggars and at an annual recurring expenditure of Rs. 1,98,000 towards maintenance and establishment charges. Accordingly, the Central Relief Committee was constituted in November 1945 and steps are being taken by that Committee to implement the scheme of beggar relief.

The present Colony comprises of four dormitories, designed to accommodate 40 beggars each, a dispensary, a primary school, an industrial workshop, a kitchen block and quarters for the staff. The Colony is provided with drinking water facilities and electric lights. Agricultural lands included in the Colony are also available for purposes of cultivation. A small river known as the Vrushabhavathi runs on the eastern side of the Colony. With all these facilities and arrangements, the Colony is expected to serve as a model institution for affording necessary relief to the beggars and converting them,

wherever possible, into self-respecting and useful citizens.

On the basis of the information available, there are more than 15,000 beggars in the State of whom 4,500 are found in the two cities of Bangalore and Mysore. Having considered it desirable that the work of beggar relief might be undertaken at least on a modest scale even before the completion of the Colony, the provisions of the Act have been applied to the Bangalore City area with effect from 10th February 1946, a rented choultry near the Municipal Offices, Bangalore City, serving as a Combined Centre for reception and relief of beggars. 2,200 beggars have so far been dealt with under the provisions of the Act. The Relief Centre which maintains only such of the permanent inmates as could not be treated otherwise, contains 50 beggars on an average within the limited accommodation available in the present centre. A beginning has been made to train some of the beggars in rural and cottage industries such as mat-weaving, envelope-making, etc., and as soon as greater facilities become available, activities in this behalf would be intensified.

It may be mentioned that donations to the extent of over a lakh of rupees have been received from philanthropic citizens towards the construction of the Colony and the biggest individual contribution, viz., Rs. 30,000 comes from Dharmaprakasa Rao Bahadur Devarao Shivaram. Some individuals and Municipalities have also been making contributions towards the recurring expenditure of the Colony. The main responsibility, however, for meeting the expenditure of the Colony on account of construction of buildings and maintenance, is being shouldered by Government who are making substantial provision in the State Budget from year to year. All items of receipts are pooled together to form a Central Relief Fund which is operated upon in accordance with a Budget sanctioned by Government. A sum of Rs. 36,600 under recurring expenditure and of Rs. 1,81,600 under non-recurring expenditure has so far been met out of this fund and the fund has now at its credit a balance of Rs. 1,46,985.

*Please refer to page 285 for His Highness the Maharaja's speech delivered on the occasion of the laying of the foundation stone of the Colony.

TELE-COMMUNICATION FACTORY

TO BE LOCATED AT BANGALORE

The Government of India have decided to locate the new State-owned Tele-Communication Factory at Bangalore. The enterprise will bear the name "Indian Telephone Industries" and will be managed directly by the Ministry of Communications on commercial lines.

The capital cost of the project is estimated at $2\frac{1}{2}$ crores of rupees. When in full operation, the factory is expected to employ about 10,000 men.

The undertaking which will be owned by the Government is the first new industry to be set up by the Government of India in accordance with the Government of India's declaration on industrial policy made on April 6.

Although it will take about five years for the factory to go into full production, manufacture of telephone instruments will start by about the middle of October. Raw material for assembling instruments are expected to be shipped by the end of August. Production of instruments will be at the rate of 2,000 per month which it is calculated will be sufficient for the requirement of the country for the present.

With a view to bringing the factory quickly into production, arrangements have been made with the Automatic and Electric Telephone Company, Ltd., of the U.K. to get plant and equipment in relays of separate units for each part. As soon as one unit arrives, it will be installed and set into production. Other parts in the meantime will be imported so that production of complete sets is not impaired.

The British Company, it is understood, will give fullest assistance technically

and otherwise for the project. The Indian Telephone Industries will also be the agents in India for all telephone products made by the Automatic and Electric Company of U.K. The products in the entire field of communication equipment specially selected for tropical use, such as instruments, exchange equipment, inter-communication systems, private and public exchanges, both manual and automatic, carrier installations, high frequency crystals for wireless etc., will be available for public and private requirements from the Indian Telephone Industries.

Sri R. Natarajan, till recently the General Manager of Bombay Telephones, has been appointed the General Manager of the Indian Telephone Industries. It is expected that within the period of about 15 to 18 months the building of factory will be ready. Meanwhile the manufacture of parts and assembly of telephones will be started in some kind of temporary structure.

Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Dewan of Mysore, Sri Natarajan, Sri V. Vedavyasa-charya, Chief Secretary to Government, and Janab M. Hayath, Chief Electrical Engineer in Mysore, visited on 16th July 1948 a site in Krishnarajapuram, seven miles from Bangalore. It is understood that the site was tentatively considered as the best in view of the fact that besides various other facilities in the place water could be obtained from the "Y" tank. Also there was a railway siding in Krishnarajapuram station.

COCONUT GROWING IN MYSORE

IMPORTANT AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY

Acreage and its trend.—Coconut is one of the important commercial crops of Mysore, its area in the State in 1946-47 being 1,76,000 acres, approximately 11·6 per cent of the total area under this crop in India. It is grown extensively in Tumkur and parts of Hassan, Mysore, and Kadur Districts and to a small extent in Chitaldrug, Bangalore, Mandya, Kolar and Shimoga Districts. The first four districts account for about 84 per cent of the total acreage. The trend of acreage under coconuts during the last 10 years was as follows:—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Acreage.</i>
1937-38	... 176,091
1938-39	... 174,389
1939-40	... 161,352
1940-41	... 162,629
1941-42	... 165,766
1942-43	... 165,616
1943-44	... 168,596
1944-45	... 170,180
1945-46	... 175,796
1946-47	... 176,068

It may be noted from the above that the acreage under coconuts in the State has steadily increased year after year. The distribution among the several districts of the State during 1946-47 is as follows:—

<i>District.</i>	<i>Acreage.</i>
Bangalore	... 7,013
Kolar	... 1,714
Tumkur	... 58,651
Mysore	... 29,324
Mandya	... 5,931
Hassan	... 44,827
Chikmagalur	... 20,304
Shimoga	... 828
Chitaldrug	... 18,476
 Total	 176,068

Cultivation and yield.—Coconuts are grown either in gardens commanded by irrigation tanks, or in wide shallow valleys, or on the

river banks. A large part of the area under coconuts is under the wide shallow valleys. On an average, about 40 trees are planted per acre. The tree begins to bear nuts from its seventh year and more generally from its 10th year, and continues to bear for a period of 50 years or more. The average annual yield per tree is 50 coconuts. The average annual production per acre is about 2,000 nuts. The main season for the harvest is from July to October. The estimated production of coconuts during 1946-47 is approximately 281,456,000 nuts, i.e., 3,474,765 Rly. mds. in weight.

Marketing of Coconuts and its products.—Most of the produce is marketed as fresh coconuts and copra. Other coconut products, namely, the coconut oils, coconut shell and coir products are of less importance in the State.

With regard to marketing of coconuts and copra, Tiptur and Arasikere are two important assembling and trading centres in the State. There are more than 100 wholesale merchants at these places. Coconuts and Copra are exported mostly to the Bombay Presidency and Northern India at special concession rates by rail, the most important of them being Bombay, Poona, Kolhapur, Sangli, Gadag, Belgaum, Hubbli, Bijapur, etc., for coconuts; and Delhi, Patna, Lahore, Bombay, Poona, Gadag, Sholapur, etc., for copra.

Copra.—Copra produced in the State is totally different from that of the copra produced in Cochin and Travancore and this is used mainly for edible purposes unlike that of copra at other places, and as such, it commands a premium price in almost in all the Northern Indian markets.

About 348,734 and 47,255 Rly. mds. of coconuts were exported from the State during 1946-47 by rail and road, respectively. Out of this, 325,883 Rly. mds. were sent to Bombay Presidency exclusively in the same year, by rail. (The figures relating to the quantity of coconuts exported by Road from the State to Bombay and other places are not available.)

About 342,690 Rly. mds. by rail and 17,390 Rly. mds. by road, of copra were exported

from the State during the year 1946-47. Out of this, 166,681 Rly. mds. and 141,857 Rly. mds. were sent exclusively by rail to Bombay Presidency and other places in Northern India respectively.

Co-operative Marketing.—A Co-operative Marketing Society for Copra and Coconuts was organised in August 1942 at Arsikere with the jurisdiction over the whole of Arsikere Taluk. Later on, its jurisdiction was extended to the entire coconut belt in the State, namely, Arsikere, Channarayapatna in Hassan District, Tiptur, Turnvekere and Chiknayakanhalli in Tumkur District and Kadur Taluk in Chikmagalur District. The main objects of the Society are the following :—

(a) To help the Coconut Growers in marketing Coconuts and Copra at best possible market rates.

(b) To promote coir industry and development of subsidiary industry, such as oil pressing, etc.

(c) To finance the members on the security of stocks lodged by them.

The authorised Share capital of the Society is Rs. 50,000 made up of 5,000 shares of Rs. 10 each. The maximum number of shares that a member can subscribe is Rs. 50.

Besides the Share capital, the Society obtains financial assistance from the Mysore Provincial Co-operative Apex Bank, Ltd., Bangalore.

The membership of the Society is open to coconut garden owners.

The Society grants advance to the members up to 75 per cent of the market value of the stock deposited by them. This advance is recovered from the sale proceeds of the members stock. The interest charged is at 6 per cent per annum on the money so advanced. The Society started work from 11th November 1942. It has at present a membership of 161 and a Paid-up Share Capital of Rs. 6,114. The executive functions of the Society are vested in a Committee, consisting of 16 members of whom the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District is the *Ex-officio* President, the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Hassan Division and Amildar, Arsikere Taluk, are the *Ex-officio* Vice Presidents. Government have

lent the services of a Departmental Inspector to work as the Secretary of the Society. There is also a Standing Committee of two Directors to advise the Secretary on marketing of coconuts and copra and other important matters. During 1946-47, the total turn-over of this Society was about 5 lakhs.

Establishment of Regulated Markets at Tiptur and Arsikere.—The question of regulating trade at Tiptur and Arsikere, the two important trading centres for coconuts and copra is receiving the attention of the Marketing Department and necessary action is being taken to enforce Mysore Agricultural Produce Markets Act and the Rules and Bye-laws from 1st July 1948 to Tiptur Town Municipal limits in the first instance.

Imports.—Mysore imports large quantities of coconut oil and coir products mostly from Madras Presidency as it is not economical to convert the Mysore copra into oil and as the making of copra precludes coir making altogether. About 26,567 Rly. mds. of coconut oil and 21,165 Rly. mds. of coir products have been imported into the State mostly from Madras Presidency during the year 1946-47.

Research and Scope for development.—Distribution of improved seednuts and seedlings at concession rates, manorial and varietal trials and investigation and study of pests and diseases, etc., are some of the things so far undertaken by the Agricultural Department State.

The question of investigating the possibility of starting a Coir Industry and also of utilising coconut shell for different utility purposes is receiving the attention of the Industries and Commerce Department. Government have appointed a Coir Expert to go into the details of the matter. A scheme for the establishment of Coconut Research Station has been sent to the Indian Central Coconut Committee. The main object of this Scheme is to conduct further sustained and intensive investigation on the tentative results so far accrued. As a result of this, the Indian Central Coconut Committee has recently established a Coconut Nursery at Arsikere for the supply of quality seedlings at cheap rates for planting purposes.

No. 1.—Statement showing the acreage and estimated production of coconuts, 1937-47.

Year	Total acreage (in acres)	Acreage not come to bearing and past bearing (in acres)	Net area fully bearing (in acres)	Estimated production (in number)	Equivalent weight in Railway Maunds
1937-38	176,091	35,220	140,871	281,742,000	3,478,296
1938-39	174,389	34,880	139,509	279,018,000	3,444,667
1939-40	161,352	32,270	129,082	258,154,000	3,187,086
1940-41	162,629	32,576	130,103	260,206,000	3,212,420
1941-42	165,766	33,153	132,613	265,226,000	3,274,895
1942-43	165,616	33,123	132,493	264,986,000	3,271,432
1943-44	168,596	33,719	134,877	269,754,000	3,380,296
1944-45	170,180	34,036	136,144	272,288,000	3,361,580
1945-46	175,796	35,160	140,636	281,272,000	3,472,494
1946-47	176,068	35,340	140,728	281,456,000	3,474,765

N. B.—Twenty per cent of the total area has been deducted for non-bearing and past bearing and the production has been estimated at 2,000 nuts per acre and 61 nuts have been taken as equivalent to one Railway Maund.

No. 2.—Statement showing the imports and exports of coconuts by rail during the last ten years.
(In Railway Maunds).

Year	Imports						Exports					
	From Madras Presidency	From Madras Ports	From Bombay Presidency	From Bombay Port	From other blocks	Total	To Madras Presidency	To Madras Ports	To Bombay Presidency	To Bombay Ports	To other blocks	Total
1937-38	48,804	120	14	..	..	43,138	8,220	15	239,745	1,849	1,893	246,022
1938-39	21,673	221	98	3	..	21,996	24,641	414	249,211	98	686	207,980
1939-40	39,945	42	10	..	..	39,997	5,991	2	260,661	197	135	256,976
1940-41	43,549	..	14	5	..	43,776	18,758	148	284,536	4	868	249,206
1941-42	70,648	618	7	..	..	71,308	3,969	202	159,888	..	2,510	166,004
1942-43	24,730	118	45	..	868	25,266	29,749	916	398,177	105,068	3,600	597,570
1943-44	53,857	113	31	..	..	58,984	7,891	2	80,619	14,596	1,711	924,819
1944-45	66,165	48	59	..	..	66,262	6,688	80	278,160	2,756	306	286,882
1945-46	15,892	1,094	35	..	..	17,011	42,245	12,475	311,310	196	2,847	369,074
47	18,361	936	1-6	..	..	14,456	16,159	1,085	325,888	..	5,607	348,784

No. 5.—Statement showing Imports and Exports of Coconut Oil by rail during the last ten years
(in Railway Maunds.)

Year	Imports						Exports					
	From Madras Presidency	From Madras ports	From Bombay Presidency	From Bombay ports	From other blocks	Total	To Madras Presidency	To Madras ports	To Bombay Presidency	To Bombay ports	To other blocks	Total
1937-38	8,922	35,141	11	174	..	48,548	900	124	964	24	67	1,979
1938-39	4,373	36,545	2	7	..	41,427	843	9	547	..	74	1,374
1939-40	9,307	39,799	5	12	..	48,118	1,549	5	260	..	24	1,888
1940-41	6,815	44,593	2	12	..	51,421	2,716	1	40	..	61	2,818
1941-42	19,567	44,565	..	11	..	64,145	4,845	..	646	..	1,188	6,679
1942-43	18,180	26,032	4	2	26	44,281	6,805	112	8,144	..	1,154	16,915
1943-44	22,594	25,437	4	2	26	48,868	167	120	4,559	..	8,179	8,015
1944-45	18,600	39,828	540	..	..	59,006	53	..	4,829	..	81	4,913
1945-46	9,452	31,748	16	..	..	44,266	59	265	2,821	..	..	2,665
1946-47	18,157	13,410	..	..	..	26,567	17	8	959	..	3	982

No. 6.—Statement showing the Imports and Exports of Coir Products by Rail during the last ten years
(in Railway Maunds.)

Year	Imports						Exports					
	From Madras Presidency	From Madras ports	From Bombay Presidency	From Bombay ports	From other blocks	Total	To Madras Presidency	To Madras ports	To Bombay Presidency	To Bombay ports	To other blocks	Total
1937-38	9,709	3,278	120	6	170	13,283	150	48	20	..	2	218
1938-39	11,941	5,414	54	46	4	16,762	54	39	19	..	2	97
1939-40	9,407	5,012	17	5	..	14,441	61	9	83	66	1	920
1940-41	18,586	7,200	46	84	3	20,868	71	35	44	..	9	159
1941-42	15,681	9,879	18	2	2	26,592	87	37	44	1	7	126
1942-43	12,431	9,187	27	..	55	21,700	142	20	646	368	31	1,247
1943-44	15,624	11,386	32	..	..	26,161	224	56	334	1	33	648
1944-45	14,125	8,002	50	..	6	22,188	228	82	567	1	56	1,284
1945-46	10,392	10,198	194	..	99	20,821	398	127	375	..	179	1,018
1946-47	15,021	5,969	41	19	12	21,165	768	274	938	1	176	2,173

No. 3.—Statement showing the Imports and Exports of Copra by Rail during the last ten years.
(in Railway Maunds).

Year	Imports						Exports					
	To Madras Presidency	From Madras ports	To Bombay Presidency	From Bombay port	From other blocks	Total	To Madras Presidency	To Madras ports	To Bombay Presidency	To Bombay port	To other blocks	Total
1937-38	461	314	512	24	...	1,311	4,867	3,409	68,945	4,894	1,42,018	3,24,138
1938-39	174	320	12	...	506	24,668	1,777	90,026	16,016	2,29,248	8,61,142	
1939-40	199	602	35	...	861	21,496	1,495	76,845	14,510	1,69,876	8,83,864	
1940-41	211	981	116	...	20	1,186	26,703	1,201	51,168	12,065	1,41,126	2,83,267
1941-42	1,221	702	6	...	814	2,748	16,911	868	47,987	10,645	1,48,940	2,18,341
1942-43	271	455	4	...	81	80	14,715	892	1,14,282	41,792	1,48,845	3,19,966
1943-44	78	2,099	72	55	...	2,304	19,660	779	89,725	10,541	1,08,805	3,24,010
1944-45	94	2,450	41	...	...	9,585	9,916	741	1,27,578	4,819	52,941	1,95,995
1945-46	180	1,035	21	...	6	1,186	20,926	592	1,49,001	4,177	90,228	9,73,869
1946-47	16	152	64	...	...	237	33,646	2,165	1,64,681	341	1,41,867	8,43,690

No. 4.—Statement showing the Imports and Exports of Coconuts, Copra, Coconut oil and Coir products by Road during the years 1939-40 to 1946-47 (in Railway Maunds).

Year	Coconuts		Copra		Coconut Oil		Coir Products	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
1937-38*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1938-39*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1939-40	52,829	24,421	1,240	1,767	6,651	868	8,101	61
1940-41	60,631	26,515	732	2,709	14,717	1,272	2,848	800
1941-42	67,161	18,488	128	822	14,390	1,081	4,280	1,108
1942-43	35,368	52,910	1,665	4,412	26,455	4,024	7,867	1,815
1943-44	81,807	19,954	1,019	2,711	7,761	428	4,824	888
1944-45	48,091	28,089	69	395	7,762	1,128	2,800	516
1945-46	48,977	1,35,041	91	9,982	15,774	1,279	4,507	475
46-47	90,851	47,255	4,888	17,890	11,884	3,174	4,676	890

Information not available.

WORLD RICE PRODUCTION BELOW REQUIREMENTS.

FOOD COUNCIL'S ALLOCATIONS TO INDIA.

BY GEORGE MARTIN.

Allocations of 3,180,900 metric tons of rice for the calendar year 1948 have been announced by the International Emergency Food Council; these allocations include earlier recommendations for the first six months of the year, under which shipments have been going forward.

The total quantity declared available for export by the surplus countries is higher than was expected some months ago and lies well above the 2,210,000 tons actually shipped in 1947, but it is still about 60 per cent lower than the tonnage of rice which moved in world trade before World War II. Meanwhile, the population in south and east Asia has increased on an average by about 10,000,000 persons a year for the past 10 years. Rice is the most important food for the people of these regions, which contain more than one-half of the world's population.

These facts show clearly the extent of the unfilled need for rice in many deficit countries. The stated import requirements of the rice consuming areas for the current year totalled 6,110,100 tons. Thus the amount covered by the allocations falls short by nearly one-half of meeting the total minimum requirements of the claimant countries.

LARGEST SHARE.

The largest allocations have been recommended to India with 825,000 tons; Malaya with 425,000 tons; China with 420,000 tons; Ceylon with 400,000 tons (including 29,000 tons to be shipped from Egypt in exchange for cereals); Cuba with 275,000 tons (including advance shipments from the United States in 1947); and Indonesia with 175,000 tons.

In addition to the allocation of 3,180,900 tons, I.E.F.C. has authorized exchanges of 146,900 tons of rice for other cereals. These exchanges are made up of 37,500 tons from Pakistan to India; 26,400 tons from Egypt to

India; 43,000 tons from Egypt to Malaya; and 40,000 tons from Egypt to the United States military areas in Asia.

Allocations of rice for European countries are not included in the present recommendations. Agreement was, however, reached to extend until the end of the year the present arrangement for the shipment of limited quantities of rice to Europe, upon the assurance by exporting countries that such limited shipments would stimulate rice production and total procurement for export.

INCREASED PRODUCTION.

While world rice production has increased compared with last year, it is still well below the 1934-38 average of 100,500,000 tons. The greatest improvement in production took place in Burma, Siam and Egypt among the exporting countries, and in China among the importing countries. Export allocations for Burma are 1,422,000 tons are nearly one-half of the pre-war average of 3,000,000 tons and compare with actual shipments of 805,500 tons in 1947.

Siam is expected to ship 600,300 tons as against 384,100 tons in 1947 and an average of 1,418,000 tons before World War II. French Indo-China, on the other hand, is likely to contribute only 240,000 tons, which compares with 1,161,000 tons before World War II, although in 1947 only the small quantity of 76,700 tons was shipped. Export allocations for the United States are 426,100 tons (against shipments of 416,900 tons in 1947 and 97,500 tons pre-war), and for Brazil 224,500 tons (against shipments of 167,000 tons in 1947 and 37,600 tons before World War II).

In spite of the improvement in production and exports, the world rice situation remains difficult. Not only is production still far below requirements, but currency difficulties affect

the movement of the limited supplies. Many of the deficit countries find it hard to implement their allocation, however desperately needed, owing to lack of sufficient foreign exchange. Some exporting countries, on their part, are now asking payment in hard currency or, alternatively, in the form of other cereals.

SUGAR CONSUMPTION REDUCED.

Total world consumption of sugar (white sugar only) is now only about 24,700,000 metric tons a year compared with 27,700,000 tons in 1938-39 in spite of the increase in world population. As is pointed out by the International Sugar Council, the effective demand of many importing countries is limited through a general lack of purchasing power and particularly through the dollar shortage. Many countries would buy more sugar if they could do so, particularly those countries where consumption is still limited by rationing; thus in Britain the ration was reduced to the wartime level of eight ounces last year in order to save dollars. It is not possible at present to forecast developments in sugar movements for the coming months since the quantities to be shipped under the European Recovery Programme are not yet known.

World production of sugar for the current season (1947-48) will probably be only

slightly below the pre-war level according to the recent I.E.F.C. report. Production in the western hemisphere may exceed the pre-war average by nearly 50 per cent and there may be minor increases in Africa and the U.S.S.R. This will, however, not offset decreases in production from pre-war levels in Europe and Asia and to a lesser extent in Australia. Western European production was most adversely affected by the drought last summer and production was lower than in 1946. In Asia, Philippine production is making a rapid recovery and should reach nearly one-half of the pre-war level this season, but production in Formosa and the Netherlands East Indies is still almost negligible.

These changes in the geographic distribution of production aggravate the dollar problem of the importing countries. Of the sugar expected to be available for export during the current consumption year, more than 75 per cent will be from western hemisphere (in other words dollar) sources compared with less than 50 per cent before World War II. Exportable supplies from non-dollar sources have declined even more steeply than production. In pre-war years, Asia and the southwest Pacific exported an average of 4·9 million tons: it is doubtful whether 1·5 million tons will be exported in 1948.



MYSORE RAILWAYS IN 1946-47

GROSS EARNING HIGHEST ON RECORD

The mileage of open lines owned by the State and the District Boards was 757·75, of which 9·88 miles comprise the Broad Gauge line of the Kolar Gold Field Railway Branch, which is worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. The interests of the Kolar District Board in the Kolar-Chikballapur Light Railway were purchased by Government from 8th November 1946, the premium paid on the District Board's share of the capital being Rs. 2·86 lakhs. The total capital invested on all the State lines to the end of the year was Rs. 721·6 (712·89) lakhs. The capital outlay during the year being 8·71 (9·87) lakhs. The gross earnings of all the State lines were Rs. 199·41 (180·49) lakhs, being the highest on record. The increase in earnings is due to the increase under passenger and goods traffic and the enhancement of rates and fares from March 1947. The working expenses including the contribution to the Depreciation Fund amounted to Rs. 138·81 (124·46) lakhs. The surplus profit and guaranteed interest amounted to Rs. 1·00 (1·52) lakhs and the net revenue to Government to Rs. 59·60 (54·42) lakhs.

There was an increase of Rs. 19·01 lakhs and Rs. 5·18 lakhs in gross and net revenues respectively, resulting in an increase from 7·64 per cent to 8·26 per cent in the percentage of return on capital during the year, exclusive of interest charges.

The work of remodelling Yeshwantpur Station Yard was completed. The traffic and engineering surveys for laying a railway line from Chitaldrug to Rayadurg were conducted. The work of improving the Bangalore-Mysore Section to make it fit to run YB and YD locomotives and the work of remodelling the Bangalore Goods Yard were in good progress.

Two months' pay as bonus was sanctioned to all non-gazetted employees of the department as in the last year. The general question of the revision of the scales of pay of the employees of the Railway Department was taken up for consideration during the year and pending orders on this question, the payment of interim relief was continued.

The Mysore State Railway Employees' Association was registered under the Mysore Labour Act, 1942.

Government sanctioned schemes for the post-war development of the Mysore State Railway, at a total cost of Rs. 453 lakhs spread over a period of 5 years. The schemes are intended—

(a) to equip the Railway with the latest types of locomotives, passenger coaches and goods wagons; (b) to overtake arrears of maintenance and repair works, and (c) to provide better amenities to the travelling public with improved terminal facilities, better wagon supply, etc.

The more important post-war schemes are—

(i) the purchase of 27 locomotives, 693 wagons, 87 under-frames and large number of sleepers; (ii) the installation of traffic train control system; (iii) improving signalling arrangements; (iv) the expansion of workshops, and (v) remodelling Bangalore City, Davangere, Mandya, Chickajur, Yeshwanthpur, Arsikere and Bhadravathi Stations and Yards.

A separate planning department was sanctioned during the year for working out details of plans and estimates for the several post-war schemes.

The construction of a railway line from Kadur to Chickmagalur as a post-war scheme was sanctioned and a fresh traffic and engineering survey for the purpose ordered. The feasibility of extending the line from Talguppa to Jog and to Bhatkal and the extension of the railway line from Chamarajnagar to Satyamangalam and on to Mettupalyam was under correspondence with the Government of India.

MYSORE IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

Implementation of Tribunal's Award.

Certain statements have appeared in the Press to the effect that owing to the award of the Arbitration Tribunal not having been fully implemented discontent is prevailing among the employees of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works to the detriment of output. Such statements are totally without foundation. The following statement, listed item by item, will show how far the recommendations of the Tribunal have been implemented :—

<i>Demand of the Labour Association.</i>	<i>Recommendation in the Award.</i>	<i>How implemented.</i>
(1) Grant of "Heat Allowance" of annas four per day and a day off with pay per week to all the employees working in Heat Departments.	Not granted, except in 5 out of 14 Departments for which Heat Allowance had been demanded. Two annas per day has been allowed for employees exposed to heat conditions in lieu of four annas demanded by the Association. Additional cost on this account amounts to Rs. 6,747 per year.	The recommendation has been given effect to.
(2) Sanction of a bonus of four months' salary to all the employees who have worked hard so that the Works may earn more profits.	In addition to the two months' bonus already granted by Government, another month's wages or salary to all the employees be sanctioned from out of the profits of 1945-46. While awarding this bonus, the Tribunal has referred to the fact that Responsible Government had been granted in Mysore and Swaraj ushered in India.	The bonus recommended has been disbursed.
(3) Payment of 15 months' salary as gratuity to all the retired employees along with Provident Fund.	This was not pressed by the Association before the tribunal.	...
(4) Enhancement of salaries and wages by 25 per cent and grant of increments in each year.	The Tribunal has recommended revision of salaries generally as per scales sanctioned by Government for non-gazetted officers and also wages as under	This has been implemented.

WAGES.

	<i>Present.</i>			<i>Revised.</i>		
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I Grade	... 2 10 0	0 3 0/2	3 0 0	3 0 0	0 1 0	3 8 0
II Grade	... 2 2 0	0 3 0/2	2 8 0	2 8 0	0 1 0	3 0 0
III Grade	... 1 10 0	0 2 0/2	2 0 0	2 0 0	0 1 0	2 8 0
IV Grade	... 1 4 0	0 2 0/2	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 1 0	2 4 0
V Grade	... 0 12 0	0 1 0/2	1 2 0	1 0 0	0 1 0	1 12 0
VI Grade	... 0 8 0	0 1 0/2	0 11 0	0 10 0	0 1 0	1 4 0
VII Grade	... 0 5 0	0 1 0/2	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 1 0	0 12 0

<i>Demand of the Labour Association.</i>	<i>Recommendation in the Award.</i>	<i>How implemented.</i>
(5) Providing houses (Workers' Quarters) to each of the employees within a year.	However, we hope that the Management will provide houses to the workers as quick as circumstances will permit them to do so.	Being implemented, steps are being taken to construct quarters as early as practicable.
(6) The minimum earnings of each employee not to be less than Re. 1 per day.	This has been dealt with by the Tribunal under demand No. 4.	...
(7) Grant of an Industrial Court with two representatives of the labourers, two representatives of the management and a judge appointed by Government.	Withdrawn by the Labour Association.	
(8) Temporary employees working for one year and more to be confirmed in their appointments.	Not granted.	...
(9) Full pay and dearness allowance to be paid to employees who meet with accident during the period of their disablement.	This was not pressed by the Association before the tribunal.	...
(10) That the contract system in the Pipe Foundry Section of the Works may be abolished.	This should be abolished	This has been given effect to.
(11) That the night shift workers may, while on the night shift, be paid an allowance of annas four each per day.	Not granted.	...
(12) That the temporary workers may also be granted sick leave as in the case of permanent workers.	This was not pressed by the Association before the Tribunal.	
(13) The jobs of stove-tender, first helper and tapper to be raised from the II and III grades to the I grade of appointment for purpose of wages.	Not granted.	...

A Government Order has also been passed in the matter of appointment of a Works Committee more or less on the lines recommended by the Tribunal.

The views expressed in the pages of the "Mysore Information Bulletin" do not necessarily represent official opinion. Captions and sub-titles are inserted only to guide reading matter and not for lending any official emphasis.

FOOD SITUATION

REPORT ON THE FOOD SITUATION IN MYSORE STATE FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 30TH JUNE 1948

There were a few showers of rain during the period.

The following figures show the progress of local procurement of foodgrains from 1st November 1947 up to 31st March 1948 when paddy procurement was also abandoned:—

	Tons.
Paddy	... ... 1,04,629
Ragi	... ... 1,465
Jola	... ... 322
Wheat	... ... 0'2
Other Grains	... ... 40
 Total	 1,06,956'2

Receipts (or exports) under the basic plan:—

Commodities and source	Quota in tons	Progress
1. Rice—		
(i) Coorg	7,500	7,388'7
(ii) Overseas Imports	7,500	5,269'6
(iii) Orissa	1,000	1,007'7
2. Millets—		
(i) Hyderabad	5,000	Surrendered as assistance to Madras.
(ii) Overseas Imports	10,000	2,770'2
3. Wheat—		
Overseas Imports ...	14,000	9,857'4
Wheat flour ...	1,000	...

The scale of rations to A class card-holders has been reduced from 10 ozs. to 9 ozs. from 1st July 1948. The revised composition is 7 ozs. of rice and 2 ozs. of wheat.

Statutory rationing in the thirteen towns has been abolished from 1st July 1948. Bangalore City, including the Civil Station, Kolar Gold Field, Mysore City and Davangere continue to be the only rationed areas from 1st July 1948. However, the distribution of foodgrains through Government agency has been continued on an informal basis in all the areas.

As already mentioned in previous reports, the price of millets and rice in both rural and urban areas is higher by 35 per cent to 90 per cent of the rate fixed by Government and in some places the increase is stated to be as much as 100 per cent.

It has been decided by Government that arrangements for distribution of foodgrains should be continued more or less on the present lines till the end of December 1948 so as to avoid hardship to consumers. The stocks on hand, together with the balance of imports due fall short of our requirements till the end of the year and the Government of India have been approached for allotment of additional quotas.

FORTNIGHT ENDING 15th JULY 1948.

There was fairly good rainfall during the period.

The following figures show the progress of local procurement of foodgrains from 1st November 1947 up to 31st March 1948 when it was abandoned completely:—

	Tons.
Paddy	... ... 104,629
Ragi	... ... 1,465
Jola	... ... 822
Wheat	... ... 0'2
Other Grains	... ... 40
 Total	 106,956'2

Receipts (or exports) under the basic plan:—

Commodity and Source.	Quota in tons.	Progress.
Rice.—		
(i) Coorg ...	... 7,500	7,456'5
(ii) Overseas Imports ...	... 7,500	5,455'0
(iii) Orissa ...	... 2,000	1,007'7
Millets.—		
(i) Hyderabad	... 5,000	...
(ii) Overseas Imports	... 10,000	2,770'2
Wheat.—		
Overseas Imports ...	14,028	10,743'6
Wheat-flour ...	1,000	997'2

The following figures show the offtake of foodgrains for the month of June 1948.

	Tons.
Rice	9,182
Wheat	2,065
Millets	2,181

There is no change in the scale of rations to 'B' Class card-holders while the scale of wheat ration allowed to the 'A' Class population has been reduced by one ounce per head per day with effect from 1st July 1948 reducing the total scale to 'A' Class card-holders to 9 ounces a day in place of 10 ounces previously allotted. Statutory rationing in four cities has been working satisfactorily. The distribution of foodgrains through Government Agency has been continued on an informal basis more or less on the same lines as before.

Rice and ragi are generally available in the open market but the prices are 90 to 100 per cent higher than in Government Depots. Jola is available in the open

market only in Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts at prices which are higher by 60 to 100 per cent than the control rates. The open market prices appear to have more or less stabilised at the above levels.

The stocks of rice and millets are fast dwindling. Consequent upon the representations, the Ministry of Food (India) have been pleased to make an additional allotment of 10,000 tons of rice over and above the ceiling rice quota fixed for 1948. They are being urged to give also an early supply of this as well as the balance of original allotments. The Government stock of millets is running low and the Government of India have been requested to supply millets urgently as adequate stocks are needed to check a further rise in prices of millets in the open market and also enable the poorer classes of consumers to get at least a portion of their requirement from Government at controlled rates.



**WORKING CLASSES COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBER FOR BANGALORE CITY
FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1948.**

A rise of 9·8 Points.

The Cost of Living Index Number for the month of June 1948, works up to 287·7 points, registering a rise of 9·8 points, above the previous month's figure.

The Index Number of the Food group advanced by 2·9 points, owing to a rise in the prices of ragi, blackgram dhal, tur dhal, jaggery, onions, coriander, garlic, groundnut oil, salt, tamarind and chillies.

An increase in the prices of firewood and castor oil resulted in the rise of the index number of Fuel and Lighting group by 10·3 points to 249·8 points.

The index number of the clothing group advanced by 41·0 points to 298·1 owing to a rise in the prices of dhoties, coating, shirting, cloth for pyjamas, and cloth for jackets.

An increase in the price of supari resulted in the rise of the index number of miscellaneous group by 0·3 points to 305·6.

(The index number of house-rent group remained stationary).

(Average prices from July 1935 to June 1936 = 100).

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportionate to total expenditure	Average prices per unit of quantity						Index Number	
			Year ended June 1948	May 1948	June 1948	May 1948	June 1948	May 1948	June 1948	
Food.—										
Raw Rice	... Seer (Msr.)...	14·0	0 0 2 2 0 4 7 0 4 7	212	212					
Boiled Rice	... „ „	22·6	0 0 2 3 0 4 7 0 4 7	204	204					
Ragi	... „ „	6·6	0 0 1 1 0 3 2 0 3 7	292	331					
Blackgram Dhal	... „ „	0·7	0 0 3 1 0 13 5 0 14 2	435	459					
Tur Dhal	... „ „	3·4	0 0 2 8 0 11 9 0 12 6	441	469					
Bengalgram Dhal	... „ „	1·4	0 0 2 11 0 12 5 0 12 0	4 6	411					
Avare Dhal	... „ „	0·6	0 0 2 7 0 14 3 0 14 0	552	542					
Greengram	... „ „	1·2	0 0 2 0 0 12 0 0 11 10	6·0	592					
Sugar	... Seer Wt. ...	1·9	0 0 1 4 0 6 2 0 6 2	463	468					
Jaggery	... Viss	1·9	0 0 3 6 0 7 8 0 8 5	219	240					
Coffee seeds	... Seer Wt. ...	1·4	0 0 3 11 1 5 0 1 4 9	536	530					
Meat	... 2 lbs. Wt. ...	7·2	0 0 7 0 2 0 0 2 0 0	457	457					
Curds	... Seer Msr. ...	1·9	0 0 1 7 0 6 0 0 6 0	379	379					
Milk	... „ „	6·1	0 0 3 7 0 8 0 0 8 0	228	223					
Ghee	... „ Wt. ...	2·7	0 0 6 0 1 1 10 0 15 10	297	264					
Onions	... Viss	1·0	0 0 1 3 0 4 11 0 5 10	393	467					
Vegetables	... „ „	5·6	0 0 2 6 0 9 6 0 8 8	380	347					
Fruits	... Doz. ...	0·9	0 0 2 0 0 4 0 0 3 6	200	175					
Gingelly oil	... Seer Wt. ...	2·5	0 0 2 0 0 8 2 0 8 2	408	408					
Groundnut oil	... „ Wt. ...	0·4	0 0 1 8 0 6 11 0 7 1	415	425					
Salt	... „ Msr. ...	1·1	0 0 1 3 0 1 6 0 1 9	120	140					
Cocoanut	... Each	1·0	0 0 1 0 0 2 8 0 2 7	267	258					
Tamarind	... Viss	0·9	0 0 3 3 0 9 8 0 10 2	298	313					
Chillies	... „ „	2·0	0 0 7 4 2 4 4 2 5 4	495	509					
Coriander	... Seer Msr. ...	1·3	0 0 1 5 0 3 10 0 4 5	271	335					
Garlic	... „ Wt. ...	0·7	0 0 2 0 0 9 2 0 9 7	458	479					
Wheat Flour	... „ Wt. ...	1·4	0 0 0 8 0 1 7 0 1 7	238	238					
Boji	... „ Msr. ...	1·3	0 0 2 5 0 6 8 0 6 8	276	276					
Ready made coffee	... Cup ...	6·3	0 0 0 6 0 1 6 0 1 6	300	300					
Total	...	100·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Index Number—All Food Articles			...	...	...	299·7	302·6			

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Average prices per unit of quantity			Index Numbers	
			Year ended June 1948	May 1948	June 1948	May 1948	June 1948
Fuel and Lighting.—							
Firewood ..	Maund ..	72·0	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	220	233
Castor Oil ..	Seer Wt....	7·7	0 2 6	0 5 6	0 5 10	470	491
Kerosene Oil ..	Bottle ..	16·0	0 2 1	0 3 10	0 3 9	184	180
Matches 50 Sticks	Dozen ..	4·8	0 6	0 9 0	0 9 0	360	360
Total ...		100·0	...	...	...	...	...
Index Number—Fuel and Lighting							
Clothing.—							
Dhoties ..	Pair of 8 yds.	14·6	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	250	354
Coating ..	Yard ..	22·5	0 5 6	0 14 7	1 2 0	265	327
Shirting ..	" ...	21·5	0 4 0	0 11 0	0 12 3	275	306
Cloth for pyjamas, etc.	" ...	3·0	0 4 0	0 11 4	0 14 0	283	350
Sarees ..	Each ..	22·4	3 0 0	5 14 8	6 14 8	231	231
Cloth for jackets, etc.	Yard ..	16·0	0 5 0	0 13 0	0 14 0	260	260
Total ...		100·0	...	...	...	...	...
Index Number—Clothing							
House Rent.—							
House rent	...	100·0	2 10 3	2 10 3	2 10 3	100	100
Total ...		100·0	---	---	---	100	100
Index Number—House Rent							
Miscellaneous.—							
Shaving ..	1 shave	13·0	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	200	200
Washing soap ..	1 Bar	17·0	0 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	500	500
Supari ..	Seer Wt.	8·4	0 3 6	1 4 5	1 4 6	583	586
Beedi ..	Bundle of 25	11·2	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	200	200
Amusement ..	One show	8·4	0 2 0	0 3 9	0 3 9	188	188
Medicine ..	...	8·3	0 4 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	175	175
Education ..	Btle. of mix.	5·0	0 2 0	0 4 6	0 4 6	225	225
Flowers ..	One bunch	5·7	0 0 6	0 1 0	0 1 0	200	200
Household Necessaries	Seer Wt.	22·5	0 5 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	300	300
Total ...		100·0	---	---	---	...	...
Index Number—Miscellaneous							
Group			Weights proportional to the total expenditure		Group Index	Number	
					May 1948	June 1948	
Food ..	...	..	53·5		299·7	302·6	
Fuel and Lighting ..	...	...	7·0		239·5	249·8	
Clothing ..	...	...	18·8		257·1	298·1	
House Rent ..	...	...	6·4		100·0	100·0	
Miscellaneous ..	...	...	19·3		305·3	305·6	
Total ...		100·0		...	...	...
(Cost of Living Index)		277·9	287·7	

Edited by G. V. Rajaratnam, Publicity Officer to Government.

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COVER PAGE H. E. The Governor-General with
H. H. The Maharaja and Sri K. C. Reddy,
Chief Minister. Photo taken at the Mandikalli
Airfield, Mysore.

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Vol. XI]

Bangalore, August—September, 1948

[Nos. 8 and 9

HIS EXCELLENCE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S VISIT TO MYSORE

RECEPTION AT MYSORE

The Ruler and citizens of Mysore accorded a warm welcome to H. E. the Governor-General, Sri C. Rajagopalachari, on his arrival at Mysore on the 18th August 1948.

Thousands were gathered to witness the ceremonial reception at the aerodrome and thousands more lined the route from the aerodrome to "Lalit Mahal" Palace where His Excellency stayed. Later in the evening, Sri Rajagopalachari, accompanied by His Highness the Maharaja, visited Krishnarajasagar Dam and Brindavan Gardens, driving through the main roads of the city.

His Excellency spent four days in the State and fulfilled a number of public engagements at Mysore and Bangalore.

Civic addresses were presented to H. E. the Governor-General by the Mysore City Municipal Council, the Bangalore Civil Station Municipal Commission and the Bangalore City Municipality.

Replying to the Address of the Mysore City Municipal Council, His Excellency said :

"Even though I know a little I find myself quite frightened out of my little knowledge of Kannada by what I have just heard. Your most beautiful sentiments and words have overwhelmed me. Since yesterday I have been thinking over what I should say to you. I have finally come to the conclusion that words cannot satisfy what I wish to say and therefore it is better that I leave unsaid most of things I would like to have said, but I cannot fail to find some words to say that all this pomp and ceremonial are not for me at all. That is a homage paid to previous history.

I know and I fully realise your affection, but the form in which that affection has been shown to me is, I can say, homage paid to the ancient established prestige for which my predecessors are responsible. I know the hearts of young and old here as elsewhere find exhilaration in the thought that one of them should be the recipient of honours hitherto paid uniformly and in full measure to persons from other countries. This gives you pleasure. Let me tell you that it gives me pleasure too. But to examine it in a very objective way, it might be easily understood to be vanity on my part. Certainly it gives me pleasure to see that behind all this pomp, behind all this hospitality which His Highness and you all have conspired to shower on me without the least difference from the pomp and ceremony shown to successive Viceroys and Governors-General, behind all this I see, what I am sure was not there in the old days, your full affection. I know that the deliberate pomp which you have indulged in gives you a special joy that you are giving it to one of your own even as you had been giving it to other guests. It is the affection behind it that touches me most deeply.

I have to some extent been myself responsible for your feeling that I am one of your own. I came here from a neighbouring district when I was young and got my education under the care of your Maharaja and Government. I owe my body to my family, but I owe, what is more precious, my mind, to the education that I have received in this State. If I have served the country, and if I have deserved all the kind things that you have said in Sanskrit and in Kannada in such beautiful language, it is entirely due to the education received in your State. I belong to a village only less than five miles from your border. It was merely an accident that my village had been torn off from this State some time before I was born. I belong to the same plateau on which you live. I am one of you. Therefore, I can understand the special exhilaration that you feel in my having reached the throne which Wellesley, Dalhousie and other men have occupied.

We are taught to regret that India had been taken possession of by pompous foreigners, but let us be grateful to them. Otherwise I would have been merely a simple official relegated to an unimportant place. It is the influence and prestige of the greatness which they achieved for that office that now reflects some glory on my part. But do you not see that it is all vanity? We have to deserve this good fortune. The country is free and your own State has now acquired democratic Government for itself.

I thank the Municipal Chairman for all the kind words he has showered upon me. It is not for me to say anything about your Municipal affairs. The beauty of this city is a great example and inspiration to towns and cities all over India. I may say without hesitation not as an old citizen of the Mysore State, but as Governor-General that Mysore is really the most beautiful city in India. I had been feeling it all the time—in fact I did not get good sleep last night—so that I feel I had come on a visit to a fairyland.

Mysore's Progress

The State has now been handed over to a democratic machinery. Successive and able administrators under His Highness's predecessors have built this State up to an enviable degree of progress and glory. The new Government has taken over responsibility. They have taken over a glorious thing. My colleagues in the national agitation and struggle must feel a very heavy responsibility. It is not easy to maintain a State and keep it up to the level which it had reached by the talent, industry, devotion and patriotism of previous administrators.

You will have to work hard, my dear friends, if you desire that people may not regret the change. You will have to work hard indeed, for it is not enough to be patriotic in the old sense. It is necessary to be patriotic in a new sense. We have to anxiously plan; we have to be straightforward in the execution of our promises and plans; we have to think hard. Democracy has come when life, individual as well as national, has become harder than ever before. In one way, it may not be very fair to compare the achievements of the older administrators with the work of the new democratic Government. Life has become so much harder than ever before. It is possible that an impartial judge may be more liberal than most people are inclined to be, who think only about the achievements and not the difficulties that now face us in the present day, and to produce results about which people may say 'Well, democracy is not bad after all'.

Successive talented administrators were in charge of the affairs of this State to the good luck of the people of the State. They had all the facilities of untrammeled power to do what they wished to do. Now, under democracy, nothing can be done unless we satisfy everybody. A large amount of criticism than ever before is thus brought to bear upon every thing. But, in spite of it, I am sure the patriotism of the people and the workers and the new administrators will all combine to save us from any disappointment.

Patriotism must now be newly defined and understood. In the older days, it was just struggle and agitation, but now it is hard work. It is as hard as building a new house. It requires all the skill of a good engineer and something more. We have therefore, to work hard. It was easy to take over power from His Highness, but it is difficult to fulfil the duties we have undertaken.

His Highness has been taking me round. I was overwhelmed by his kindness, overwhelmed by his consideration and by his courtesy. All the time I was thinking whether hereditary tradition was not after all superior to any amount of training. His Highness is young and I am old and all the time I took for myself the high privilege of feeling that I was father and he was son. It gave me continuous joy to be sitting by him as a father by the side of his son when he took me over to Brindavan and back. May the Lord of Brindavan protect him and protect you.

Now the Government has been handed over to the people. Let them, with devotion and patriotism, show that unless you keep it intact you will not be able to do much.

Replying to the Address by the Bangalore Civil Station Municipal Commission, His Excellency said :

"I am very grateful to you for all this trouble that you have taken to cheer me up and to enable me, if not altogether at least in part, to fulfil such duties as have been entrusted to me in this new set-up of our country. I did hardly realise, although I knew your affection for me, that you would be so exhilarated as you have been. And I was wondering what the cause of all this exhilaration was.

Real Meaning of Freedom.

Once a country is free and is asked to manage its own affairs, there is nothing very remarkable in one of its own citizens being appointed to one of the many offices that have to be filled. But habit



His Excellency the Governor-General of India alighting from the Dakota at the Mandakalli Airfield near Mysore

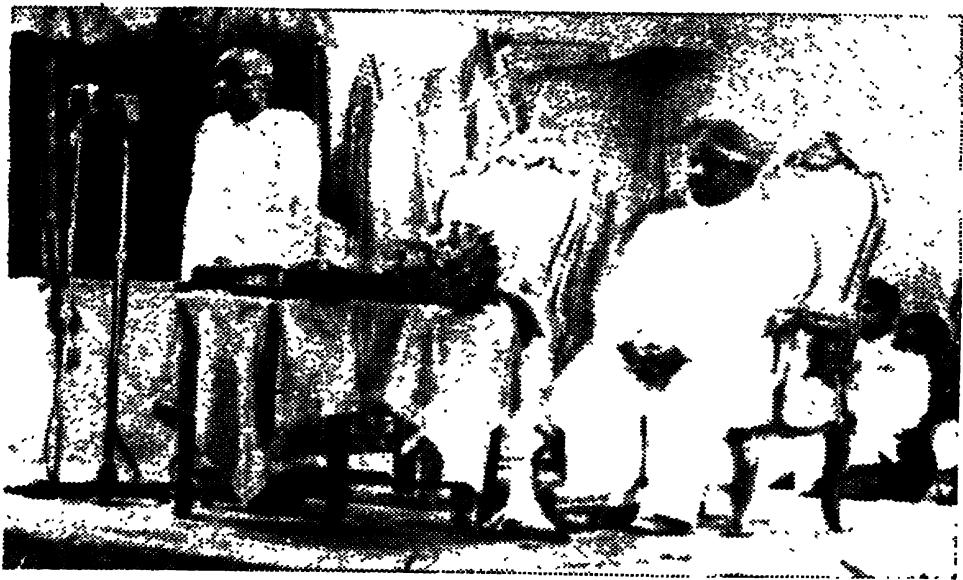


His Excellency the Governor-General of India at the reception given by the Women's Organisation in Mysore City.



His Excellency is seen with His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore receiving the guard of honour by the Mysore Infantry

(Photo Deccan Herald)



His Excellency the Governor-General of India is seen replying to the address presented by the Mysore Municipal Council. Seated beside him is His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

(Photo : *Deccan Herald*)



His Excellency the Governor-General of India at the Reception given by the Women's Organisation at the Glass House, Lal-bagh, Bangalore. Seated to his right is Lady Ramaswami Mudaliar, wife of the Dewan of Mysore.

(Photo : *Deccan Herald*)

is so strong that in spite of logic, we still live in fear and wonderment at these incidents of freedom. If, for instance, a boy marries a girl, everybody tells him he is married. But when his wife begins to cook for him and he finds for the first time somebody helping him in his daily life, he feels exhilarated at the thought that at last somebody has come to share his life. He does not realise the full meaning of marriage, when the music was sounded and the *mantrams* uttered. But he begins to see the meaning of marriage when somebody begins to slave for him in the house and he finds that life is divided between him and the other partner.

Similarly, now. For a long long time we have been talking of freedom. But we seem to be surprised when one of our own men is appointed Governor-General. Who else can be appointed? When the girl was sitting next to the young man during the marriage ceremony, bedecked in all manner of ways so that her face may not be seen, he did not realise what a wife meant. But when the girl comes plainly and sits in the kitchen, then he understands. Later, when troubles start he understands even a little more.

Friends, I am not trying to amuse you. You must realise the meaning of freedom. First of all only some of us will be appointed to honoured posts which previously were much envied. All cannot be appointed either Governor-General or Governor. All cannot be appointed Chief Minister; only some can be appointed Ministers and so on. The meaning of freedom is that one of our own men, who before was a very ordinary man, is made Governor-General. And, then, you look into his eyes and nose to see whether there is any change. Old friends feel exhilarated and go and see him and are disappointed to see him being the same old man. There is nothing surprising and there is no cause for dance, music or festivity because one of our own men is asked to bear the burden of a particular office.

Great Merit of Freedom.

This realisation was a bit delayed in our country on account of Lord Mountbatten continuing for some time. That act of his in agreeing to remain for a few months confused our people's understanding a bit. They did not realise that one of themselves will have to be suffered in the post very soon. Similarly, when one of us or a few of us are appointed Chief Minister and Ministers, it first produces a great deal of exhilaration. All the dear friends and relations of these Ministers feel excited about it. They feel that they have themselves been appointed to these posts. They feel like

walking into the room where he sleeps or watching through keyholes. They see that after all he is a very ordinary man like themselves. He has been appointed to a big post and yet continues the same as before. All this fills them with wonder. This is the great merit of freedom. We with all our defects and well-known peculiarities reach places which formerly had not been reached by our people.

When you open the dictionary, you do not see the meaning of the word that you read. Take 'affection' for instance. Two or three alternative meanings are given in it. But none of them is very clear to your mind until you marry a girl and you see what affection is. Then you see affection is not merely spelt with so many letters but is something very nice indeed. Similarly, freedom had no meaning to us until one of us was appointed to this post and some one else to another post and so on. Then people see its meaning and friends and relations say, "Oh, yes, this is a free State."

But, troubles begin after some time as I have told you just now. Then you begin to see that everybody cannot be appointed. Why is he Governor-General and not I, why is he Minister and not I, in what way is he better than me—these are things that start the pathological aspect of freedom, if I may say so. Freedom carries with it not only joy but the duty of bearing the troublesome and annoying features of it, namely, that although everybody is free, some only can exercise authority. It is by delegation. But, even by delegation, all cannot enjoy it. Some have to exercise it and others have to submit to it. When they saw this beautiful pandal being decorated, everybody was glad. Some were allowed to go near and some were kept a little behind, some were kept outside altogether. Then they began to feel the annoying aspect of decoration. Everybody cannot enjoy it; some have to wait; some may have to wait till later elections. Some will have to wait till a great mistake is done and everybody gets disgusted. Then they get a vested interest in mistakes and hold on to it, speak about it so that a change may come and all may enjoy. All this constitutes the difficulties of freedom at every step. I am trying to tell you that after all nothing wonderful has happened in my being appointed Governor-General and that this was one of the many incidents of freedom to which we were aspiring.

Discard Distrust.

But our old culture remains. We have set up constitutional government in our country. We shout Republic, we shout Socialism and all that. But yet we follow the very old established practices

of the old days when a feudal king was in authority and men welcomed them with music and flattery and so on. We do the same thing now. How much time, for instance, was taken in reading, again reading, and reciting all the poems which had no application to me? We were simply living in the old days and proving to one another that we continue to remain as good as our forefathers, although we have adopted new ways and new manners and new constitutions. We must understand and live in the present times. It is very good to hearten people like me who have a tendency to grow sad over many things that have happened to have all these happy accompaniments of freedom and authority. But we must realise what we have to do now.

As if to enforce this duty of realising the realities properly, Mahatmaji died. As if to make us see at once what we might have failed to see for a good long time depending on his advice and authority, he has passed to the other world, leaving us to think out things for ourselves. So far as he was able to do, he tried hard to make people see that there was no difference between religion and daily life, that there is no use in religion if you keep it, so to say, in purdah and do not allow it to mix with your daily life. He also tried to show that moral precepts had intrinsic connection with politics and daily life, with business, trade and commercial operations. He tried hard to make people see that fear of God, love of God, truthfulness and all the facets of religion had relevant connection with daily affairs, even in business and in statecraft. If we forget this, we have lost all the advantages of a great man having lived amongst us in recent times. It is only very rarely that men of that type are born and we in our generation had that great advantage of having him live amongst us and not only teach us but, so to say, suffuse the atmosphere. Having had all that, if we, as soon as his body is burnt, do the opposite of what he asked us to do, surely God was foolish in having given him to us. Let us deserve the master under whose guidance we were supposed to have been acting all these years. Let us not distrust one another. Let us not think of one another as enemies. There is nothing like enmity. Only misunderstanding is called by the name of enmity. There is no enmity in fact nor is it necessary to have it in life. Misunderstanding is all that we have. So long as we misunderstand another, you can be his enemy and he yours. But live with him for a few days and be intimate with him and you will see the mist clear in time. There is no need for distrust or enmity. What is the great good in freedom if we do not do something to remove distrust and misunderstanding in the world

and to further the progress of the world? Our freedom is no doubt a charter of independence from the British but it is also a warrant of duty. We have to serve the world. We must see that our ancient culture has in it potentiality to make us happy in the new context. Different races, different religions, different languages can live together on the sacred soil of Bharat Mata. On this great soil of ours, we can live in spite of diversity as one nation. If we prove that, we have added to the stock of experience and knowledge in the world and to its progress.

Hitherto, men had to isolate themselves in order to have free Governments. But, in our country we can show that different religions can live together, different creeds and different races can live together and form one nation. That is the great chance we have.

Whenever I have a chance I want to tell people what I feel so that I may be of some use. I propose to be really a Governor-General by telling you what I feel about things and make people see what I say, if possible. Unless we work together and forget the doctrine of hatred and retaliation, our freedom will be of no use to us. Let me tell you it will only re-establish other people's Government over us. It will not be very long before we lose our ground, if we are not wise. You may imagine that our charter is firm on its four legs and cannot be shaken by anybody. But no table in the world on four legs will stand if we behave foolishly. Unless we pull together, India cannot be strong and unless India is morally strong, it will have no place in the world.

As regards the Civil Station, it used to be called Civil and Military Station once and I did not know what it meant when I was young roaming about here—I now understand the meaning. After the freedom that we have got, there is no distinction between Bangalore City and Bangalore Civil and Military station. All over the country it is a civil station : all over the country it can also be a military station. There is no distinction between that part of the country and this. So just as an Indian became Governor-General and you saw what freedom meant, you have also this before you, viz., that the distinction between Bangalore City and Bangalore Civil and Military Station has also gone as a result of that freedom. You are now one and indivisible. Only, some of the old bodies have been left still; there is a little more Tamil in this area than in other parts of the city: and there are still some of the trappings of the ancient order left behind.

Nothing is useless, let me tell you. We can use them all. Do not let old association induce antipathy in you to anything. Everything can be used.



His Highness the Maharaja is seen receiving the Salute at the Independence Day Parade at the Race Course, Bangalore.

(Photo: Janat)



Photo taken when His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore visited the Cottage Industries Exhibition organised in connection with the visit of His Excellency the Governor-General of India.

(Photo: Viswakarnataka)

Even I have settled in the Government House. I do not dislike the House because somebody else had been living there. It is quite a good place; only a little too small for me!

Task Before Government.

You have a duty here. You have a mixed culture here on account of the previous history of this station. I want the new Government of Mysore to show that they can handle a complex inheritance like this with affection, consideration and care. Do not lose anything that other people have given us. Am I now to take the Evidence Act, and tear it to pieces because it was made by Sir James Fitz-Stephen, an Englishman? Am I to tear up the Indian Penal Code and let thieves and criminals go about, because the man who made that Code was Macaulay, an Englishman? Unquestionably, God willed it so. All that has been done here has been done by God who is our Father. Let us have consideration for everything and make the best use of it. Do not think advantage is derived by vandalism or intolerance. You must show that the new Government of Mysore can look after an old city like Bangalore and equally well the mixed culture and population and institutions in this part of Bangalore. You must show your enlightenment and capacity by handling everything delicately. Nothing can be handled properly in the world if you do not have delicate fingers and know how to wield them. Rough handling spoils everything, as you all know in private life as well as in public life. You must handle everything with affection; delicacy in handling arises out of consideration and affection. Have respect for the other man's feeling and then automatically your conduct will adjust itself to the new surroundings. Have consideration for everybody. I am a very fanatical prohibitionist. But I do not dislike a man who is given to drinking. I sympathise with him. I do not say that the fellow is given to drinking alcohol and I do not care for him. You should care for him more because you have produced a state of unpleasantness for him. You will have to look after him with greater care, therefore, and try somehow or other to make him think of other things.

In the new set up you have to deal with everybody with great care and delicacy and patriotism. The secret of tact, ability and statesmanship is, let me tell you, what Mahatmaji would have told you, genuine affection for the other man. Keep your affection intact and the battle is won. Keep it as the powder is kept dry by a good soldier, intact, and everything else will look after itself.

I thank you very much for the affection you have showered on me. I was wondering whether I could stand all the waterfall of affection. It was

like Jog Falls, falling heavily. I have spoken my heart to you. I thank you very much."

Replying to the Address presented to him by the Bangalore City Municipality, His Excellency said :

"The proceedings of welcome have been made somewhat difficult by the behaviour of the crowd outside. It is a symptom of freedom that everybody wants to be free and it is difficult to maintain order. It pains me to see the beautiful flowerpots being broken. The crowd will take some time to understand that nobody can enjoy freedom unless we restrain ourselves. In the old days lakhs and lakhs of people used to congregate for festivities and there would be no incident whatsoever. Our country is large, our population is large, our aspirations are large, but our restraint is yet not large enough.

I am very grateful to all the friends who have organised this large and beautiful welcome. It is impossible to arrange a welcome for Swaraj, but when a small man like me undertakes to receive all that welcome, I prove unequal to the task. The burden of welcome that we all wish to give Bharat Mata as a whole I am trying to bear on my single body. The difficulty of the task is great. How can I represent the whole of Bharat Mata who can be seen from all around while I can be seen only from one corner? I stand here and you all try to see me. It is difficult to see me across all the pillars and the corners of this hall. Why do you want to look at me? Look at Bharat Mata who is behind you and by your side. For a long time we failed to see Bharat Mata though she was standing all around us. Gandhi taught us how to see her but he has gone away too prematurely.

We should be genuine in our character. We must be industrious in our habits and we should be wise in our activities. If you go to a temple, if your character is not good, you will only see the stone and not God. In order that your eyes may see God, your character must be upright. Bharat Mata is not different from God. If we want Bharat Mata really we will have to be upright in our conduct and good in our mind.

Respect for Democracy.

We have won freedom but we have not yet learnt how to remain free. It seemed easy to be loyal to British authority. It seems difficult to be loyal to the authority of our own democracy. We wanted democracy and we have got it. We have to study hard in order to pay the same respect to the authority and prestige of democracy as we used to pay to a single foreign authority.

But I am hopeful because I see that you treat me with more pomp and more affection than you ever treated any foreign Governor-General. I had thought that, being an Indian, being one like you, having all the defects which you know I have, you would not treat me with the same respect as you treated the Marquesses and Earls who filled this office before me. I am glad, not because I am tickled by your flattery, but because I hope you will show the same obedience and respect to those whom democracy places in charge of authority as you hitherto showed to autocratic authority.

An ordinary merchant who is doing some small retail trade to-day may be President of the State to-morrow. The moment he is in office we must look upon him as the President of the State and not remember his old occupation. The clay, the earth upon which you are walking, can be made into Sri Ganesh and you fall prostrate before it when the clay becomes Sri Ganesh. After the worship is over you throw the clay into the water. We make Ministers. You must respect them as you respected the great officers who preceded the Ministers. The Ministers are Sri Ganesh. So long as the clay is Ganesh, you must worship him as God. If we do not worship Ganesh, our State will crumble to pieces. May Ganesh give us the wisdom to learn how to obey, how to maintain order and how to support democracy and may Ganesh help common clay to be Ministers. Remember, we are all pieces of the great God, and we can rise to the highest level if only we are pure.

May every institution in India including the Bangalore City Municipality become better, richer and more glorious in free India, than it was ever before. Everyone who is doing any creative work must feel that he is creating for the sake of free India now. If you go with some money to the booking office and offer money and want a ticket

the booking clerk must feel 'I am now serving free India and must attend to this man promptly and quickly'. If you are inclined—for your own self-satisfaction—to make any spot of free India dirty, remember it is free India that you are making dirty. If you spit on the road, you are spitting on free India. Free India has allotted space where you can spit and where you can make dirty but you must not use other places for the purpose. Am I going to see in the latter part of my life that Municipalities in free India are better administered than Municipalities in old India? Am I going to have the joy of seeing it? If I see Municipalities brighter than they used to be before, I shall feel that it was right for me to go to prison to make India free. Otherwise I would feel it was a waste of labour.

There is only one duty before us. Everyone should be more honest than he was before the 15th of August last. If there is not more honesty in free India than there was before, it is no use our having become free. Public life is only the sum total of private lives. If my prayers are heard, God will make us all the more happy by making us more honest. I thank the President and the Commissioner of the Municipality for the labour they have taken to make me feel great and happy.

We are an ancient people and we have a lot of culture inside us. If only we know how to draw it out, there is no country which can be governed more easily than India because no force is necessary. You have only to appeal to their tradition and to their culture. All the great old kings of the past, Janaka and Sri Ram are still alive and governing our hearts. I am not the Governor-General. Sri Ram is the Governor-General. Thank you all once again. I am your brother and a common man. Treat my office always with respect."

(From "The Hindu", Madras).

HIS EXCELLENCE VISITS INDUSTRIES EXHIBITION

"A very instructive Exhibition, i congratulate the organisers. Cottage industries are good. But we should make them as pleasant and productive as possible. This I take is the aim of the organisers" stated His Excellency Sri C. Rajagopalachari, Governor-General of India, in a message recorded by him on the occasion of his visit to the Special Exhibition of Industries and Fine Arts organised under the auspices of the Department of Industries and Commerce, Government of Mysore.

OPENING OF THE B-HOSUR FARM COLONY.

His Highness the Maharaja speaking on the occasion of the presentation of an Address by the Chairman and Directors of the Mysore Sugar Company, Ltd., on the 25th September 1948 said :—

This is not my first visit to the Sugar Factory. The more I see of its work, I find my successive visits more and more interesting. I have heard with great pleasure the account that you have given of the progress that the Sugar Company has made of its many-sided activities and particularly of the solicitude that the Directors and shareholders have shown for the employees of the company. I join in your tribute to Dr. Coleman, the first Chairman of your Company, who laid the foundation of this industry on a solid and permanent basis.

I am acutely conscious of the fact that while prosperity has attended this area owing to the establishment of the Sugar Company there has always come in its wake a depopulation to some extent and the scourge of malaria to the inhabitants of this area. These are evils which can be conquered and I hope and trust that with the combined efforts of your company and my Government a stage may soon be reached when the canal area round here will be free from the fell disease.

You have referred to the tripartite nature of the Sugar industry and you have in your Address shown how the company has been endeavouring to co-ordinate the interests of the shareholders, the cane growers and the workers. I understand that the need for public roads has been realised both by the company and my Government and that their joint efforts will soon remedy the defect of lack of proper

communications. Let me congratulate you frankly on the progressive policy that you have pursued by providing accommodation for your employees and for placing at their disposal various amenities in the form of hospitals and schools. It must be a matter of gratification to you that you have anticipated the most modern trends in this direction and that you have been well in advance of other industrial concern, Government-managed or privately-owned, in providing these facilities to your workers. I trust that your five-year scheme will be carried out with all due expedition.

The Colony which you have now asked me to open is in itself a unique venture on the part of your company. It is rarely indeed that farm employees and agricultural labourers are taken care of in the matter of housing accommodation. Your company has not only provided them with such accommodation, but also given them the blessings of educational and medical institutions. I share your hope that this venture will be followed by others of a similar nature not only by your company but by industrial organisations throughout the State. May the blessings of health and prosperity and good life attend all those who will be the inhabitants of this Farm Colony! I thank you and your fellow Directors for the loyal welcome that you have extended on this occasion and I have now great pleasure in declaring the Farm Colony open.

SRI GURUSHANTAPPA COMBINED DISPENSARY.

His Highness the Maharaja replying to an Address on the occasion of the laying of the Foundation Stone of the Dispensary and also that of the Municipal High School at Maddur, on the 25th September 1948 said :—

I am glad to be amidst you to-day and to learn by myself the conditions now and the progress and development which have taken place in this area during the decade that has elapsed, since the visit of my late revered uncle. Wherever I have gone, I have found that my people have shown a profound anxiety and concern in the development of educational facilities and the availability of medical relief, in the improvement of sanitary conditions, in the growth of industries, in the blessings of electric power and generally in obtaining a greater variety of civic and social amenities. I consider this a very welcome attitude on the part of the people of rural areas and far from an attitude of pathetic contentment in their lot, they are now evincing a keen desire for improved conditions of life and higher standards of living. I greatly welcome this awakening on the part of my people. At the same time, I would like to counsel a little patience and not to expect too much of any Government in a short and brief space of time. I would also like to emphasise that the initiative for improving social and economic conditions must come from the people themselves and that Government can only supplement the efforts of the people to raise their standards of living. I feel confident that the citizens of this town and the public of this taluk are aware of these facts. I see by their enterprise and enthusiasm they are demonstrating their realisation of these fundamental truths.

A proper water supply scheme for this town is obviously a great necessity. I understand that estimates have been prepared by the Sanitary Engineer to supply drinking water to Maddur and Shivapura on the basis of a joint scheme and that these estimates are now awaiting consideration by your Council. What share should be borne by your Council and how far the Government would, in the special circumstances of the case, bear the financial burden of the scheme are questions which, I

am sure, will be solved by mutual agreement and to the satisfaction of both your Council and the Government. Your request for a drainage scheme, for markets and other facilities, will, I am sure, be considered with equal sympathy by my Government. I need hardly mention that my Government is anxious to devote not only its best attention but a good portion of its financial resources for the improvements of the rural areas.

It has been a noted feature in this State that many public institutions have come into existence conferring a great boon on the people of the locality by the combined efforts of not merely the Government and local self-governing institutions but even more by the munificence of individual philanthropists. A tradition has been established in this State which is hardly found to the same extent or the same form in other parts of the country whereby voluntarily and out of the goodness of their hearts a great number of individual citizens who have resources of no great magnitude have been found willing to place a portion of such resources at the disposal of the public. I trust this tradition will never disappear from the State whatever growing share my Government or Councils such as yours will take in the financial burden of establishing such public institutions. I am glad to note that in your own town the generosity of Sri Gurushantappa assisted by a very liberal grant by my Government has helped you to achieve your desire for establishing a combined dispensary, the foundation stone of which I shall lay presently.

You referred in your address to the renovation of some of the temples in this area. I understand that my Government have already contributed a substantial sum for the repairs of the Gopuram of Sri Narasimhaswamy Temple. As you may be aware, my Government have interested themselves in the proper repair and maintenance of the religious

institutions of all faiths as they are the centres of much of religion as of culture. My Government also expect that the devotees will give a tangible expression of their devotion in a material form apart from their worship at these shrines. I am certain that the devotees at these shrines will show their love and anxiety to keep them in proper condition by making their contributions and in so doing they will make the Government feel their obligation towards finding their share of financial requirements.

The Municipal High School building which will shortly be erected in your town will certainly

add to your amenities and assist in the teaching of students under proper conditions. I have now great pleasure in laying the foundation-stones of Gurushantappa Combined Dispensary and of the Municipal High School, Maddur. I pray that the healing arts may soothe the afflictions of the public who may resort to this dispensary and that the students who are trained in this High School will so develop their intellectual and cultural faculties that they may become worthy citizens of the State bringing in peace and harmony and knowledge to public life and adding to the glory of Mysore.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR KRISHNARAJAPET.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA LAYS THE FOUNDATION-STONE

His Highness the Maharaja was graciously pleased to lay the Foundation-stone of the High School Building at Jayapura Extension, Krishnarajpet, on 11th September 1948. Replying to an Address presented on the occasion by the Town Municipal Council, His Highness said : —

It gives me very real pleasure to visit this town which is named after my revered uncle and to know the progress that has been made since the days when it was known as Attikuppe. As you have pointed out in your Address, this town is expanding and the need for extending this area is keenly felt. I am, therefore, glad to note that the Municipal Council is taking steps to lay out extensions so as to meet the ever-increasing pressure on accommodation. I trust that your extension will be properly laid out, care being taken and attention paid to modern town-planning methods in the distribution of sites and in the erection of buildings thereon. It will be advisable for you to get the views of such town-planning experts whom my Government will make available for the purpose and to see that, both from the architectural and utilitarian point of view, the extension is one of which the Municipal Council may well be proud. I have much pleasure in acceding to your request that the extension be named Jayapura.

You have referred to various needs in this town and they are as usual connected with water supply and medical relief. I am sure my Government will pay very early attention to your request that the maternity home here

may have the services of a lady doctor. My Government will also give sympathetic attention to your request regarding water supply though the proportion of the cost that will have to be borne both by the Council and the Government will have to be very carefully considered. The position of the Municipality, the extent to which it has taxed its citizens and the resources so available will all no doubt be taken into consideration by my Government when it comes to a decision on your request.

It has pleased me to note that a proper building for an High School in this area will shortly come into existence. The generous donations of the family of Sri Dunda Setty and of Dharmaprakasa Sri V. D. Rajaram Mudaliar together with the very liberal grant, as you have acknowledged, given by my Government, will enable you to construct a proper high school building and a hostel. I am sure the people of Krishnarajpet are thankful to these generous donors for enabling them to achieve their objective. I thank you for the loyal greetings that you have extended to me and the good wishes that you have extended to my family. I have great pleasure in now laying the foundation-stone for the high school building of Krishnarajpet.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore speaking on the occasion of the presentation of an Address by the people of Nagamangala Taluk and the Members of the Nagamangala Town Municipal Council, on the 11th September 1948, said :—

It has been for some time my desire to pay a visit to this Taluk and to see the conditions prevailing here. I am glad I have been able to do so. It is true that nature has not provided you with the same facilities, which are found in some other parts of the State, and that owing to scanty rainfall, your taluk is badly situated for agricultural production. The very drawback which nature has imposed on you has certainly made the people of this taluk more enterprising. As you have pointed out in the Address, citizens from this area have shown commendable spirit of enterprise, have gone abroad to several places and have found useful employment and improved themselves materially.

I am aware that conditions must improve in this area by such artificial aids as human energy and Government can supply and that the exodus of the people owing to hard conditions is not a solution of the problem. You have referred to the starting of cottage industries and their improvement and particularly to the brass industry, for which Nagamangala stands famous. My Government are seriously considering the question of

organising and encouraging cottage industries and the brass industry is, I understand, having their special attention. I hope and trust that with the co-operation of the people and with the special attention which my Government have decided to pay to this part of the State, the handicaps of nature may not be seriously felt. Your request for improvement of water supply and for constructing a bridge across the Shimsha at Arakere will, I am sure, have the sympathetic consideration of my Government. I am particularly anxious that all sections of my people, wherever they may be situated, and however handicapped they may be by natural conditions, should feel that their interests and well being are constantly under my consideration and that of my Government. The High School that has been sanctioned by my Government for improving the educational facilities is indeed an indication of the interest, which they are determined to take particularly towards the less fortunately placed areas of the State.

I have great pleasure in declaring the High School of Nagamangala open.

"INDEPENDENCE DAY" MESSAGES

MESSAGES GIVEN BY Rajamantra Chintamani SIR A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIAR, K.C.S.I., DEWAN OF MYSORE AND SRI K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY, CHIEF MINISTER, IN CONNECTION WITH THE PUBLICATION OF THE INDEPENDENCE DAY SPECIAL NUMBERS

Message given by *Rajamantra Chintamani* Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar to the "Deccan Herald":—

"A plea that leaders of the country and the State should be "a little cautious regarding the many reforms we wish to see adopted for our country," "to-day is rightly a day of great rejoicing as we celebrate the first anniversary of the attainment of Independence by India. That rejoicing is, however, tempered by the reflection that the great architect of India's fortunes, whose work and worth are better realised and more and more appreciated now than during his life time, is no longer amidst us to guide the destinies of our country. In the midst of all our rejoicing this great loss must make us a little hesitant and a little cautious regarding the many reforms we wish to see adopted for our country. It is natural that all that the leaders were planning and dreaming about in the pre-Independence days should be attempted to be put into execution now that there is opportunity to do so. 'Let us re-fashion this sorry state of things and remould the country to our hearts' desire' has been their constant thought in the past. Nevertheless, with responsibility with greater knowledge acquired in the working of the administrative machinery with further insight into problems which at one time looked easy of solution, I am certain that our leaders will escape the easy temptation which overtook many people in other countries in similar circumstances of translating and precipitating action on preconceived ideas into administrative policies and activities. May we not also

hope, on the other hand, that the followers, the great many patriotic citizens of the State will not be similarly impatient and feel disappointed or even bitter that the slogans of the past are not achieved realities to-day. These are the thoughts that emerge after the first year of experience of Independence of this country."

Messages given by the Hon'ble Sri K. Chengalaraya Reddy to the "Andhra Patrika," Madras :—

1. "We have been the masters of our home for an year now and on August 15, this year, we will be entering upon the second year of absolute ownership. Nobody pretends that the house is all that we desire. Indeed, it is not. Those who held it in lease till an year ago, have used it rough and what we have got on hand is little more than a jerry building. But we are now at liberty to fashion it as we like and that makes all the difference in the world.

Gandhiji the prime architect of our freedom has drawn up the plan and we are going to build a new and glorious India, everyone of us—man, woman and child, as our great leader wanted us to do. May God and the spirit of Gandhiji bless us for our success."

"Hindustan" New Delhi

2. "The first year of freedom has been an year of great achievements overshadowed by appalling tragedies. The most appalling of them all was the brutal assassination of the "Father of our Nation". We are still living under the

shadow of that great tragedy to be jubilant over this anniversary of our Freedom. The Political freedom which we are yet to achieve—namely economic and social freedoms. Those are the freedoms, which Gandhiji had really fought for. Let us in grateful remembrance of all that he has done for us, pledge ourselves this day to follow in his footsteps and strive with heart and soul for the achievement of those greater freedoms without which political independence would be a mockery."

"**Madras Information,**" Madras

3. "Ninety years of struggle and sacrifice commencing with the Mutiny, culminated on August 15, 1947 in the attainment of our country's independence. If to us it is the day of our deliverance from foreign domination, to the world at large—a world

weary of strife but perching perilously on the brink of war, it is of a deeper and more precious significance. For, it has revived man's dying faith in the ultimate triumph of right over might and has established the supremacy of moral values over the powers of the bomb and the bayonet. All mankind must be grateful to Gandhiji for this revival of faith.

For over twenty-five years Gandhiji led us in our struggle for freedom. He faced the might of the mightiest Empire the world has ever known and emerged victorious. Alas ! he is with us no more; but let us reverently offer our prayers to his spirit this day, in grateful remembrance of all that he has done for us and pledge ourselves anew to walk humbly in his footsteps and strive wholeheartedly for the attainment of that Rama Rajya which he had set before us as our ideal."

AGRICULTURE IN MYSORE

PROGRESS OF ACTIVITIES

A Conference of the officers of the Agricultural Department and representatives of the Press was held on 22nd August 1948, in the Office of the Director of Agriculture. The Hon'ble Sri H. Siddaiya, B.A., LLB., Minister for Revenue and Public Works, presided on the occasion. Subjects relating to the distribution of manure, iron materials, the price of paddy and the progress of the tractor service in the State were discussed at the Conference.

The Minister explained to the officers and the Press representatives the several measures that were being undertaken. Government are extending a very large number of concessions in furtherance of the Grow More Food Campaign. In respect of distribution of improved paddy, ragi and jola seeds and manures, the transport and other incidental charges are borne by Government. Seeds are sold at cost price. The sale of manures and fertilisers is subsidised, groundnut cake being issued at three-fourths the cost price for the first food crop and at half cost for the second subsequent crop. All fertilisers like ammonium sulphate, superphosphate, ammonium nitrate, etc., are sold at half cost. Compost preparation by villagers are encouraged by granting a cash bonus of 6 annas to 12 annas per ton prepared. In the case of Rural Compost Scheme, a subsidy of Rs. 4 per pit is being allowed to meet part of the cost of digging. In Irwin Canal and other areas, seeds and manures are issued free upto a limit of Rs. 25 per acre for raising irrigated ragi, preceding the main paddy crop and this is written off in cases, where yield of 5 pallas and over are grown. Tractors are hired to agriculturists at very low charges of Rs. 4 per acre of virgin land and Rs. 8 per acre of cultivated land, perhaps the lowest in India.

A quantity of 23,862 pallas of paddy and ragi valued at Rs. 3,93,543 and manures 8,388 tons valued at Rs. 13,77,612-5-11, implements valued at Rs. 14,22,032 have been sold. The total amount of subsidy on the sale of seeds and manures under the above concessions comes to Rs. 9,05,735-7-0, during the financial

year (1947-48). Under the ragi irrigated campaign an area of 18,720 acres has been planted during this summer. This is altogether a development of post-war period.

Manures.—The response from the people for manures has been considerable. The sales would have been much more, if we had secured sufficient supply. For want of production within the State and supply from outside the State, the Government of India have been approached to assist us in the matter of procuring adequate quantities of fertilisers.

Implements.—2,476 ploughs and other iron articles worth about Rs. 14,22,032 have been sold to the agriculturists.

Persian wheels have been sold and a large number have been ordered and these are being sold on instalment payment basis.

Tractors.—As regards tractors, out of 20 tractors only 12 tractors worked during the year and an area of 1,990 acres have been ploughed. Recently 20 Fordson tractors and 25 Massey Harris have been purchased, of which 14 tractors have been sent to districts for work and the rest are under transport. Another 70 tractors are on order and are expected to be received within a course of two months. It is the intention of the Department to work all the tractors to bring more virgin and fallow land under cultivation.

Seed distribution.—Among post-war schemes that have received sanction, the following schemes are under operation. Seed multiplication and manure distribution scheme has been in progress for the past one year. At present, 9 basic farms have been opened for raising nucleus seeds for distribution for seed multiplication, and 761 subsidised plots comprising 1,880 acres from which we purchased 13,041 pallas of seed valued at Rs. 2,60,820 and a subvention of Rs. 10,518-13-0, has been paid to the growers.

Compost scheme.—Rural compost scheme is in its first year of operation. The compost scheme is divided into two parts, namely, Town Waste Compost Scheme and Rural Waste

Compost Scheme. In the Town Compost Scheme 88 major and minor municipalities have produced 27,583 tons of compost, of which 19,500 tons were sold during the year. Some of the Municipalities are finding it a lucrative source of revenue especially as in the case of Davangere Town. The Rural Compost Scheme is in operation in 139 villages and 2,930 manure pits have been dug. About 936 holdings are actively engaging in it and 401 villages have taken part in the scheme producing 10,656 tons of compost.

Agricultural Depots.—In 1947, the number of depots including sub-depots were 110 and after the additional staff was sanctioned 94 additional depots were started. Now every taluk has a Range Depot and a scheme of opening sub-depots till each Hobli gets a sub-depot has been sanctioned. It is programmed to open 40 sub-depots this year, and 40 each during 1950-51 and 52 when all the Hoblis

will have got a sub-depot. In addition, seasonal depots are opened under Grow More Food Campaign. The augmenting of the extension staff has generally contributed to the all round improvement shown in the District activities.

Visual Education.—A short course of training to agriculturists in improved methods of agriculture was conducted at the Irwin Canal Farm during November and December 1947, and 300 agriculturists selected one from each of the Hoblis in all the 9 districts in the State were trained during the period in three batches, each batch consisting of agriculturists from three districts. Similar courses of training are proposed to be conducted during the current year also. A scheme has recently been sanctioned by Government to award prizes to these agriculturists who under a scheme of competition are awarded prizes.

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CODE FOR MYSORE OFFICIALS

"Public life must be spiritualised," said the late revered Gopala Krishna Gokhale. For decades, unfortunately, this noble exhortation remained an ideal. It was Mahatma Gandhi who showed, by example and by precept, that this ideal was possible of achievement, wherefore the world at large venerates his name as that of the greatest man of the Age. But while his tenets and teachings are remembered more from the platforms than in actual conduct, and the country is crying hoarse against bribery, corruption, profiteering and all that goes by the name of opportunism, several hundred subordinate officials in the employ of the Government of Mysore had the initiative, courage and good sense to prescribe for themselves a Code of Conduct which not only declares their ideals and aspirations but also their eagerness to serve the country at the present juncture, to assist all those in need, and to guide those who are still fresh in service.

The Conference which the Non-Gazetted Officers of Mysore held towards the close of July last was unique in several respects. The Government had permitted officials from all parts of the State to attend the Conference as on duty; the Dewan himself was pleased to open the Conference; and almost all the Ministers were good enough to participate in its programme by opening or presiding over the several sectional activities. A number of resolutions which the Conference passed related, no doubt, to questions like pay and prospects, allowances and amenities, etc., but quite apart from these, the delegates reminded themselves that material prospects ought not to get mixed up with ethical standards and that while efforts at getting the former ought to continue, the struggle for achieving the latter should never slacken. Naturally, therefore, Minister after Minister compli-

mented these officers upon not merely thinking of their rights and privileges but also of their duties and responsibilities.

Put in a nut-shell, the purpose and theme of the Code is "Purity of the Service." The very well thought-out statement prepared by the President of the Central Association at Bangalore in support of the Code contains the following stirring words :—

"We cannot forget that purity of the Service has been the heart's heart and never-failing conscience of the Mysore official. The will of countless officials who strove hard in the Service of the country and later passed into silence with the satisfaction of having played their part nobly and well, has been woven into our official texture. Even at present it is a matter of no small satisfaction to us that more and more within recent years, according as character and merit count, young men from our State are being called to unique positions in the Central, Provincial and State Administrations and are beginning to secure footholds even in the most conservative centres of Western learning. The blessings of the former and the example of the latter naturally presage for us a vision of a future Service that is at once brighter, healthier and more comforting. It should be the aim of each member of the Service not merely to serve ably but to serve conscientiously, so that in course of time even the grosser types will be humanised and the entire Service will be able and willing, bold and dignified, helpful and satisfying..... While everything on earth is forgotten, the glory of right conduct alone endures....."

Referring to corruption, the statement declares :—

"As regards corruption, our attitude definitely should be one of absolute abhorrence and active attempt at ending it. We should remember and respect Mahatma Gandhi's views on this subject. 'Corruption will go when the large number of persons given to the unworthy practice realise that the Nation does not exist for them but that they do for the Nation'."

The Code, which is reproduced below, though brief, is inspiring and timely. As the Honourable Minister for Public Health was pleased to remark, in the

course of his speech at the Histrionic Session of the Conference. "These Rules of Conduct are conceived very nobly and are worthy of emulation not only by the Non-Gazetted Officers, not only by all the other Officers of Government, but by every person who calls himself a Mysorean."

Code of Conduct.

1. We pledge ourselves to discharge our duties conscientiously, promptly and efficiently both as faithful servants of the Government and as loyal citizens of the State.

2. We shall be truthful in thought, word and deed, and not swerve from the right path even under fear of punishment.

3. We shall be loyal to the Government and respect confidence in all official matters.

4. Consistently with our self-respect, we shall respect our superior authorities.

5. It shall be our constant endeavour to improve our knowledge, qualification and experi-

ence, and to utilize the benefit thereof for the promotion of the common weal.

6. We shall remain upright and act with courage, self-confidence and faith in God.

7. We shall not cringe for favours, while we shall gratefully appreciate every good turn done for us.

8. We shall emulate all that is good in others, maintain cordiality with all our colleagues, and take a kindly interest in the work and welfare of our juniors in service.

9. We shall be dignified in deportment, and just and fair in our dealings.

10. We prize purity of the service and personal integrity above everything else, keep ourselves above temptation, and strive to maintain the reputation of our service.

11. We shall bear in mind that institutions are greater than individuals, shall remain united, and shall never occasion nor tolerate attempts at dividing our ranks.

12. We shall do all we can to promote the moral, material and social welfare of our confreres.

POTENTIALITIES OF THE DRUGGET INDUSTRY

MEASURES FOR EXPANSION

A Conference of Drugget Manufacturers and Traders in the State was convened in the Legislative Council Hall, Public Offices, Bangalore under the Presidentship of the Hon'ble Minister for Industries and Finance on Tuesday, the 24th August 1948 when several important questions relating to the Drugget Industry and its development in Mysore were considered in pursuance of the suggestions made by Sri Birjendranath Gupta, a leading Indian merchant in the U.S.A. with vast and varied experience of the Drugget business.

Rajasevaka P. Subbarama Chetty, Minister for City Municipalities and Muzrai and Rajadharma-prasakta A. R. Nagesvara Iyer, B.A., B.L., Retired Judge, High Court of Mysore, attended the Conference on invitation. The Conference was also attended by the Secretary to Government, Development Department, the Director of Industries and Commerce, the Additional Director of Industries and Commerce, the Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce and the leading Drugget Manufacturers and Traders of Bangalore. Sri Birjendranath Gupta explained vividly the conditions and potentialities of the Drugget Industry, its main objectives and the measures to be adopted for the expansion of this industry and to increase its export to outside countries and particularly to the U. S. A.

After discussing at length the need for the production of "Standard" quality goods for purposes of export and the formation of an Organisa-

tion or Association of Drugget Manufacturers, the Conference finally resolved that an Association of Drugget Manufacturers in the State be formed with a view to ensure the production of "Standard" quality articles and to help the development of the Drugget Industry in the State and that a provisional Committee be formed to draw up the Rules of the Association and to bring a permanent Association into being after giving due notice to all the Drugget Manufacturers in the State and having the same registered.

The following persons constitute the personnel of the Provisional Committee :—

1. Sri J. B. Mallardhy, M.A., Additional Director of Industries and Commerce (*Chairman*).

2. Sri D. R. Puttanna, B.A., LL.B., Mysore Carpet Works, Bangalore (*Secretary*).

3. Sri B. V. Seetharamiah of Messrs. B. K. Subbiah & Sons, Bangalore.

4. Sri M. Anantharamiah, Woollen and Carpet Works, Bangalore.

5. Sri T. S. Ramanna, Carpet Factory, Shankarpur, Bangalore.

6. Sri P. N. Srinivasan, Bangalore Industries, Bangalore.

7. Sri M. Nagendriah, India Carpets Co., Yesvantpur, Bangalore.

8. Sri M. R. Krishniah of Messrs. M. Bangiah Bros., Carpet Factory, Bangalore.

DRAMA, AN EXCELLENT INSTRUMENT OF PUBLIC EDUCATION

BOMBAY PREMIER'S ADDRESS AT KANNADA STAGE CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS.

"No art has excelled the drama in its twin objectives of providing healthy entertainment for the people and, at its best, of serving as an eye-opener to the many social ills which people often accept unquestioningly. Its great power to sway the human mind and emotions arises from the fact that it draws into its train literature, music, poetry and dance; all these different forms of art are pressed into its service to form a moving pattern which has the attributes of beauty as well as power. The drama can be made as much an instrument of public education as a means of conveying that thrill of pure joy which all great art gives," observed Sri B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, while presiding over the Kannada Stage Centenary and Gubbi Theatrical Company's Diamond Jubilee Celebrations, on Tuesday, July 27 at Mysore City.

Following is the full text of his speech :—

"It gives me great pleasure to participate in the Centenary Celebrations of the Kannada Stage. It is a matter for gratification for us all that Kannada Nadu should have such a remarkable cultural tradition in this direction which is second to no other province in the country. In the new phase of our history that is opening out before us, we must try to release the creative impulses of our people in art, literature, drama, poetry and all other related fields, and a centenary like this is a happy augury of the revival of interest in cultural activities.

"If we look into the history of Kannada literature we find that, according to the evidence available at present,

dramas first came into prominence in the 17th century. The first Kannada drama, "Mitravinda Govinda" was published two and a half centuries ago. But it is only during the last one hundred years that it has made great progress and come to occupy a place of importance in life.

Yaksha Ganas

"In the dramatic tradition of Karnatak, "Yaksha Ganas" form a special feature. These came into great vogue in the 17th-18th century. Even today "Yaksha Ganas" are popular in South Kanara district. A variation of these are the well-known "Bayalata" or open air dramas. This was the early form of the Kannada drama before it attained a more refined and conventional form. But from the point of view of literature it can be safely said that 'Yaksha Ganas' are not inferior to any "Kavyagrantha".

Marionette Shows

"As you know, one form of 'Bayalata' was that in which the actors were marionettes which were made to dance and act on the stage by means of strings pulled by 'wire-pullers' (*Sutra dhara*) invisible to the audience. It appears that such marionette shows were common in China, Japan and many other countries also. Of late, however, such shows have been on the decline. Just as at present 'Play-back songs' are sung for actors and actresses so the 'Sutra dhara' used to sing play-back songs for the marionettes on the stage. I am definitely of the opinion, that in our attachment to things modern, we should not allow such special art forms to go into oblivion but should

try our best to adopt them to new circumstances and thus give them a new life so that we may point to them with pride as evidence of the glory and variety of our artistic heritage.

Modern Drama Evolved

"From these early folk art forms of 'Yaksha-Gana' 'Tala-maddale' (this was the indoor counterpart of 'Bayalata' in which the songs were sung by different actors to the accompaniment of cymbals (tala) and drum (maddale), 'Bayalata' 'Gombeyata' (marionette show) blossomed the modern Kannada drama and to-day's function is a welcome reminder of the fact that it has completed one hundred years of its life. In Karnatak born actors like Varadhachar, T. Raghavachar and Peer have become immortal and are like great stars in the firmament of Kannada drama. Amongst dramatic companies the Gubbi Theatrical Company, whose Diamond Jubilee we are celebrating to-day, is one of the oldest. The names of many other old companies have, I am afraid, been forgotten. Shirhatti Venkobaraao, Savanur Vamanrao, Garood Sadashivrao and others have worked in the field of drama in North Karnatak.

Medium of Social Education

"Since these dramatic companies came to a close, there have, unfortunately, been few amongst the modern educated youth who have devoted themselves with a singleness of purpose to the service of the Kannada stage. Both amongst educated actors and dramatists the dramatic art has been rather a side-activity than serious life-work. This is obviously not desirable and it should be your concern to imbue modern drama not only with the artistic significance which it possessed in the past but also to make it a medium of social education and social significance that it has become in many

western countries. The Kannada stage should be resuscitated on these lines and more room should be found in it for Varadhachars, Peers and Raghavachars.

Congregation of Arts

"It is not necessary for us today to evaluate the place of drama in life. Bharatinuni has classified it as the fifth "Veda". No art has excelled the drama in its twin objectives of providing healthy entertainment for the people and at its best of serving as an eye-opener to the many social ills which people often accept unquestioningly. Its great power to sway the human mind and emotions arises from the fact that it draws into its train literature, music, poetry and dance; all these different forms of art are pressed into its service to form a moving pattern which has the attributes of beauty as well as power. The drama can be made as much an instrument of public education as a means of conveying that thrill of pure joy which all great art gives.

Accelerating National Progress

"In our society of to-day and in our country which has awakened into the dawn of freedom, many new and difficult problems have raised their heads. In addition to religious bigotry and intolerance the spectres of communalism, provincialism, regionalism and other exclusivist tendencies are some of these. Our stage must be utilised to exorcise these ghosts and there is no doubt that popular imagination can be awakened to the enormity of the present situation through good and suitable dramas. Similarly our dramatists can help us in our crusade against drink and other mal-practices. I am not advocating 'didactic' drama which is often colourless and lifeless but I do plead for giving drama a social conscience. We should remember that in Russia, Italy, France and Japan

national progress has been greatly accelerated and furthered by good drama. Who can, for instance, over-rate the part played by Bernard Shaw's dramas in transforming the 19th century mentality into the 20th century mentality? There is room in our life for dramatists of power like Shaw and Galsworthy. The time is ripe and calling for them and I hope they will soon be born.

Films and Dramas

"Though films are regarded as a variation of drama they can never, in spite of all their advantages, have the vitality of the latter. It is true that the advent of films has meant a set-back to the drama, but it is not primarily the fault of films. Even if films are to advance, the drama need not lag behind. In fact in the interest of the education of public taste and artistic appreciation, drama has to play a distinctive role which cannot be usurped by the film."

"In the films, the progress of scientific technique opens out an immense field of possibilities in which the producers often get lost, preferring cheap and sensational 'hits' to serious drama. This has a bad effect on artistic standards and it is essential that good drama should come into its own to advocate the case of quality versus quantity, of social and artistic significance against mere spectacular appeal."

Popular Imagination

"It is, however, essential that in serving this laudable object the dramatist

should not lose sight of his audience and he should write in such a way that his plays will have a popular appeal. He must constantly keep in view the fact that a large majority of the people for whom he has to cater in our country are illiterate. He has, therefore, to study their needs and problems as well as their psychology and present his ideas and themes in such a manner that they will catch popular imagination.

"I hope your efforts will succeed in laying the foundations of this new orientation. But, if I may say so, it is a task which requires concerted effort on all fronts and I would like to see drama being given its proper place not only in adult life but also for our children and youths in schools and colleges because it appeals to some of their deepest creative impulses and because we can start the new movement most effectively at that stage."

Art Centre

I heartily welcome your proposal to form an Akhila Karnatak Dramatic Federation and an Art Centre as a permanent memorial of to-day's celebrations. In advanced countries such institutions have contributed largely to the progress of the art. I hope and pray that Kannadiga lovers of art in all parts of our country will help this worthy cause in a generous manner so that dramatic art in Karnatak may get the dynamism of a new impulse and your noble purpose may come to fruition."

PRESS NOTES AND NEWS

REFUGEES

The Commissioner for Refugees in Mysore, Bangalore, will be glad to interview the refugees between 1 and 4 P.M. on all working days at his Office.

Cloths and moneys will be distributed on working days at the office premises as indicated below:—

- Mondays .. Cloth distribution to women refugees (old and new registrants).
- Tuesdays ... Money distribution to new registrants.
- Wednesday... Cash payment to women refugees (old and new registrants).
- Thursdays ... Cash payment to new registrants.
- Fridays ... Money distribution to old registrants.
- Saturdays ... Cloth distribution to old and new registrants.

(Press Note, dated 13th August 1948).

The Mysore State Refugee Relief Committee, Bangalore, gratefully acknowledge the liberal donations offered by several institutions and individuals as noted in the list below for the period ending 30th July 1948. The problem of refugee relief still exists and it is necessary that the public should come forward with liberal donations. The Committee appeals for its sympathy in its humanitarian work.

		Rs. a. p.
1.	Through the Amildar, Kadur Taluk	500 0 0
2.	Do Chennarayapatna	200 0 0
3.	Do Jagalur	58 0 0
4.	Do Kadur	25 0 0
5.	Do Jagalur	55 0 0
6.	Do Hunsur	4 8 0
7.	Do Chitaldrug	35 0 0
8.	Do Jagalur	240 0 0
9.	Do Kadur	25 0 0
10.	Through the District Treasury Officer, Chitaldrug	59 8 3
11.	Do do	36 0 0
12.	Do do	4 0 0
13.	The Deputy Commissioner, Kolar	5,000 0 0
14.	R. Venkoba Rao Powar, Seshadipuram, Bangalore	25 0 0
15.	Sri C L. Kant, C/o Normal High School, Bangalore	19 0 0
16.	The Co-operative Department Co-operative Society, Ltd.	20 0 0
17.	The Bangalore Cloth Merchants' Association	500 0 0
18.	Officials of the Budget Section, Comptroller's Office	3 1 0
19.	Through the Treasury Officer, Chitaldrug Taluk Treasury	18 0 0

	Rs. 11 0 0
Total	6,877 1 8
Interest allowed by the Mysore Bank	87 9 0
	<hr/>
Contributions acknowledged already	6,914 10 8
	<hr/>
Grand Total	92,703 7 1

Rupees Ninety-two thousand, seven hundred and three, annas seven and pie one only.

(Press Note, dated 17th August 1948).

CENSUS OF REFUGEES.

It has been proposed to take a Census of the Refugees that have come down to the Mysore State, on Sunday the 22nd August 1948, in pursuance of the resolution passed at the Conference of the Premiers and Representatives of States held at New Delhi on the 19th and 20th July 1948.

All the Refugees are hereby requested to file the census forms before 19th August 1948 latest, furnishing the full particulars called for thereto at the Office of the Commissioner of Refugees in Mysore, Bangalore, in the case of refugees in Bangalore City and Civil Area; the Municipal Commissioner, Mysore in the case of Refugees in Mysore City and the Deputy Commissioners of the Districts-Refugees in District Towns.

The census forms can be obtained at the above respective offices.

The refugees are required to remain at their residence on the day of census (22nd August 1948) between 7-30 A.M. and 6-30 P.M. when the census would be checked with reference to their filings by the officers deputed in this behalf.

The co-operation of the refugees is earnestly requested in making the census as accurate as possible.

Failure to comply with the directive will entail the forfeiture of rations and other concessions.

(Press Note, dated 17th August 1948).

CHOLERA IN TIRUPATHI

The Director of Public Health in Mysore has notified for the information of the public that Tirupathi Town is declared to be infected with Cholera. All persons proceeding to Tirupathi are advised to get themselves inoculated against cholera and possess a certificate of inoculation before undertaking the journey as otherwise there is a likelihood

of their being subjected to inoculation before entering the Town. (Press Note, dated 2nd August 1948).

RELIEF TO RAIYATS.

It is reported that due to scanty rainfall during the year 1947-48 in Hoskote Taluk, Bangalore District, tanks did not receive adequate supply of water and the out-turn of wet crops raised under the *atchkat* of 45 tanks was less than Re. 0-4-0.

Government have, therefore, sanctioned the remission of half wet assessment on the *atchkat* lands of these 45 tanks, for the year 1947-48, the amount of remission being Rs. 12,300 nearly. (Press Note dated 2nd August 1948).

It is brought to the notice of Government that the wet crops raised in Bowringpet Taluk, during the year 1947-48 withered away as tanks did not receive adequate supply of water due to scanty rainfall in the Taluk during the year.

Government have, therefore, sanctioned remission of half wet assessment in respect of the *atchkat* lands of 116 tanks in the Taluk, for the year 1947-48, the probable amount of remission being Rs. 4,600. (Press Note dated 2nd August 1948).

It is reported that due to the scanty rainfall in 1947-48, Voddarahalli tank in Mandya Taluk did not receive adequate supply of water and consequently the wet crops raised under it did not yield more than Re. 0-4-0.

Therefore, Government are pleased to sanction the remission of half wet assessment on the *atchkat* lands of the above tank for the year 1947-48, the amount of remission being Rs. 49 nearly. (Press Note dated 2nd August 1948).

Due to the ill-distributed and scanty rainfall in Kolar District and parts of Bangalore and Mandya Districts during the year 1947-48, and the consequent failure of wet crops in the *atchkats* of several tanks, Government have sanctioned seasonal remissions liberally for the year 1947-48. The total amount of remission so sanctioned is Rs. 1,72,833. (Press Note dated 16th August 1948).

ALLOTMENT OF STEEL AND TINPLATES

Processing factories situated in Mysore State desiring release of Steel or Tinplate from the Steel Processing Industries quota, should submit their application to the Iron and Steel Controller for Mysore, Bhadravati, for onward transmission to the appropriate Development Officer, on or before the 8th August 1948. It is to be noted that no application received after the 8th August 1948, will be considered. (Press Note dated 2nd August 1948)

All Food Processing Factories which are already on the Director-General of Industries and Supplies list, desiring to receive tinplate/containers, and steel for maintenance and packing should forward their applications to the appropriate Assistant Development Officer (Food) (I, II or III), to reach him before the 25th August 1948.

A copy of such application may also be sent to the Iron and Steel Controller for Mysore, Bhadravati, for retransmission, with his recommendation, on or before the 20th August 1948.

No application received after the 20th August 1948 will be considered. (Press Note dated 16th August 1948).

LOKAPAVANI BRIDGE.

Government wish to announce with regret that the centre sleeper crib of the temporary four 40 feet span girder bridge is reported to have been washed away during the early hours of 2nd August 1948 owing to heavy rain of about 4 inches in French-Rocks and Mandya areas and consequent floods in the Lokapavani River. The flood is stated to have risen up to 9 feet in the river within a few hours as a result of which the sleeper crib gave way. The General Manager, Mysore State Railway, and the concerned Railway Officers inspected the spot and necessary action for restoring the bridge and to handle the traffic has been taken. Passenger traffic is being transhipped and moved via the rail cluster constructed to span the gap on the old stone bridge and goods traffic is diverted via Arsikere. As soon as floods subside restoration work to put up a new crib and a span to lay a railway line for through running of trains will be taken up. This work is expected to be completed in about four to five days.

It may be recalled here that one of the piers of the permanent arch bridge across the Lokapavani River collapsed on 20th October 1947 on account of the undermining of the foundation of the pier due to heavy floods in the river. Arrangements for construction of a permanent girder bridge of 150 feet span with two abutments at either end are well under way and the construction of the new permanent bridge is expected to be completed by about the end of the month. What has now collapsed is thus only a crib of the temporary bridge put up on rail girds so as to assist movement of traffic till the permanent bridge was ready. Floods to the extent reported are somewhat unusual there at this part of the year and the collapse of the crib is thus unexpected. The inconvenience caused to the public is unavoidable and is much regretted. (Press Note dated 2nd August 1948).

The Traffic Manager, Mysore State Railway (Camp), Bangalore, says that the temporary Bridge over the Lokapavani River, between French-Rocks and Byadarahalli has been repaired and that through running restored at 6 A.M. to-day. All passenger trains will run with immediate effect to the usual timings on the Bangalore Mysore Section as notified in the Working Time-table and Coaching Guide. (Press Note dated 9th August 1948).

SUPPLEMENTARY S.S.L.C. EXAMINATION, 1948

A Supplementary S.S.L.C. Public Examination will be held in the month of November 1948.

The Examination will be open to candidates who have either failed or secured only E.P.S. at the Public Examination held in April 1948, or in earlier years, under the new scheme.

Students who have already joined a High School either in the regular section or in the morning section will also be permitted to take the examination provided they discontinue their studies at school and appear as private candidates. Such candidates will not be required to pay the fees for the full term but they have to pay the fees for the months during which they have been at school.

The last date for the receipt of applications in the Office of the Secretary, Secondary Education Board, will be 31st August 1948. Applications received after the due date will not be considered.

The Supplementary Examination will be held in all the District Headquarters and in such other places as may be determined by the Director of Public Instruction.

The text-books and syllabuses for the Supplementary Examination of November 1948 will be the same as those prescribed for the Examination held in April 1948. Separate papers will be set for History of England and Geography under the old syllabus and also for History of England or Geography under the new syllabus.

Intending candidates should apply for forms of application to the Secretary, Secondary Education Board, New Public Offices, Bangalore, on or before 20th August 1948.

For further particulars the candidates should apply to the Secretary, Secondary Education Board, New Public Offices, Bangalore.

This scheme will be in force for a period of three years in the first instance. (Press Note dated 3rd August 1948).

SALES TAX

It is understood that already some firms and traders are levying "Sales Tax" or adding on an amount to the total bill as "plus.....". The public are informed that such levies are not warranted as the provisions of the Mysore Sales Tax Act

relating to the collection of the levy are not yet brought into force. (Press Note dated 5th August 1948).

REFUND TO HAJJ APPLICANTS

The following Press Communiqué issued by the Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, Government of India, on the above subject is republished for general information:—

"The Hajj Booking Office, New Delhi, has succeeded in refunding most of the advance passage money deposited with that office by the intending pilgrims who could not secure passages to the Hajaz during the Hajj season in 1947. As it is proposed to wind up the Hajj Booking Office shortly, unsuccessful applicants who have not yet submitted their claims to the Hajj Booking Officer, Cannnaught Circus, New Delhi, are advised to do so not later than August 20, 1948. The following details should be furnished in the application for refund:—

1. Name of pilgrim.
2. Permanent address as given in the application for Hajj.
3. Amount remitted.
4. Number and date of the money order.
5. Name of post office from which remitted.
6. Whether the pilgrim applied for pre- or post-Ramzan sailing.
7. Cash serial number noted on the receipt obtained from Hajj Booking Office.
8. Whether any reservation card was received; if so the same should be returned.
9. Whether the amount was remitted by the pilgrim himself or somebody on his behalf." (Press Note dated 12th August 1948).

HOUSE RENT CONTROL ORDER

According to sub-clause (2) of Cl. 2 of the Mysore House Rent and Accommodation Control Order, 1948, the definition of "House" includes non-residential accommodation only in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore. In view of the several representations received by Government requesting that the provisions of the House Rent Control Order may be made applicable to non-residential accommodation in other District Headquarter Towns and Davangere City, Government have been pleased to direct that sub-clause (2) of Clause (2) of the Mysore House Rent and Accommodation Control Order, 1948, be amended so as to make the order applicable to non-residential accommodation in all District Headquarter Towns and the Cities of Bangalore, Mysore and Davangere. (Press Note dated 12th August 1948).

EXPORT OF GROUNDNUTS

With a view to conserve the supplies of oil cake, a manure of vital necessity to the agriculturist, Government imposed a ban on the export of groundnuts, both shelled and unshelled, from the State on 3rd March 1948.

Representations have since been made to Government that the new groundnut crop will be coming to the market shortly and that the raiyats and stockists are likely to loose heavily if free export is not permitted from the State. Government have therefore directed that the ban on the export of groundnuts be lifted temporarily till the end of September 1948 when the position will be reviewed again. (Press Note dated 14th August 1948).

DISMISSAL OF ARCHAKS

Consequent on the unauthorised closure of the inner precincts of the Sri Ranganathaswamy Temple, Seringapatam, after the visit of Lord and Lady Mountbatten on 23rd April 1948, by some of the Archaks, the matter was enquired into in detail. Government consider that the action of the Archaks was high-handed and have directed that their services be dispensed with so that their example may serve as a deterrent to others and facilitate maintenance of discipline and order. (Press Note dated 14th August 1948).

PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS

Government have ordered that untrained or partially trained teachers in Primary Schools who are 45 years and above in age on 1st June 1948 be granted exemption and put in the grade of Rs. 30—1½—45—2—55 intended for trained teachers, with effect from 1st June 1948. (Press Note dated 17th August 1948).

There seems to be a feeling in certain sections of people that adequate attention is not paid to the allocation of teachers and menials in the revised scales of pay sanctioned for Primary Schools. But actually, every effort is made to sanction the allocation as early as practicable and the allocations of 138 Ranges out of 157 in the State have been sanctioned and issued already and the remaining few are being verified for issue. (Press Note dated 17th August 1948).

WARNING TO LAND LORDS

Several complaints have been received by Government to the effect that, consequent on the issue of the Mysore House Rent and Accommodation Control Order, 1948, many of the landlords are demanding enhanced rent for houses let out by

them and are harassing the tenants and even attempting to eject them by force with a view to coerce them to pay the enhanced rent. Government wish to make it clear that under the provisions of the Mysore House Rent and Accommodation Control Order, 1948, the landlords have no power to enhance the rents and that they have to approach the House Rent Controllers for any relief to which they may be entitled. Any harassment in contravention of these provisions and use of force will render the landlords liable to prosecution not only under the provisions of the House Rent Control Order but also under the ordinary law. (Press Note dated 24th August 1948).

PETITIONS TO GOVERNMENT

Government observe that a very large number of petitions are being addressed to the Ministers by the public in matters relating to purely local or trivial nature. It is needless to say that these petitions would take up much of the time of the Ministers without corresponding benefit to the public as Government have to get invariably reports before any satisfactory reply could be given to the petitioners. This tends to large volume of correspondence and consequent delay in the disposal of the petitions. Besides, too many requests are mentioned in one and the same petition and these requests are found on examination to relate to different Secretariats. Consequently, final endorsements cannot be given to the petitioners till all the representations are disposed of which would naturally cause delay and also annoyance to the public.

In these circumstances, Government wish to invite reference to the following rules relating to presentation of petitions and to request the public to adhere to them and thus help the Government in the discharge of their functions :—

(1) Every petition must be complete in itself and refer to a single subject. It should contain all material facts and arguments relied on by the petitioner. All documents in the possession of the party necessary for its disposal or copies thereof should accompany the petition. Appeal petitions should be accompanied by authenticated copies of the orders appealed against or endorsement issued to the party.

(2) Every petition must be legibly written and as concisely as the nature of the case admits of. It should not be unnecessarily prolix, or couched in unintelligible, exaggerated, or disrespectful terms. Petitions containing defamatory statements will be returned unless the petitioner makes himself responsible for their correctness.

(3) Petitions which are not stamped in accordance with the provisions of the stamp law will not be entertained and will be returned or rejected.

(4) Petitions not addressed to the lowest authority competent to grant the relief prayed for will be returned to the petitioner with an endorsement specifying the officer to whom the petition should be presented.

(5) Petitions from persons in the service of Government relating to any matter affecting their official position should be forwarded only through their official superiors. Appeal petitions addressed to higher authority will be forwarded by the officer receiving them with his remarks on the appeal grounds urged.

(6) Petitions once disposed of on their merits after enquiry by proper authority will not be re-entertained. Review petitions will be rejected unless they contain any new or additional information having a material bearing on the case so as to justify reconsideration.

(7) Any petition that is not drawn up or presented in conformity with the preceding rules will be returned with an endorsement specifically pointing out the rule or rules infringed. (Press Note dated 24th August 1948).

WARNING TO HOTEL-KEEPERS.

It has come to the notice of Government that in several places in the State hotels are run without obtaining any licenses therefor and that rules framed by the Local Bodies in this connection are not adhered to. Many hotels are kept in a state which offend against ordinary principles of sanitation and are definitely harmful from the public health point of view. The growing incidence of certain diseases is particularly attributed to ill-kept hotels. The quality of the food served and the method and manner of service fall far below the prescribed standard and it is difficult to assess accurately the effect that this would have on the health of the community. Health Officers are, therefore, requested to exercise the most stringent control and see that rules framed in this behalf are strictly observed. No laxity of any kind should be allowed and nothing short of closing down of hotels in extreme cases would be the consequence.

(Press Note dated 28th August 1948).

CAPITAL ISSUES.

During the half-year ending 30th June 1948, the total number of applications received for permission to issue capital in Mysore, inclusive of one application pending at the beginning of the half-year, was 14 involving a sum of Rs. 7,66,27,000.

Of these applications, twelve related to the Mysore State and the rest to places outside the

State. Consent of Government was accorded in six cases involving a capital of Rs. 2,31,52,025. Of the remaining eight applications, one case involving a capital of Rs. 3 crores has been recommended by the Committee to the Government for consideration and sanction, two cases involving a capital of Rs. 9,54,975 are under consideration and in the remaining five cases, consideration has been deferred pending receipt of full particulars called for from them.

The applications of the Companies which were dealt with during the half-year for permission to issue capital may be classified according to the nature of objects as under:

Banks	...	2
Insurance Companies	...	1
Textile Mills	...	4
Paper Mills	...	2
Other Industries	...	5

(Press Note dated 28th August 1948).

REDUCTION IN CEMENT PRICE.

The Government have reduced the prices of cement in the State by Re. 2-8-0 per ton. The revised prices will be as follows:—

(1) For deliveries to stations in Mysore State on the Broad gauge up to and inclusive of Bangalore City and to all stations on the Narrow gauge between Bangalore City and Bowringpet and for deliveries to the Civil Station, Bangalore. Rs. 86 per ton in full waggon loads f.o.r. any railway stations.

(2) For deliveries to stations elsewhere in Mysore State. Rs. 88-4-0 per ton in full waggon loads f.o.r. any railway station.

(Press Note dated 30th August 1948)

BURMA BEANS.

The restrictions imposed on the import of certain varieties of pulses, beans and other grains containing poisonous ingredients were withdrawn by Government on 8th April 1948.

A number of applications have been received from merchants for issue of import permits to transport Burma Beans from Madras to Bangalore City and other places in the State. The movement of Burma Beans is still banned in Madras. The result of experiments so far conducted to render the beans fit for human consumption are not yet conclusive. As a measure of precaution and also to prevent the stocks of such beans flowing into the Mysore State, Government have reimposed with immediate effect the ban on the import of such beans and their possession is also made an offence. (Press note dated 31st August 1948.)

FOOD SITUATION

REPORT ON THE FOOD SITUATION IN MYSORE STATE

FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING, 31st JULY 1948.

There was good rain-fall during the fortnight.

The following figures show the progress of local procurement of foodgrains from 1st November 1947 up to 31st March 1948 when it was abandoned :—

		<i>Tons.</i>
Paddy	...	104,629
Ragi	...	1,465
Jola	...	822
Wheat	...	2
Other grains	...	40
	Total	<u>106,956·2</u>

Receipts (or exports) under the basic plan.

<i>Commodity and source</i>		<i>Quota in tons.</i>	<i>Progress</i>
<i>Rice</i>			
(i) Coorg	...	7,500	7,490·5
(ii) Overseas imports	7,500	7,094·2	
		10,000 (Addl)	
(iii) Orissa	...	2,000	1,007·7
<i>Millets</i>			
(i) Hyderabad	5,000	Surrendered	
(ii) Overseas imports	10,000	2,770·2	
<i>Wheat</i> -Overseas imports			
	14,028	12,991·2	
	Wheat flour	1,000	1,014·5

The offtake figures of foodgrains for the month of July is not yet ready.

There is no change in the scale of rations. Statutory rationing in four cities has been working satisfactorily. The distribution of foodgrains through Government agency has been continued on an informal basis as before.

Rice and ragi are generally available in the open market but the prices are 90 per

cent to 100 per cent higher than the prices at which these commodities are sold through Government Depots. Jola is available in the open market only in Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts at prices which are higher by 60 to 100 per cent than the control rates. The open market prices appear to have more or less stabilised at the above levels.

As observed in the last report the stocks of millets with Government are now at the lowest level while the public demand at the depots for millets has greatly increased. The allotment of 1,000 tons of milo, ex. S. S. Kehrea due at Madras Harbour by the end of this month, is not likely to reach the State earlier than September and it would be a great help if at least 3,000 tons of milo is arranged for supply to the State immediately.

FORTNIGHT ENDING 15th AUGUST 1948

There was good rainfall during the fortnight. It is reported that the standing crops are generally good and that owing to excessive rains the crops have been affected in two taluks of Shimoga District.

The following figures show the progress of local procurement of foodgrains from 1st November 1947 to 31st March 1948 when it was abandoned :—

		<i>Tons.</i>
Paddy	...	1,04,629
Ragi	...	1,465
Jola	...	822
Wheat	...	2
Other Grains	...	40
	Total	<u>1,06,956·2</u>

Receipts (or exports) under the basic plan :—

<i>Commodities and source</i>	<i>Quota in Progress</i>	<i>Rice— tons</i>	<i>Millets— tons</i>
(i) Coorg ...	7,500	7,502·1	
(ii) Overseas Imports	14,983	8,936·7	
Millets—			
(i) Hyderabad ...	5,000 (Surrendered for the present.)		
(ii) Overseas Imports	10,000	2,770 2	
Wheat—			
Overseas Imports ...	14,028	13,981·0	
Wheat flour ...	1,000	999·4	

Off-take including changes :

The off-take of foodgrains for the month of July 1948 is as follows :—

<i>Rice</i>	<i>Wheat</i>	<i>Millets</i>
<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>
9,009	2,206	2,611

There is no change in the scale of rations. Statutory rationing in four cities has been working satisfactorily. The distribution of foodgrains through Government agency has been continued on an informal basis in the non-rationed and derationed areas as before.

Rice and ragi are generally available in the open market, but the prices are 90 per cent to 100 per cent higher than the prices at which these commodities are sold through Government depots. Jola is available in the open markets only in Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts at prices which are higher by 60 to 100 per cent than the control rates. Though the open market prices appear to have more or less been stabilised they show a tendency to rise higher.

The cargo ex. S. S. KEHREA from which Mysore has been allotted 1,000 tons of milo has not yet arrived. The Ministry of Food have been wired to make available at least 5,000 tons of milo immediately to ease the situation.

MONTHLY SURVEY OF BUSINESS CONDITIONS

AUGUST 1947

Commodity prices showed a downward trend during the month under survey as compared with the previous month. There was a rise in the prices of Ballar or Avare, Horsegram, Bengalgram, Sweet oil, Castor seed, Groundnut, Areca nut, Tamarind, Pepper, Ghee, Silk (raw), Wool (raw), Soapnut, Skins (raw) and Tiles while the prices of Cocoanut oil, Castor oil, Till seed, Huchellu, Honge, Cocoanuts, Chillies, Cardamoms, Potatoes, Cotton (raw), Hides (raw), Bran, Turmeric and Teak (Timber) declined as compared with the previous month.

The General Index Number of prices during the month of August 1947 was 422 as compared with 429 in July 1947 and 364 in August 1946. The following statement furnishes details :—

SL. No.	GROUPS	AUGUST 1947.	JULY 1947.	AUGUST 1946
1	Food-grains and pulses	549	522	435
2	Oils and oil seeds	446	449	356
3	Other food articles	411	488	370
4	Textiles	223	210	248
5	Others	426	435	369
6	General Index Numbers	422	429	364

Appendix I of this survey shows the Index numbers of wholesale prices in Bangalore during August 1947 under the above main groups. The year 1914 is taken as the base year and the prices of that year are taken as 100 for purposes of calculating index numbers.

Cotton

Cotton Pressed.—The cotton ginning and pressing factories in the State pressed 2,247 bales of cotton of 400 lbs. each during the month of August 1947 as compared with 1,651 bales in July 1947.

Consumption of Indian Cotton.—The following figures show the consumption of Indian cotton (both pressed and unpressed) by the Mills in the State :—

	Bales of 400 lbs. each
Consumption in August 1947	5,696
Do in July 1947	6,602
Do in August 1946	6,815
Total consumption to date from 1st September 1946	71,801
Total consumption during the corresponding period of the previous year	79,649

The price of raw cotton per unit of 500 lbs. was Rs. 259 during August 1947 as compared with Rs. 274 in July 1947 and Rs. 286-4-0 during August 1946.

Cotton Manufactures

The following statement shows the weight of woven goods produced in the Cotton Mills in the State during August 1947 as compared with the previous month and the corresponding month of the previous year :—

.....	Average of August for 3 years ending 1927 to 1929	August 1947	July 1947	August 1946	Percentage change (+ or -) as compared with		
					Average of August 1927-49	July 1947	August 1946
Mill-woven goods.—							
Lbs. (000)	596	1,221	1,400	1,275	+104.9	-12.8	-4.2
Yards(000)	1,828	4,286	4,917	4,789	+181.8	-13.8	-10.6

The following statement shows the monthly production of woven goods in the Mills in the State from 1941-42 to 1946-47 (Yards in thousands) :—

Months	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48
April	3,403	4,087	4,108	4,283	4,229	4,005	4,135
May	2,815	4,210	4,344	2,885	4,129	4,747	4,886
June	2,570	4,538	4,510	245	4,656	4,786	4,698
July	4,259	4,796	4,777	3,425	4,968	4,736	4,917
August	3,758	3,288	4,900	4,461	4,926	4,739	4,938
September	4,133	8,089	4,781	4,005	4,885	4,899	
October	4,283	2,184	4,197	4,050	5,069	4,090	
November	4,303	4,185	4,415	4,843	4,961	4,417	
December	4,510	4,680	4,065	4,921	4,888	4,390	
January	4,173	4,285	3,857	4,150	4,697	4,424	
February	3,788	4,018	4,890	3,519	4,178	3,710	
March	3,992	4,395	4,686	3,998	4,895	4,401	
Total	45,886	47,805	52,785	43,579	56,179	58,938	

The total production of woven goods during the month of August 1947, was 4,238,288 yards as compared with 4,917,132 yards in the previous month and 4,738,805 yards in the corresponding month of the previous year. The production during the month under survey thus showed a decrease by 678,844 yards or 13·8 per cent as compared with July 1947 and by 500,517 yards or 10·6 per cent as compared with August 1946.

The cotton cloth market was dull during the month as compared with the previous month. Supplies of mill cloth to the retailers were limited and the transactions were poor.

The following table shows the ex-mill prices of a few varieties of cloth during the month of August 1947.

Sl. No.	Description of cloth	Unit	Prices in August 1947		
			Ra.	a.	p.
1.	Dhoties—Mysore Mills No	5088	... Pair of 8 yds	5	0 6
	Do	3888	... " "	4	0 0
	Do	7178	... " "	8	8 8
	Do	7477	... " 7 yds.	8	8 8
2.	Shirtings—Mysore Mills	7721	Per yard	0	6 8
3.	Clothing—Do (22 Range)	..	"	0	8 7
4.	Long Cloth—Do	954	..	0	8 8
5.	Towels—Do	188	Pair	1	8 0
6.	Shirtings—Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills Co., Ltd (Gold Standard—striped)	..	Per yard	0	10 8
7.	Shirtings—Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills Co., Ltd. (Gold Standard Check)	..	to 0 11 10		
			"	1	0 6

Yarn

The following statement shows the quantity of yarn spun in the Mills in the State during the month of August 1947 as compared with July 1947 and August 1946:

	August 1947	July 1947	August 1946	Percentage change (+ or -) as compared with	
				July 1947	August 1946
Yarn Lbs. (000)	2,198	2,527	2,417	-18·0	-9·0

The total weight of yarn spun in the Mills in the State during August 1947, was 2,197,696 lbs. as compared with 2,526,791 lbs. in July 1947 and 2,416,785 lbs. in August 1946. There was thus a decrease in production by 329,005 lbs. or 13·0 per cent as compared with July 1947 and by 219,089 lbs. or 9·0 per cent as compared with August 1946. The wholesale price of yarn of counts 20^s per bundle of 10 lbs. during August 1947 was Rs. 11-11-0.

Sugar

The total quantity of Sugar produced in the State during the month of August 1947 was 8 tons.

Gold

The total quantity of fine Gold produced in the State during August 1947 was 14,053 ozs. and the value of the same was estimated at Rs. 40,75,370 as compared with 16,233 ozs. of the estimated value of Rs. 46,75,104 produced during July 1947.

Chemicals

The following table shows the production of chemicals during August 1947 as compared with July 1947:

Description of Chemicals	August 1947		July 1947	
	Tons	Cwt.	Tons	Cwt.
Sulphuric Acid (non-fuming)	48	18	250	1
Do (fuming)	..	..	..	..
Ammonium Sulphate (Neutral)	239	16	180	18
Do (Acid)	..	..	..	..
Hydrochloric Acid (Ordinary)	..	..	..	..
Nitric Acid (" do ")	..	..	..	..
Aluminium Sulphate	50	16	99	11
Copper Sulphate	10	10	10	6
Ferrous Sulphate	..	..	..	..
Magnesium Sulphate	..	..	..	..
Alum	4	14	1	2

Alcohol

The production of absolute alcohol in the State during August 1947 was 8,072 gallons as compared with 10,210 gallons in July 1947.

Glass and Enamelware

The value of glass and enamelware produced in the State during August 1947 as compared with July 1947 was as follows.—

	August 1947	July 1947
	Rs.	Rs.
Glassware	50,700	53,700
Enamelware	.. Section closed for shortage of coal.	

Silk

Mysore Charka Silk.—The prices of all grades of silks which showed signs of improvement during the early part of the month fell by about Rs. 2 per lb. towards the end of the month for want of buyers. Goods were not moving well. Fresh supplies were being received in moderate quantities. The tone of the market was not bright owing to the disturbed conditions in the silk consuming centres in Northern India.

Kashmir Silk.—Small stocks were received and prices remained more or less steady.

Spun Silk.—Stocks were appreciable but the demand was not encouraging. Prices varied according to market conditions and demand.

Cocoons.—The prices quoted for Mysore Cocoons ranged from Re. 0-14-0 to Rs. 1-2-0 per lb. while those of Cross-breed cocoons ranged from Re. 0-14-0 to Rs. 1-4-0 per lb.

Industrial and Commercial Enquiries

The number of industrial and commercial enquiries received and dealt with by this department during the month under survey was 29 as compared with 30 during the previous month. These enquiries were received as usual from the mercantile bodies from both within and outside the State and the information sought for by them was furnished to them directly or through the Directors of Industries of Provinces or States concerned. Among the more important of the enquiries received and dealt with during the month, mention may be made of the following :—

1. Manufacture of dye stuffs and explosives.
2. Supply of Caustic Soda.
3. Manufacture of de-natured spirits and power Alcohol.
4. Information relating to Paint and Varnish Factories and Paper and Straw Board Factories in the State.
5. Supply of Groundnut oil.

Joint-Stock Companies

Appendix II of this survey furnishes particulars of Joint-Stock Companies incorporated and registered in Mysore during the month of August 1947. It is seen therefrom that 7 Joint-Stock Companies were registered during the month of August 1947 with a total authorised capital of Rs. 42,50,000, of which a sum of Rs. 84,270 was subscribed and paid up.

No new foreign company established a place of business in the State to file the documents under Section 277 of the Mysore Companies Act, 1938.

Merchandise and Mineral Traffic of the Mysore State Railway

The total weight of merchandise and mineral traffic carried by rail during the month of August 1947, was 2,085,260 Railway maunds as compared with 2,092,578 Railway maunds in July 1947 and 2,309,805 Railway maunds in August 1946.

The earnings of the Mysore State Railway during the month under survey amounted to Rs. 6,07,816 as compared with Rs. 14,58,346 in July 1947 and 15,43,236 in August 1946.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the index numbers of wholesale prices in Bangalore for the month of August 1947.

No.	Names of articles	Trade description	Rate per	Standard price in 1914	Per cent	Price in August 1947	Ratio
	Food-grains and Pulses						
1	Rice	Delta, imported	100 seers	Rs. a. p.	100	Rs. a. p.	210
2	Paddy	Coimbatore sanna	640 "	86 0 0	100	82 9 4	No sales.
3	Ragi	Black and Red varieties	640 "	86 0 0	100	104 9 0	280
4	Dhal	Turdhali, imported	100 "	16 8 0	100	79 0 0	479
5	Javaree	Ordinary variety	100 "	8 0 0	100	15 9 0	196
6	Ballar or Avare	Pulses, locally grown	100 "	7 4 0	100	124 0 0	1,710
7	Horsegram	Ordinary variety, local	100 "	7 0 0	100	42 12 10	611
8	Bengalgram	Imported from Northern India	100 "	12 0 0	100	41 7 7	846
	Total				800		8,841
	Average						549
	Oils and oil seeds						
1	Sweet oil	Expeller oils	25 lbs.	5 8 0	100	18 12 0	841
2	Castor oil	Do do	28 "	4 8 0	100	20 0 0	444
3	Cocanutt oil	Cochin white	25 "	7 8 0	100	25 5 9	586
4	Kerosene oil	White—B. O. C. or Soony	2 tins	4 10 0	100	9 8 6	206
5	Cotton seeds	Ex-ginning factories	24 lbs.	0 19 0	100	4 0 0	589
6	Castor seeds	Ordinary variety, local	255 seers	28 0 0	100	110 14 10	482
7	Til seed	Do do	265 "	36 0 0	100	181 0 0	508
8	Euchellu	Do do	265 "	19 0 0	100	96 0 0	505
9	Honge	Do do	265 "	14 8 0	100	92 0 0	566
10	Groundnut	Unshelled, local	210 "	8 0 0	100	48 6 5	548
	Total				1,000		4,461
	Average						446

No.	Names of articles	Trade description	Rate per	Standard price in 1914	Per cent	Price in August 1947	Ratio
	Other food articles.						
1	Brown sugar	Yellowish	28 lbs.	Rs. 2 0 0	100	Rs. 8 8 0	425
2	Jaggery	Bangalore cubes	28	1 14 0	100	7 7 0	397
3	Coconuts	Assorted sizes	No. 1,000	44 0 0	100	280 0 0	528
4	Copra	Dried and ripe	95 lbs.	6 4 0	100	84 0 0	544
5	Flour, wheat	Imported from Calcutta and Bombay	196	14 9 0	100	20 14 9	144
6	Arecanut	Superior, Palghat varieties	26	9 8 0	100	54 15 2	578
7	Tamarind	Husked and 50 per cent cleaned	210	8 8 0	100	44 12 10	527
8	Coriander	Local	30 local measures.	4 8 0	100	9 9 7	218
9	Chillies	Local and also imported from Madras Presidency.	26 lbs.	2 10 0	100	20 8 0	761
10	Coffee	Nilgiris parchment	28	8 8 0	100	88 1 4	889
11	Pepper	Coorg and Malabar	25	10 0 0	100	24 8 0	245
12	Cardamoms	Unbleached -Saklespur	24	42 8 0	100	127 0 0	299
13	Potatoes	Assorted sizes, local	81 mds. of 32 lbs.	28 0 0	100	188 0 0	475
14	Ghee	Ordinary quality	26½ lbs.	16 0 0	100	70 6 5	440
15	Salt	Large crystals—Bombay	80 seers	4 8 0	100	8 8 2	181
	Total				1,500		6,161
	Average						411
	Textiles.						
1	Yarn	Grey—20s local	10 lbs.	5 4 0	100	11 11 0	222
2	Cotton, raw	Machine-ginned—long staple	500 "	158 0 0	100	259 0 0	164
3	Wool, raw	Mixed live	25 "	5 0 0	100	15 8 0	810
4	Silk, raw	Indigenous—charaka reeled	lb.	7 14 0	100	18 7 2	284
5	Piecegoods (Cotton, Indian) Dhoties	Grey—average of 88" x 4 yds. wg., 40 tolas and 44" x 7 yds., wg., 41 tolas.	Do	1 1 6	100	2 0 0	123
6	Piecegoods (Foreign) H. K. shirtings.	34" x 40 yds. wg. 8½ lbs. imported.	Do	1 2 6	100	...	...
	Total				600		1,118
	Average						223
	Others.						
1	Copper	Sheets	Cwt.	67 0 0	100	107 0 0	188
2	Brass or yellow metal	Do		54 0 0	100	102 0 0	189
3	Hides—cow	Raw, local	½ lb.	1 0 0	100	2 1 2	207
4	Bran	Bombay	140 lbs.	6 0 0	100	17 12 0	290
5	Soapnut	Malnad	26½ "	2 12 0	100	18 8 0	491
6	Bees wax	Local	25 "	17 0 0	100	50 0 0	294
7	Turmeric	Imported	26 "	4 8 0	100	12 0 0	267
8	Skins—Goats and sheep	Local, raw	No. 100	90 0 0	100	848 6 5	987
9	Bricks	Wire-cut burnt, local	1,000	19 0 0	100	120 0 0	632
10	Tiles	Mangalore pattern, local	1,000	39 0 0	100	150 0 0	885
11	Cast-iron	Local	Cwt.	6 12 0	100	50 0 0	741
12	Tobacco	Raw—Cholambadi and Bettadapur	25 lbs.	7 6 0	100	45 0 0	610
13	Matches (Indian)	Safety, large size	gross	0 19 0	100	6 4 0	769
14	Teak, timber	Mysore logs	C.ft.	2 10 0	100	10 8 0	400
15	Fuel (casuarina)	Unsplit	Ton	6 12 0	100	86 6 0	539
	Total				1,500		6,889
	Average						426

ABSTRACT.

Item No.	Main heads	Items in each of the main heads	Standard Index No.	August 1947	Ratio	General Index No.
1	Food-grains and pulses.	8	800	8,841	549	
2	Oils and Oil seeds	10	1,000	4,461	446	
3	Other food articles	15	1,600	6,161	411	423
4	Textiles	6	600	1,118	223	
5	Others	15	1,600	6,889	426	
		

**WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBER FOR BANGALORE CITY
FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1948.**

A fall of 2·2 Points.

The Cost of Living Index Number for the month of July 1948, works up to 303·0 points, registering a fall of 2·2 points, when compared with the previous month's figure.

The Index Number of the Food group advanced by 0·6 points, 303·0 points owing to a rise in the prices of blackgram dhal, tur dhal, bengalgram dhal, avare dhal, greengram, jaggery, onions, vegetables, fruits, gingelly oil, groundnut oil, coriander and garlic.

An increase in the prices of kerosene oil resulted in the rise of the index number of Fuel and Lighting group by 1·7 points to 251·5 points.

The index number of the miscellaneous group declined by 3·8 points to 302·0 points due to a fall in the price of supari.

(The index numbers of house-rent and clothing group remained stationary).

(Average prices from July 1935 to June 1936 = 100).

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Average prices per unit of quantity						Index Number	
			Year ended June 1936	June 1948	July 1948	June 1948	July 1948	June 1948	July 1948	June 1948
Food.—										
Raw Rice	... Seer (Msr.)...	14·0	Rs. 0 2	a. 2	p. 0 4	Rs. 7 0	a. 4	p. 7 212	212	212
Boiled Rice	... " ...	22·6	0 2	3 0	4 7	0 4	7 204	204	204	
Ragi	... " ...	6·6	0 1	1 0	3 7	0 2	8 331	246	246	
Blackgram Dhal	... " ...	0·7	0 3	1 0	14 2	0 15	7 459	505	505	
Tur Dhal	... " ...	8·4	0 2	8 0	12 6	0 18	10 469	519	519	
Bengalgram Dhal	... " ...	1·4	0 2	11 0	12 0	0 18	2 411	451	451	
Avare Dhal	... " ...	0·6	0 2	7 0	14 0	0 14	5 542	558	558	
Greengram	... " ...	1·2	0 2	0 0	11 10	0 12	1 592	604	604	
Sugar	... Seer Wt. ...	1·9	0 1	4 0	6 2	0 6	2 463	468	468	
Jaggery	... Viss ...	1·9	0 3	6 0	8 5	0 9	0 240	257	257	
Coffee seeds	... Seer Wt. ...	1·4	0 3	11 1	4 9	1 1	8 530	451	451	
Meat	... 2 lbs. Wt. ...	7·2	0 7	0 2	0 0	2 0	0 457	457	457	
Curds	... Seer Msr. ...	1·9	0 1	7 0	6 0	0 6	0 379	379	379	
Milk	... " ...	6·1	0 3	7 0	8 0	0 8	0 223	228	228	
Ghee	... " Wt. ...	2·7	0 6	0 0	15 10	0 14	4 264	289	289	
Onions	.. Viss ...	1·0	0 1	3 0	5 10	0 7	8 467	615	615	
Vegetables	... " ...	5·6	0 2	6 0	8 8	0 9	10 347	393	393	
Fruits	... Doz. ...	0·9	0 2	0 0	3 6	0 4	11 175	249	249	
Gingelly oil	... Seer Wt. ...	2·5	0 2	0 0	8 2	0 8	7 408	429	429	
Groundnut oil	... " Wt. ...	0·4	0 1	8 0	7 1	0 7	2 425	430	430	
Salt	.. " Msr. ...	1·1	0 1	3 0	1 9	0 1	9 140	130	130	
Cocoanut	... Each ...	1·0	0 1	0 0	2 7	0 2	4 258	233	233	
Tamarind	.. Viss ...	0·9	0 3	3 0	10 2	0 9	8 313	297	297	
Chillies	... " ...	2·0	0 7	4 2	5 4	2 2	3 509	467	467	
Coriander	... Seer Msr. ...	1·3	0 1	5 0	4 9	0 5	2 335	365	365	
Garlic	... " Wt. ...	0·7	0 2	0 0	9 7	0 10	0 479	500	500	
Wheat Flour	... " Wt. ...	1·4	0 0	8 0	1 7	0 1	7 238	238	238	
Soji	... " Msr. ...	1·3	0 2	5 0	6 8	0 6	8 276	276	276	
Ready made coffee	... Cup ...	6·3	0 0	6 0	1 6	0 1	6 300	300	300	
Total	...	100·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Index Number—All Food Articles			...	...	...	...	802·6	303·0		

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Average prices per unit of quantity			Index Numbers	
			Year ended June 1948	June 1948	July 1948	June 1948	July 1948
Fuel and Lighting.—							
Firewood ..	Maund ...	72·0	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	238	238
Castor Oil ..	Seer Wt....	7·7	0 2 6	0 5 10	0 5 10	491	487
Kerosene Oil ..	Bottle ...	16·0	0 2 1	0 3 9	0 4 0	180	192
Matches 50 Sticks	Dozen ..	4·8	0 0 6	0 9 0	0 9 0	360	360
Total ...		100·0	...	...	...	...	...
Index Number—Fuel and Lighting							
Clothing.—							
Dhoties ...	Pair of 8 yds.	14·6	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	354	354
Coating ...	Yard ...	22·5	0 5 6	1 2 0	1 2 0	327	327
Shirting ...	" ...	21·5	0 4 0	0 12 3	0 12 3	306	306
Cloth for pyjamas, etc. "	...	3·0	0 4 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	350	350
Sarees ...	Each ...	22·4	3 0 0	6 14 8	6 14 8	231	231
Cloth for jackets, etc.	Yard ...	16·0	0 5 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	260	280
Total ...		100·0	...	...	...	...	...
Index Number—Clothing							
House Rent.—							
House rent	...	100·0	2 10 3	2 10 3	2 10 3	100	100
Total ...		100·0				100	100
Index Number—House Rent							
Miscellaneous.—							
Barber ...	1 shave	14·5	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	200	200
Soap for washing...	1 Bar	20·0	0 4 3	1 4 0	1 4 0	471	471
Soapnut powder ...	Seer Wt.	5·2	0 1 1	0 6 0	0 5 9	554	531
Supari ...	"	14·1	0 3 3	1 3 0	1 1 5	585	536
Beedies ...	Bundle of 25	15·7	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	200	200
Travelling expenses ...		6·7	0 4 2	0 4 2	0 4 2	100	100
Flowers ...	One bunch	3·9	0 0 6	0 2 0	0 1 9	400	350
Amusements ...	One show	8·1	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	150	150
Charges for grinding.	Two seers	6·1	0 0 2	0 0 6	0 0 6	300	300
Household Neces- saries.	Seer Wt.	5·7	0 5 0	0 15 7	0 15 7	312	312
Total ...		100·0	...	...	...	...	...
Index Number—Miscellaneous							
Group			Weights proportional to the total expenditure	Group	Index Number		
Food	...	..	70·9	June 1948	298·5	308·7	
Fuel and Lighting	...	...	6·2	July 1948	272·0	274·2	
Clothing	...	...	9·1		251·8	248·4	
House Rent	2·1		100·0	100·0	
Miscellaneous	11·7		386·7	326·4	
Total	...	100·0	
(Cost of Living Index)		292·9	298·8	

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List of books added to the University Library from 1st July 1948 to 1st August 1948.

General

Library Association	...	...	...	University and Research Libraries of Great Britain : Their Post-war Development. (020),
Sutton, A. A.	Education for Journalism in the United States from its Beginning to 1940. (070).

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Psychology

Jung, C. G.	Essays on Contemporary Events. (140·4).
Mc Kinney, F.	Psychology of Personal Adjustment. (140·4).
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Hutton, I. R.	Mental Disorders in Modern Life. (142).
Witmer, H. L. (ed.)	Psychiatric Interviews with Children. (144).
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Ancient and Medieval Philosophers

Wild, J.	Plato's Theory of Man. (182·8).
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Smith, A. H.	Kantian Studies. (192).
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Frank, E.	Philosophical Understanding and Religious Truth. (210).
Kahlil Gibran	Tears and Laughter, Tr. by A. R. Ferris. (285).

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Brown, J. A. C.	The Evolution of Society. (300·4).
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Weber, M.	From Max Weber : Essays in Sociology. (International Lib. of Sociology and Social Reconstruction Ser.) (300·8).
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Hooton, E. A.	Crime and the Man. (864).

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			Labour.
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			European Population Transfers, 1936-1945. (337).

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Jones, W. M.	Education and World Tragedy (The Rushton Lectures, 1946) (370·4).
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Useful Arts

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mysore information bulletin

Vol. XI]

Bangalore, October 31, 1948

[No. 10

NEW BRIDGE OVER LOKAPAVANI.

OPENING CEREMONY BY HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

His Highness the Maharaja was graciously pleased to open the Lokapavani Railway Bridge on 29th September 1948. Speaking on the occasion, His Highness said :—

I have heard with much interest and satisfaction the progress of the construction of the bridge within so short a time after the collapse of the old bridge.

The 150-feet single span bridge, the first of its kind in the State, eliminates altogether the problem of providing against the uncertainties of the sandy bed of the river and against what has been characterised as the treacherous behaviour of the floods. We are grateful to the Government of India and the Bengal-Nagpur Railways for having placed at our disposal a girder bridge of such a span.

I am pained to know that many of those engaged in the work suffered from malaria during the period of construction. Just last week I toured in parts of the Irwin Canal area and am aware of the havoc caused by malaria in this part of the District. Mandya's peasantry may have been poor before Irwin Canal spread its waters in area, but they were healthy and strong. My Government have been trying their utmost to combat the disease. Though the incidence of the disease may have decreased, still it is far from being eradicated. You will be glad to know that by the courtesy of the Government of India, the Regional Headquarters of the World Health Organization is to be located at Mysore. I have every hope that it will help us in completely eradicating malaria from our midst here as elsewhere in the country.

You have dealt in your address with a number of matters pertaining to the Rail-

way Department. You have in particular referred to two important subjects, vital and necessary for Mysore. The first is the need for linking up the Mysore Railways with Satyamangalam and on to the southern Railway system. I am glad to find that the Government of India have agreed to a fresh survey of the route. I am pleased to recapitulate on this occasion the speech made by my revered uncle, His late Highness, when opening the Nanjangud-Chamarajanagar Railway wherein he had expressed how personally and deeply he was interested in the scheme. He wished to see Mysore being placed on a direct route from Bombay to Colombo.

The other project is the construction of a first class port at Bhatkal, which you say is now before the Port Technical Committee and the Government of India. Advantages of such a port are obvious. Apart from the traffic which one can naturally expect from a connection into hinterland, there is an assured prospect of a sufficient movement of goods, because of the growing industrial concerns at Bhadravati, Shimoga, and other places. There is also the easy possibility of linking it up with the existing railway system which has now been taken very near to Bhatkal. I am happy to see that Sir M. Visvesvaraya, who as Dewan of Mysore sponsored the idea years ago and whose views are entitled to respect, continues to be equally keen on the development of a port at Bhatkal.

I learn with pleasure that the plans and estimates for the electrification of Bangalore-Mysore Section are under the active consideration of my Government. It may perhaps be of value to examine the electrification of Bangalore-Harihar line also where both goods and passenger traffic are equally good. Dependence on coal, not available in the State, can be considerably minimised by the electrification of the important railway lines. It may be that electrification may not yield immediate returns, but the other advantages may not be negligible.

You refer to heavy shortages in essential goods, engines and spare parts and the difficulties in renewals and replacements. I consider it time enough for India which does not lack the raw materials to think of becoming selfsufficient in this vital respect. In my State itself if the Mysore Railways, the Mysore Iron and Steel Works and the Hindustan Aircraft Factory, which have special facilities plan together, it is quite possible perhaps to meet much of our needs. Already some of the parts like cast iron sleepers, railway coach wheels, etc., are being manufactured in Mysore Iron and Steel Works. With better rationalisation more of the articles can be manufactured within the State itself.

I would like to suggest in this connection the need for the introduction of a standard gauge for the whole of India. While it facilitates very much during peace time the easy movement of traffic, during war its importance becomes all the more paramount. The cost may be high in the beginning, but when we can be sure that there is use for the released rails, vehicles and engines to open up vast areas of hinterland, the compensatory features should out-weigh the disadvantages of the heavy initial outlay.

I hope that the 20 new locomotives

referred to will arrive as per delivery schedule. They will enable, I expect, the much needed shortening of the train timings. It gives me much pleasure to hear of the revised salaries to the staff and establishment and the amenities to be provided for the labour. It is seen that the salaries of the non-gazetted staff have risen from 22 lakhs to 44 lakhs of rupees per year. One important principle which may have to be remembered is that the structure of the pay of officials or workers in any one department should not materially differ from the pay structure of the other departments in the State and that both will necessarily have a bearing on the general level of living conditions of the people.

It is pleasing to note that the question of improving the facilities to third class passengers is not neglected by the Railways. Those who contribute the greatest share of the receipts are entitled to better amenities. I am also happy to learn that ticketless travelling has gone down considerably and I hope the vigilance to check ticketless travel will under no condition be relaxed.

My Government are engaged in the task of providing amenities for the public in the Railways. I cannot refrain from saying in this connection that it is only by a proper recognition of their duties by the employees on the one hand and of the public on the other that things can really improve. Courtesy in conduct and integrity in dealings are virtues everywhere but more so in a department where there are temptations.

I am exceedingly glad to endorse what has been said about the Railway Officers, the Engineers in charge, their staff, contractors and the workmen who have shown zest and enthusiasm in completing the bridge early.

PERMANENT EXHIBITIONS IN DISTRICTS AND TALUKS.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA'S GRACIOUS SUGGESTIONS

His Highness the Maharaja speaking on the occasion of the Distribution of Prizes at the Dasara Exhibition, Mysore, on 19th October 1948, said—

It gives me very great pleasure to preside over this function and distribute the prizes to the selected Exhibitors. I am glad to learn that this year's Exhibition has established a record both in number of visitors and the amount of gate collections. This is doubtless an indication as much of the increasing popularity of the Exhibition as of the growing interest among the people in the industrial and agricultural developments and in the cultural and commercial advancement of the country.

Reputation for progress and culture

Mysore has always enjoyed a reputation for progress and culture. That is a matter for legitimate pride; but it also imposes a responsibility that the reputation should be maintained and advanced. I am glad to note that it is being done. We are living in a time of rapid advancement in our country. Since last this Exhibition was held, India has attained her freedom and in Mysore State also, people's representatives have been shouldering the responsibilities of the administration. We look forward to an era of peace and prosperity based on economic and cultural advancement.

Food, the foremost need

The first and the foremost need of the country is food. Mysore State is at present a deficit area in food. For a population of about 80 lakhs, a cultivable area of nearly 120 lakhs of acres, provided with abundant water resources ought to be sufficient normally to meet the food requirements. With the use of the mechanical aids and fertilisers, we should be able not only to meet our needs but also to help our neighbours. If this Exhibition could inspire us to do so, it will have served a great cause.

We have made much progress in our industries; but very much more has yet to be achieved. I should like to see every town and village lit up with electricity and every home

engaged in some kind of cottage industry. The State abounds in natural resources and we can manufacture almost all our needs and be in a position to supply to others. I hope that this Exhibition will serve as a powerful incentive in that direction also.

Sound Industrial policy

The State has steadily pursued a sound industrial policy. The heavy industries are generally owned and managed by the Government. The medium industries are aided by Government and managed under Government guidance. The smaller industries are privately owned and managed by private enterprise. This policy has been found to be satisfactory and helpful to an all-round industrial advancement. I have no doubt that it will be pursued with vigour and determination.

I am glad that a scheme for the construction of cheap, attractive, commodious and sanitary houses, has been engaging the attention of my Government. I like that every family in the State should have a decent and comfortable house to live in. I trust that no effort will be spared in achieving this end.

I attach as much importance to the educational and cultural progress of the people as of the economic advancement. I am glad to learn from those who have travelled abroad and from my own observation that in dignity and grace, our people are second to none in the world. In the field of fine arts, we have enjoyed a high reputation. Our painters and artists, our musicians and poets are reputedly of a high order and we are proud of them. We must strive to maintain and raise the standard. I am glad to say from a look at this Exhibition and its activities, that we are doing so.

I have a feeling that permanent museums in each District and Taluk Headquarters, constituting a miniature exhibition of this kind, might prove extremely useful. You

might think this over and my Government will be glad to help you if you decide on it.

In all our endeavours at improvements, the assistance that can be had from other parts of India is to be welcomed.

I am highly gratified to learn that in this Exhibition, the Governments of West Bengal and Orissa have very kindly co-operated and displayed their splendid exhibits. Our sincere thanks are due to those Governments for their goodwill and co-operation.

It only remains for me to congratulate you on the excellence of your arrangements and to state that everyone who has contributed to make this Exhibition such a success deserves well of the people. Those who have been lucky enough to secure prizes to-day, I congratulate, and to those who have not, I convey the comforting thought that effort never goes in vain and to-morrow, if not to-day, they will win the prize if only they steadily work towards it.

mysore dasara exhibition establishes new records

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA DISTRIBUTES PRIZES

Sri D. H. Chandrasekharaiya, Minister for Education and Chairman of the Mysore Dasara Exhibition Committee, delivered the following address on the occasion of the distribution of prizes by His Highness the Maharaja on 19th October 1948 :—

On behalf of the Mysore Dasara Exhibition Committee, I esteem it a privilege to extend to Your Highness a most loyal welcome to this Exhibition and to express our deepest gratitude to Your Highness for having graciously consented to distribute the prizes to the selected Exhibitors. Your Highness has always evinced keen interest in the working of the Exhibition and Your Highness' kind presence here this evening is not only a source of great encouragement to us all but also a happy augury for the development of this institution as a potent means of economic and cultural education in the State.

The first Exhibition was held in Mysore as far back as the year 1888, when it was opened by His Highness Sri Channarajendra Wadiyar Bahadur of revered memory. Though the Exhibition has passed through several vicissitudes during the past 60 years of its existence, yet it has been able to maintain a steady and continuous record of progress and to make valuable contributions to the economic and industrial advancement of the State.

Magnificent habitation.

The Exhibition has secured a habitation in the magnificent pile of buildings and stalls which we are seeing here. In order, however, to cope with the heavy demand for stalls and to provide additional accommodation for demonstration purposes, the area covered by

the Jeevanarayana Katte has been taken over and utilised as part of our Exhibition. The working of the Exhibition is controlled by a Committee constituted by the Government from time to time.

The importance and utility of the Exhibition are too well known to need much emphasis. It mirrors to a very large extent the Agricultural, Industrial and Cultural activities of the State. It sets the observer thinking as to the handicaps from which he is suffering and stimulates new thoughts and hopes in his mind. The consumers and the producers are brought into closer contact establishing thereby mutually helpful relations. I have no doubt that these objectives are realised in our present Exhibition to a very large extent. There is an idea of making the Exhibition more beneficial by organising local Exhibitions which will be used for imparting useful instruction to the people as well as for selecting the best products that any locality is capable of offering.

Noticeable features

There are several noticeable features in this year's Exhibition. In the main buildings the Cottage Industries Section claims our first attention. In this section, there are two wings, one devoted to industries worked by manual labour, and the other, to those run by electric power. Demonstrations of processes from start to finish are shown along with display of

Mysore in pictures.



The celebrated Statue of Gomateswara at Sravanabelagola.

Mysore in pictures.



The Gersoppa Falls.

Mysore in pictures

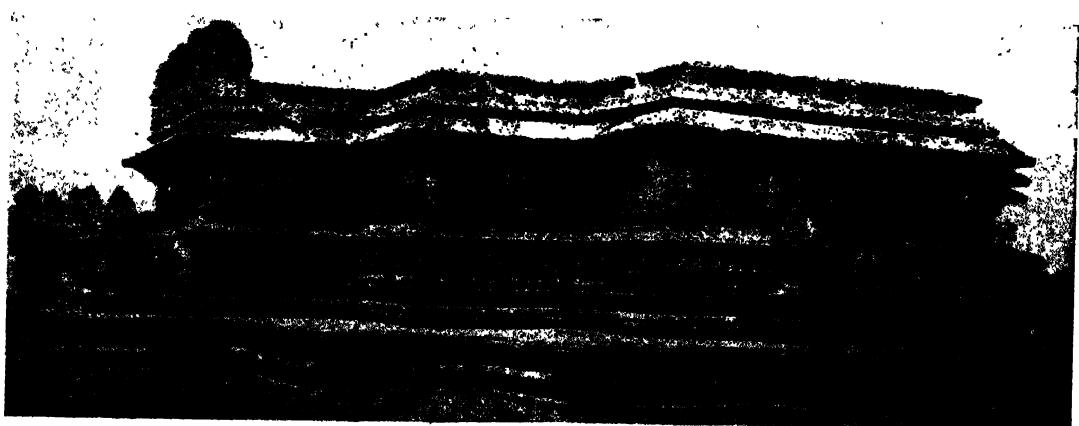


The fountains at play at Brindavan Gardens
Krishnarajasagar

Mysore in pictures.

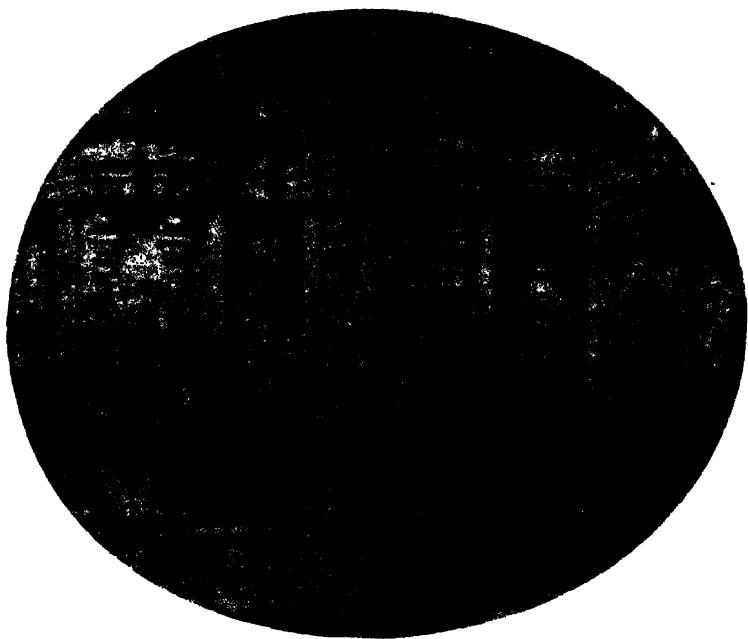


Delicate Carvings of the Hoysaleswara Temple.



A Specimen of Hoysala Style of Architecture, Belur Temple.

Mysore In pictures.



**An example of the exquisite carvings on the
walls of Somanathpur Temple.**

inished products. When the Governor-General of India, His Excellency Sri C. Rajapala Chari, paid a visit to this section on 9th August 1948, he expressed his appreciation and congratulated the organisers. Next comes the Education Court in which the efforts made to improve the prospects of education are demonstrated by means of interesting charts and models. The method of visual education is illustrated by films that have been kindly lent by the American and the British Information Services in India. Due to the courtesy of the Minister for Law and Labour, a set of interesting coins of different countries collected by him during his recent tour abroad, has been exhibited. The Ladies Section contains several interesting handicrafts made by womenfolk. Arrangements have also been made to demonstrate Home Crafts such as stitching, crochet work, cooking, etc. In the section devoted to the Fine Arts, one can see the finest works of enthusiastic and promising artists. Closely allied are the paintings and exhibits representing the growth of the Dramatic Stage put up by the Centenary Celebrations Committee.

Modernised Agricultural Operations.

Coming to the Exhibition in Jeevanarayana Katte, it will be noticed that several Governmental Departments and private concerns have exhibited the results of their achievements. The Agricultural Department has displayed several improved varieties of grains evolved by research. Modern Agricultural machinery and appliances are being demonstrated to show how agricultural operations can be modernised. Charts and maps illustrating divergences in climate, soil, fauna and flora in different parts of the State, are on view. Demonstration of Poultry Farming, Sheep and Goat Breeding, Bee keeping and Fish Farming, point the way to useful occupations subsidiary to agriculture. It is noticeable that for the first time the Police and the Military Departments have come forward to educate the public in the methods of their work and organisation and in the instruments and appliances they use for maintaining law and order and for defending the country. The Railway Department has shown a model of the Lokapavani Bridge opened recently by Your Highness and has demonstrated the several functions associated with that Department.

A number of Engineering Firms have exhibited their products which are known to carry high reputation. Mention may be made of the exhibits of Messrs. Neelakantewara Engineering Works. The Mysore Machinery Co., and The Hindustan Aircraft, Ltd. The Public Works Department has put up model house from out of local materials at a cost of Rs. 2,000.

The Governments of West Bengal and Orissa have, notwithstanding the distance, been kind enough to participate in our Exhibition and to exhibit their well-known industrial products. We are extremely grateful to those Governments for their prompt and generous co-operation with our undertaking.

Pleasure with profit.

The Exhibition has paid attention to combine pleasure with profit. A number of amusements and entertainments have been provided to enliven the visitor. Folk songs and Folk dances have been arranged. Music programmes are broadcast from the Akashvani. Military displays are put up. Children are having their own share of amusements during the occasion. Educational Films are also being shown by the Adult Education Council.

Due to the untiring effort and zeal of the Chairman of the Publicity Committee, the work relating to publicity has been a great success. The official Hand Book and Guide of the Exhibition has undergone a welcome transformation both in form and contents. For the benefit of the Kannada-knowing public, a Guide Book in Kannada has also been issued for the first time this year. A number of educative charts and the Mysore Tourist map have considerably added to the educative aspect of the Exhibition. On the top of all, comes Bapuji's life-size portrait arresting everybody's attention and inspiring all with spontaneous love and reverence to the Father of the Nation.

When the work of organising the Exhibition was taken on hand, there was hardly 3 months' time. But the Exhibition Committee resolved itself at once into a number of Sub-Committees and began to function in all speed. I am happy to say that, but for the indefatigable energy and enthusiasm displayed by the Chairmen and the Members of these Sub-Committees, the Exhibition could not have

attained its present success. Judged by the number of visitors as well as by the amount of gate collections, the Exhibition may be taken to have established a record in its history. Among the distinguished visitors are found the Governor of Madras, the Premier of Madras, the Deputy Minister of Communications Department, Government of India, and the Raja of Kolongode, who all expressed satisfaction for the nice arrangements made on the occasion.

I wish to thank the several Government and semi-Government Departments, private firms and individuals who have taken interest in the Exhibition and contributed towards its undoubted success. The Mysore City Municipality deserves special mention in having provided several amenities for the use of the Exhibition. Our gratitude is due to the

Exhibitors' Association for their willing and hearty co-operation in the conduct of our work throughout. We are much indebted to the ladies and gentlemen who served as Judges on the various Committees and made a careful selection of the Exhibitors for the award of prizes, one of which is a Silver Cup graciously instituted by Your Highness for the best picture in the Fine Arts Section. It is a matter for satisfaction that the Exhibitors as well as the visitors have shown a commendable spirit of friendliness towards one another. Our appreciation is also due to the members of the staff of the Exhibition and others who toiled day and night to make the Exhibition as attractive as possible.

I now request that Your Highness may be graciously pleased to distribute the prizes to the selected Exhibitors.

OUR POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES SHOULD BE IN CONSONANCE WITH THOSE OF ALL INDIA

CHIEF MINISTER'S REVIEW OF NATION-BUILDING WORK IN MYSORE

Sri K. Chengalaraya Reddy, Chief Minister and Dewan-in-charge, addressing the Dasara Session of the Mysore Representative Assembly, held at the Jagan Mohan Palace, Mysore City, on 9th October 1948, said :—

It gives me great pleasure to extend to you, on behalf of myself and my colleagues in the Ministry a most warm welcome to this the Dasara Session of the Assembly. Several Bills of importance will be placed before you during this Session. So also will come up for your consideration diverse subjects, some of them of great importance. Knowing as I do the traditions of this House, I am sanguine that sagacity and a sense of realism will prevail during the discussions and wise decisions will be arrived at.

India has had to face many baffling problems, some of them unprecedented in the history of the world, after she attained her freedom on the 15th of August 1947. The phenomenal exodus of millions of people from Pakistan into India under the most tragic circumstances and the extremely complicated situation arising therefrom had to be grappled with. Communal fury let itself loose and there were frequent conflicts of a most degrading and distressing nature. I do not feel called upon to dwell on them in detail or to mention other outstanding issues. But to one I must needs refer. That is the problem of the Indian States. When the British transferred power to Indian hands, they declared that paramountcy over the States, terminated and the States were absolutely free to do what they liked. Here was a dangerous opportunity for fissiparous tendencies to gather strength and disrupt the solidarity and unity of India. But, thanks to the patriotism and wisdom of the people and the Princes, most of the States acceded to the Indian Union on certain agreed conditions. Events happened with phenomenal speed, and developments of a revolutionary character have come about. The map of India has been re-drawn, most of the 600 and odd States have disappeared and unions or mergers of them have taken place. The only trouble spots were Kashmir and Hyderabad. Military operations are continuing in Kashmir and the efforts of the U.N.O. Commission have not proved successful as yet. Though the Government of India accepted the proposals of the Commission to evolve a peaceful solution, it is deplorable that Pakistan is still

pursuing an unresponsive attitude. It is a matter for supreme gratification, however, that the Hyderabad issue is well on its way to a satisfactory solution. Events that have happened there are too recent for me to recapitulate them in detail. The Government of India showed commendable patience and forbearance, spared no endeavours and lost no opportunities to effect by negotiations a just arrangement, but owing to the intransigence of certain sections, chiefly the Razakars and their supporters who believed in ways of violence and brutality to gain their own ends, it became impossible. Ultimately, forced by the stern necessities of the situation and to restore law and order, the Government of India were obliged to take "Police action." The Indian Military forces did their job magnificently and accomplished their appointed task in record time. I am sure you will heartily join with me in paying a warm tribute to the Government of India, to the States Ministry under the gifted leadership of Sirdar Vallabhai Patel and to the Military for their superb performance. I would like to convey in particular our heartiest appreciation and congratulations to Brigadier Bal and our State troops under him for their valour and the distinguished part they played in the operations. We are really proud of them. I must also mention the skilled advocacy of Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar, representative of India before the Security Council of the U.N.O., and convey to him our congratulations. I do not want to dilate further on the developments that are now on in Hyderabad. We in Mysore had to be very alert in watching the repercussions of events in Hyderabad and take necessary steps to safeguard our interests. I am glad we have succeeded in our efforts. I hope that hereafter a harmonious relationship will prevail and we will be in a position to turn our undisturbed attention to tasks of peace and progress.

Two Outstanding Personalities

Before proceeding to deal with other matters, I desire to refer to the unfortunate passing away of

two outstanding personalities since we met last. The Architect of Pakistan, Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah, is no more. His devotion to a cause, indomitable will, doggedness of purpose and extraordinary intellect are worthy of mention. He was a great leader and had a large following. Sri K. F. Nariman, a doughty fighter in the cause of Freedom and the "uncrowned king of Bombay" for a long time, has met an untimely end. He was a fervent patriot. Let us remember with gratitude his invaluable services to the people of Mysore. We greatly mourn the demise of these great men and I seek your permission to convey to the bereaved families our sincerest condolences.

Let me now undertake a brief review of some of the more outstanding aspects of our administration since we met in June last. Part II of this address comprises of a summary of the working of the several departments during 1947-48. I invite your attention to the same. I shall refer here to some of the important aspects arising therefrom and indicate in general the progress made since then up-to-date.

In tune with All-India

It has become increasingly clear that apart from the subjects in regard to which we have acceded to the Indian Union there are several other vital aspects in regard to which our policies and programmes should be in consonance with those of All-India. This is strikingly illustrated in the case of food, cloth and other essential articles. We decided on a general policy of decontrol in the wake of the decision of the Government of India to that effect. The policy of decontrol of food grains was given effect to gradually. In the beginning, it was attended with good results and both the consumers and producers were satisfied that they were free from the trammels and inconveniences of a system of control. But gradually matters worsened and the prices of decontrolled foodgrains shot up by about 100 per cent over the pre-decontrol prices. This happened in other parts of India also. The Government of India was obliged to consider the whole matter afresh and the subject came up for discussion at a Conference of the Premiers of Provinces and States held at Delhi last month, and the Government of India have now announced that a policy of control of food grains is again called for. They have also given detailed instructions to the Provinces and States that immediate action should be taken to give effect to that policy. They have decided that there should be maximum monopoly procurement by the respective Governments in their own areas. With a view, however to giving satisfactory price to the producer, an increase of 25 per cent over the pre-

decontrolled prices and under exceptional circumstances, an increase of 50 per cent is recommended. A corresponding increase of about 25 per cent over the issue prices to the consumers is also provided for. We have to bear these facts in mind when we consider what should be the policy and programme in the State. The one important factor that I would like to stress is that it will not be possible for us to think of pursuing any policy which will be at variance with that of the Government of India. Mysore has, unfortunately, always been deficit in the matter of food grains and I am afraid, with the best of our efforts to improve our agriculture, it will continue to be so far some time to come. This means that we have to depend on imported food grains through the Government of India to supplement our internal resources. We have perforce to fit ourselves into the All-India plan, if we have to participate in the benefits thereof. We have to evolve a programme which while not being oppressive or detrimental to the producers, will also keep in view the requirements of the non-producer consumer. This is a very delicate and difficult task no doubt and it will require all our ingenuity and wisdom to arrive at a satisfactory decision.

Food Grain Subsidy

This House is doubtless aware that we have been incurring a heavy subsidy in the matter of the supply of food grains. It was about Rs. 1,75,00,000 last year and the estimate for this year is about 2½ crores. It is needless to say that this has been a very heavy financial liability. So far as the Provinces are concerned, the Government of India were contributing 2/3 subsidy incurred by them. The States, however, were not getting anything by way of contribution. The Provinces were also being given contribution towards bonus for food grains procured internally. That also was being denied to us. This matter came up prominently at the recent Food Conference and I am glad to inform you that the Government of India have now kindly agreed to pay to the States half the subsidy amount incurred in the distribution of imported food grains from 1st October this year. They have also agreed to pay bonus for the quantity of food grains procured internally on the same lines as in the Provinces. I would like to express our grateful thanks to the Government of India for this welcome departure in their policy.

Our Food Position

Our food position was suddenly dislocated last month when the Government of India informed us that because of the difficulty of getting supplies

from Burma, they had to reduce the allotment that had been promised to us. Out of the original allotment of 75 thousand tons for the year, they had to make an outright deduction of 13 thousand tons. This seriously disturbed our arrangements and the Government of India was urged to restore the cut and thereby help us to tide over our difficult months of November and December. In this matter also it is a matter for gratification and thankfulness, that the Government of India have recently intimated us that they will allot to us 10 thousand tons more, thus bringing the total to 72 thousand tons for the year. The additional quota promised will be mostly in the shape of wheat and millets but not rice. We are fully justified in the small cut in the rice ration which we had to effect last month and I regret to say that though the Government very much wished to restore the cut, the existing stock position does not warrant the same. An increase in the supply of wheat, however, has been possible.

Seasonal Prospects

► I cannot conclude this brief review of our food position without referring with a heavy heart to the failure of rains and the grave seasonal prospects. There have been very distressing reports from some parts of the State, namely, Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug districts, that there is not much hope of any satisfactory crop owing to the prolonged holding off of rains. This is bound to affect not only our food position considerably but will also involve the people in economic difficulties. It is too early, however, to assess definitely the overall effect. In any event I have every hope that the Government and the people of Mysore will make every endeavour to face the situation as it may develop with wisdom and courage.

Textile Control

You are also aware that we decided on the policy of decontrol of cloth in accordance with the decision of the Government of India. Here again unfortunately, our expectations were not fulfilled. It was mostly due to the unsocial conduct of some of the mill owners and merchants that the prices of cloth soared up very high and the consumers were put to innumerable difficulties. Reviewing the whole position as it arose, the Government of India had to decide recently to introduce cloth control again in a rigorous form. We have also fallen in line with that policy and I want to inform this House that arrangements for the distribution of cloth are well under way and that cloth at control prices will be available in licensed shops from 1st November onwards.

Supply of Essential Commodities.

The Government of India have been keenly alive to the necessity for making available to the agriculturists and other consumers at control prices certain other essential commodities like kerosene oil, iron and steel, cement, manure, etc. They are now earnestly considering ways and means of making this possible. We also have been continuously giving our attention to this important matter and it is hoped that a more satisfactory distribution of these essential articles at control prices will be in operation very soon. Further we have also under consideration proposals for taking the active help of the non-official public in this connection.

It will be readily seen that whether in the matter of food or cloth or other essential articles, increased production is a vital requirement. We have to either produce more or put ourselves to intolerable inconveniences. We have been steadily implementing certain measures for the increase of food production in the State. We have been able to secure a fairly good number of tractors for use in the State, but unfortunately there is short supply of petrol and diesel oil to work them. We have represented strongly to the Government of India to arrange to supply as our requirements.

Agricultural Progress

Large grants are being placed at the disposal of the Agricultural Department to purchase seeds, manure and implements and for their distribution among the raiyats at concession rates. The value of such articles purchased last year was nearly Rs. 25 lakhs and the subsidy allowed to cultivators in respect of their sales exceeded 9 lakhs. There is still need for increased distribution and the Department is making attempts to satisfy this very urgent need. A scheme for the multiplication and distribution of improved seeds over 2½ lakhs acres or nearly one-third of the paddy area is in operation. Demonstration farms are proposed to be started in each taluk. Compost production in rural parts in nearly ten thousand villages by the end of five years, is being encouraged. Improved implements of the value of Rs. 88 lakhs are proposed to be distributed during the next quinquennium. About 150 tractors will be in service during the next few years. The Government are bent upon pushing through the schemes as expeditiously as circumstances will allow. Several schemes for the improvement of live-stock in the State have also been sanctioned and their implementation is well under way. You will be glad to hear that the All-India Dairy Research Institute is to be located at Bangalore.

New Irrigation Works

One of the major requirements for ensuring and increasing food production is the maintenance and increase of irrigation works. Conscious of this, the Government have sanctioned several major irrigation projects. The anicut across the Thunga, another across the Kagehalla, reservoir across the Nugu, extension of Anjanapur right bank channel and the Lakkavalli Reservoir project are being briskly proceeded with. Several other projects are under the active consideration of the Government. A substantial amount has been provided in the budget for the restoration of minor tanks. The maximum subsidy payable by the Government to deepen existing wells or sinking new ones has been increased to Rs. 1,000 in each case and it is hoped that this facility will be availed of by the raiyats to the fullest extent. You will also be glad to hear that the Kumudvati-Pennar project and the Vedavati project in regard to which there were some differences of opinion between the Government of Madras and ours, have been happily settled in the course of recent discussions at Madras and we are now free to proceed with our projects connected therewith.

Industrial Development

Mysore has been a pioneer in the field of industrial enterprise. But yet we are far from satisfying even our internal requirements. Government are at present seized of a heavy programme of expansion of existing industries and establishment of new ones. As you may be aware, schemes for increasing the production of pig iron, steel sections, cement and ferro-silicon by three to four hundred per cent of the present output, have already been sanctioned and are under implementation. An acetic acid plant is also being installed. The machinery for the new Ferro-Silicon plant has arrived and production is expected to commence next year. Mysore is to-day the sole producer of Ferro-Silicon in India, an essential ingredient in the manufacture of steel. The Government Soap Factory has a capacity of about 650 tons per year at present and schemes to raise the output to 5,000 tons (3,000 of toilet and 2,000 of washing soap) and to set up a modern cosmetics and perfumes factory are in the course of being implemented. Action has also to be taken immediately to double the production of paper and fertilisers in the existing plants. Schemes for the expansion of the manufacture of electrical goods—transformers and motors—in the Government Electric Factory and of plastic products are well under way. Plans for the expansion of the Hassan Implements Factory are also under consideration.

Rayon Industry

These expansion-schemes' apart, Government have been considering the starting of new industries in the State. The establishment of Rayon industry with a production of 5 to 10 tons per day is under consideration. The need for fertilisers is felt keenly all over the State. And so the Government propose to instal a plant in the first instance for manufacturing 50,000 tons of nitrogenous manures per annum. Action has also to be taken for setting up an additional sugar factory at Shimoga as a part of Malnad Development Schemes. There are besides proposals for the manufacture of alkali, aluminium, etc.

With the general cessation of the boom conditions during and after the war, the market for sandal-wood oil in the United Kingdom and U. S. A. is disturbed. To maintain sales which yield valuable revenue in hard currency so badly needed for development activity in the State special negotiations have to be undertaken and satisfactory arrangements made.

The Government are keen that cottage industries should flourish in the State and to this end have sanctioned a 'three-year' plan at a cost of Rs. 25,79,721 as one of the Post-War Development Schemes.

Radio Manufacture

The Government have become major partners in the Radio manufacturing industry and work in this behalf is briskly proceeding. There are several proposals to expand the lines of activity of this company. The Government of India have decided to locate the Telephone Factory near Krishnajapuram, Bangalore District, with a capital of about Rs. 2 crores and preliminary work in this connection is going on rapidly. The Government of Mysore have agreed to place the required land for the location of the factory and to supply power, water, etc.

I hope you are aware that the Honourable Minister in charge of Finance and Industries, who has been deputed to go abroad with a view to study the possibilities of starting new industries and to expedite the expansion of the existing ones, is leaving almost immediately and will be back in about two months' time. I am sure you would like to join with me in wishing him Godspeed. It is confidently expected that his visit to the Continent would be helpful to accelerate our industrial progress in several directions.

Sericulture

Sericulture is next in importance only to agriculture in the economy of Mysore. It is very

necessary, therefore, to devise measures to put it on a suitable and satisfactory basis. A conference was held in Bangalore in July this year and important subjects relating to the development of silk industry were discussed and many important decisions reached. They will be gradually implemented. In the first week of September, the President and the members of the Tariff Board visited the State to study at first hand the conditions of the industry with a view to ascertain what quantum of protection was necessary to the industry to enable it to withstand competition of imported silk. It is earnestly hoped that the Tariff Board will submit their report early recommending adequate protection to the industry and the Government of India will pass early orders thereupon.

Labour problems

It is a well realised fact that in relation to industry we must have contented labour if increased production has to be secured. With a view to improve the condition of life and work of labour, several legislative measures have been passed during the year—the Payment of Wages Act, the Holidays with Pay Act, the Canteens Act, the Shop and Establishment Act, being some of them. Several other bills such as the Minimum Wages Bill, Employees' State Insurance Bill, the Labour Housing Bill and the Mysore Labour Bill are at different stages of legislation and you will see that some other labour measures of far reaching importance are coming up before you during this Session. A tripartite conference of representatives of Labour, Employers and Government was held during the year and it has enabled better understanding and more cordial relationship between them. Several resolutions were adopted and Sub-committees have been appointed to recommend steps to be taken to implement them. The reports of the sub-committees are awaited. The Honourable Labour Minister who represented Indian States on the Indian Delegation to the International Labour Conference held at San Francisco recently has returned after a close study of labour problems as also developments of electricity in various countries. I am sure his study and experience will be of immense use in our future work in those directions. I want to particularly emphasize that the several participants in industry and labour amongst them, should spare no efforts to evolve methods of work which will ensure greater and greater production.

Electrical Developments.

Mysore, which occupies a place of pride in the matter of Hydro-Electric development, is continu-

ing its policy in this direction with unabated vigour. The first stage of the power scheme at Jog was rapidly completed and it was graciously opened by His Highness during the year. The second stage is fast nearing completion. It is expected to generate 120 thousand K. W. Another station to generate a similar quantity of power is projected and survey operations are proceeding apace. Government intend generating power at Mekedatu in accordance with the agreement arrived at between the Governments of Mysore and Madras and negotiations are being actively carried on regarding the details of the agreement. The Government of Mysore have agreed to supply power to the Governments of Madras and Bombay on reasonable terms as an act of neighbourly cordiality and co-operation. The Government is very particular of expanding rural electrification schemes and to provide power for installation of irrigation pumps, but progress in this direction is limited only by the availability of transformers and wires.

Progress of Education

I will now invite your attention to the rapid progress that is being made in the matter of educational development in the State. The Education Budget for the year 1948-49 covers an expenditure of 284 lakhs which records an increase of 105 lakhs over the budget allotment of the previous year. The total educational expenditure comes to more than one-fourth of the revenues of the State.

With a view to afford large facilities to the students of the mofussil areas for the study of higher education, four Intermediate Colleges have been started this year at Kolar, Chikmagalur, Mandya and Chitaldrug towns. As the number of students seeking admission to higher courses has increased considerably, two first-grade Colleges for boys and one other for girls were brought into existence at the commencement of the year. One of these is located in a mofussil centre at Tumkur. In addition to the starting of more colleges for Arts and Science courses, seats were increased in all technical schools, and colleges such as Medical College, Medical School, Engineering College and Engineering School.

A Law Faculty has been added to the University and a Law College has been established for the study of law. A Commerce Section which formed part of the Central College till now has been separated and converted into a full grade Commerce College. Increased provision has also been made for the award of scholarship in the University.

Under the scheme of National Cadet Corps, military training for 315 students in the University has been introduced and steps are being taken to organise the corps. I may point out in this connection

that the training of Home Guards is being carried on briskly in many parts of the State.

The University came into existence more than thirty years ago and since then it has undergone several developments. The question how it should be further organised and worked on proper lines, is a matter requiring careful consideration. It has now been decided to invite Dr. C. Ramalinga Reddy, Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University, who is a reputed educationist of great knowledge and considerable experience, to undertake this investigation and suggest the necessary lines of reform in the University.

Government have been very keen to expand the facilities for High School, Middle and Primary education and considerable progress has been made in this behalf. About 410 primary schools, 86 middle schools (exclusive of 18 converted into pueca middle schools) and 17 high schools have been opened during the current year. One remarkable feature is that most of the high schools have been opened in the rural areas. The question of abolishing the Middle School Examination is under active consideration. With a view to place the study of Hindi on a permanent basis, permanent posts of Hindi teachers have been created in a few high schools and middle schools of the State. A scheme for introducing Hindi as a compulsory non-examination subject in the high school stage is under consideration.

The necessity for having trained teachers in our schools is being increasingly felt. Hence an emergency training camp with 300 primary school teachers has been arranged at Uttanahalli Camp. In addition, steps are being taken to train a large number of teachers in basic education to progressively introduce a system of basic education in the State.

In addition to compulsory attendance scheme being extended to the fourth set of nine taluks in the State, one set of 9 taluks, one for each District, has been selected for enforcing full compulsion scheme in education. Necessary changes are being made to improve the existing administrative and inspecting units. It has been decided to undertake a scheme of construction of primary school buildings through the agency of the Village Panchayets concerned and with the materials easily available in each locality. For providing necessary furniture and other equipments for the use of our educational institutions, it has been decided to start a workshop for manufacturing the same. The scales of pay of teachers working in the municipal high schools have been recently revised and orders are about to issue in the matter. Apart from the college students brought under the scheme of National Cadet Corps, it is intended to train up all the other

students in colleges and high schools in some form of compulsory military drill and the details of this are under examination.

It will thus be seen that action in several directions has been taken to provide the maximum educational facilities for the boys and girls in the State. It strikes one that the future development should be chiefly in the sphere of technical education.

Medical Relief

Quick progress is being made in the matter of providing more and more facilities in the field of medicine and public health. Combined dispensaries have been started in several places in the mofussil. It will be seen that among the development schemes that have been accepted are the appointment of a woman doctor to each taluk, provision of a midwife to each hobli and the construction of a ward of 6 beds for women, with a labour ward, etc., in each taluk. The Krishnarajnagar Health Scheme to bring malaria under control has been finalised and mass spraying will be undertaken on the 15th of this month at Krishnarajnagar Taluk. It is hoped that by this method, people belonging to the irrigated parts who have long been suffering from malaria would be relieved. The work in connection with the 120 health units proposed to be established in the Malnad areas will be put into effect immediately after the rains in the Malnad parts stop. A sum of Rs. 12 lakhs has been provided in the budget to counteract the effects of malaria in the Malnad areas. Regarding the tuberculosis work, the Director of Tuberculosis has been asked to shift the tuberculosis headquarters to Bangalore to co-ordinate the activities of the tuberculosis institutions not only in Bangalore but in all parts of the State. The establishment of a clinic at Tumkur will be an accomplished fact within the course of this month and it is expected that T. B. clinics at Mandya and Kolar will follow suit. Arrangements to give mass radiology are almost complete. The equipment for this purpose has been secured and work will be undertaken in this behalf very shortly.

The Government of India delegation, during their recent visit to Bangalore, visited the Mental Hospital and were greatly impressed with its work. Proposals for the up-grading of the institution with the help of the Government of India are under active consideration.

You would have read in the papers sometime back that Mysore was chosen for the location of the Regional Headquarters of the World Health Organisation. Fulfilment of this would have been of immense value to the people of the State. I am grieved to note that the latest press report reveals

that the original decision is proposed to be changed and the Headquarters may be located at Delhi instead. I am not sure about the correctness of the report. In any case, we have strongly urged the Government of India to be good enough to locate the institution at Mysore itself as per their original decision.

Expansion of medical relief in the State has been severely handicapped by want of sufficient medical personnel. With a view to remedy this, the pay and prospects of doctors have been since improved. A specialist grade has been created and further schemes to effect improvements in this behalf are under the active consideration of Government. A proposal to start another Medical College is also under the contemplation of the Government. The observance of the recruitment rules also has been temporarily waived with a view to utilise the services of all available personnel.

Railway Amenities

The Government are pursuing with vigour all necessary reforms with a view to make the railways more efficient and convenient to the public. There was anxiety owing to the dearth of sufficient number of serviceable engines and we would have had to wait for a long time before we could get new ones if we had not made special efforts to get the same immediately. We are grateful to the Governments of Burma and Jodhpur who have been good enough to consent to make available to us 10 engines each, which they had originally indented for. Quicker trains and more compartmental space, it is hoped, will be available soon after the receipt of the above engines. The single span Lokapavani Bridge, the first of its kind in Mysore was quickly completed and His Highness graciously performed the opening ceremony thereof only recently.

We have been urging since a long time for the completion of the Chamarajanagar-Satyamangalam link, the importance of which not only to us but to the whole of South India is obvious. It is a matter for satisfaction that the Government of India, on our repeated representations, have agreed for the line to be surveyed by the South Indian Railway. Our Government have placed necessary funds at the disposal of the S. I. Railway for the purpose. I fervently hope that the construction of this line will be accomplished in the near future.

Port for Mysore.

The construction of a port near Mysore in order to benefit the trade and industry in the State has been long pending. Mysore has continuously urged the location of the same at Bhatkal. The Tech-

nical Committee which was constituted by the Government of India to enquire and report as to the most suitable place for the location of a major port between Marmagao and Cochin, has come to Mysore also. The Government of Mysore took the opportunity to press on the Committee the claims of Bhatkal. Sir M. Visvesvaraya, at our request, very kindly agreed to give evidence before the Committee at Bombay and urge the case of Bhatkal. The Committee's report is not yet available. It appears that, till the completion of the port at Kandla, the construction of another port on the west coast may be kept pending, owing to reasons, financial and otherwise. The Government of Mysore would however continue to press its case for the location of the port at Bhatkal and its speedy construction.

Apart from railway transport, an urgent necessity has been felt for a long time to improve the bus transport in the State. Till recently it was solely being carried on by private enterprise. After consideration in several stages, the concerned Policy Committee of the Economic Conference resolved that motor transport all over the State should be taken over by Government and a central organization set up. This policy of nationalization of road transport in the State was accepted by the Government and it was decided, as a first step, to take over all or at least some of the bus services between Bangalore and other places in the State. Accordingly, State buses are running now on 15 routes. The reports so far show that the public are satisfied with the services. A long-felt need has thus been fulfilled. The Government will pursue vigorously their plan for the nationalisation of road transport entirely, within as short a time as possible.

The question of the electrification of the Bangalore-Mysore railway is also under the active consideration of the Government. The questions of electrification of suburban railways and introduction of the trolley bus services in Bangalore City are receiving the attention of the Government.

Several schemes for the improvement of Town and Minor Municipalities, particularly drainage and water supply schemes, have been vigorously pursued during the year.

Rural Amenities

It has been realised on all sides that the villages and the people inhabiting them are the backbone of the country. Several efforts have been made to secure an all-round development of the rural areas. Different schemes have been worked out and inaugurated from time to time in order to satisfactorily solve this very vital problem.

But, for one reason or another, the expected results have not been fulfilled to an appreciable extent. There are still several directions in which reform and reconstruction in rural areas is urgently needed. We are yet to provide drinking water wells in several villages. Drainage scheme in all villages will have to be taken up on hand. Proper housing in the villages, particularly to the poorer among them, deserves immediate attention. Village roads, restoration of tanks, development of village forests, proper educational facilities coupled with suitable buildings for the location of the schools, furtherance and revival of several cottage industries and a host of other problems require to be tackled with earnestness and devotion. Keeping all this in view, the Government have decided on a new scheme of rural development. The scheme has been worked out mostly on the lines of the District Development Scheme adumbrated by Sir M. Visvesvaraya. Rural Development Committees fully representative of the local talent and enthusiasm in each area, will be established very soon, and an agency created for implementing measures of rural reform and development in diverse directions. These Rural Development Committees will also be entrusted with the task of advising the Government with regard to several measures relating to food and cloth, supply of other essential articles like kerosene oil, iron and steel, manure, agricultural implements, seed, etc. It is hoped that after this new agency comes into existence, with the aid of funds now being granted for several purposes connected with rural amelioration, rural development will proceed at a brisk pace.

Our Financial Structure

I would like to make a few observations regarding the financial position. It is a truism that all our development schemes depend mainly on the availability of necessary finances. The preliminary accounts for the year 1947-48 disclose a decrease of 10.68 lakhs in the revenue and a decrease of 60.66 lakhs in expenditure, the revenue position thereby showing an improvement in revenue surplus of 28.75 lakhs. Of this, about 2 lakhs will be retained as surplus after transferring the balance to special reserve. The over-all present financial position and the future prospects, however, require careful watching, and expenditure in several directions will have to be scrutinised carefully before incurring the same. The policy of prohibition for the implementation of which Government is pledged, will ultimately mean a reduction in revenue to the extent of about 2 crores. The revision of the salaries of Government servants in the light of the Pay Revision Committee's report and the retrospective effect that has to be given

thereto from 1-1-47 will also involve the Government in considerable expenditure. The Land Revenue Policy Committee which has been constituted to make a thorough and comprehensive examination of the land revenue system will forward its report, it is hoped, before the budget for the next year is formulated. If anything, we may have to look forward to a reduction of revenue in the sphere of land revenue as well. It is no doubt true that we have decided upon levying sales tax from the current year. But the realisation from that tax will be hardly sufficient to fill the gap. Other additional sources of income, therefore, will have to be tapped, or, in the alternative, a balance between available revenue and expenditure has to be struck, with a view to maintain our financial structure on a sound basis.

The decisions of the Government of India in relation to finances, Central as well as Provincial, and measures to be taken for checking inflationary tendencies have recently been published in the press. While I do not desire to dwell in detail on the specific proposals made, I must needs point out that the several recommendations that have been made, deserve our very urgent and earnest consideration. In another part of my speech, when dealing with food, cloth and civil supplies, I have stated that our policies should, as far as possible, be in consonance with those of all India. In the sphere of finance and economic policies as well, we have to keep constantly in mind the decisions of the Government of India and mould our own in relation to them. Since this is a matter that might be more appropriately dealt with during our budget session, I do not propose to dwell further on the same at present.

Constituent Assembly

I would now like to make a few observations regarding the work of the Mysore Constituent Assembly. The Constituent Assembly, after adopting the Aims and Objects Resolution, set up three Committees to deal with fundamental rights to be incorporated in the Constitution, the safeguards and provisions to be made in the interests of minorities and backward classes and the major principles to be embodied in the Constitution. The preliminary report of the Minorities Committee and the report of the Fundamental Rights Committee were placed recently before the Constituent Assembly and a general discussion has taken place. The final reports of the Committees, it is hoped will be available by the middle of November. It may be possible for the Constituent Assembly to meet immediately thereafter and evolve a draft Constitution for being submitted to His Highness for his gracious approval. It was hoped at one

time that the Indian Constituent Assembly would have completed its task of framing the Constitution for India well before now. But owing to unavoidable reasons, it will be sometime before its work is over. It was felt that since our Constitution should be generally in consonance with that of the Constitution for India, we had better finalise our Constitution after keeping in view the provisions of the Indian Constitution. It is now however realised that we need not necessarily wait for the completion of the Indian Constitution before we finalise ours. I expect that after our Constitution is duly promulgated it would be possible to have general elections under the new Constitution early next year.

Friends, we have very difficult and urgent problems facing us. With the dawn of freedom in India and the establishment of a democratic administration in our own State, every one of us should increasingly realise that we have duties and responsibilities to discharge. The extent to which we will achieve success in various directions of national endeavour will depend solely upon the efforts we put forward and the earnestness and enthusiasm which we display individually as well as collectively.

"A great heritage"

India has a great heritage. She has a vital role to play in international affairs. She has always endeavoured to tread the path of peace and to follow Dharma. It is now given to her not only to develop herself true to her traditions and her philosophy but also to promote peace and brotherhood in the world. This is a great and sacred task. In the discharge of this we sorely miss the unerring and wise guidance of the father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, who alas! is now no more with us physically. But we have his noble teachings as our beacon light. We also have in Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru a dynamic personality of outstanding ability and a statesman of the highest order as our leader. Let us all sincerely and steadfastly strive to fulfil the great destiny that is awaiting India, and let it be given to Mysore to play a worthy part in this glorious endeavour.

PART II

Finance

In the Revised Estimates for 1947-48 placed before the House in May last, the total Revenue and Expenditure were estimated at Rs. 1,076'82 lakhs and Rs. 1,098'05 lakhs respectively. According to the preliminary Accounts of the year, there

is a decrease of Rs. 10'68 lakhs in the Revenue and a decrease of Rs. 60'66 lakhs in Expenditure, the total Revenue and Expenditure amounting to Rs. 1,066'14 lakhs and Rs. 1,037'39 lakhs respectively. The main items that have contributed to the decrease in revenue are Forest, Excise, Miscellaneous Taxes, Duty on Gold, Miscellaneous K. R. S Irrigation Works, Lion Works, Industrial Works and Chamrajajasagar Water Works. These are to some extent set off by increases appearing under Land Revenue, Income-tax and Railways.

The reduction in Expenditure is mainly due to lapses under Stationery and Printing, Medical, Public Health, Irrigation Works, Civil Works, Communications, Education, Veterinary, Grants for Public Improvements, Army and Expenditure connected with war and other heads. A very large portion of the amounts intended for revision of scales could not be utilised before the close of the year and the deferred expenditure on account of revision of scales will be a charge on the Revenues of 1948-49.

The net revenue position shows an improvement in the revenue surplus of Rs. 28'75 lakhs. Of this, about Rs. 2 lakhs will be retained as surplus after transferring the balance to Special Reserve.

Food Control

The policy of gradual decontrol of foodgrains during the year 1948, enunciated by the Central Government was, as is well-known, adopted in the State also. The Government of India had promised a ceiling import quota of 75,000 tons of foodgrains for the year 1948. But, in view of the deteriorated import position mainly due to the disturbed conditions in Burma, the Ministry of Food reduced the ceiling import quota to 62,000 tons and consequently this Government were constrained to reduce the quantum of ration to 8 ozs. per head per day. The matter was, however, further taken up with the Government of India who were good enough to raise the ceiling quota to 72,000 tons, the increase being mainly in wheat and not in rice. Government were, therefore, able to increase the wheat component of the ration by one ounce.

Due to decontrol of millets and abandoning of procurement of paddy in the State, it was presumed that this quantity would be available to the public in the open market in decontrolled areas and the Government's commitments for distribution in those areas would be correspondingly diminished. This hope has not, however, fully materialised. While the prices have shot up, supplies continue to be scarce and the demand on the Government depots is rapidly on the increase. The Government of India have now decided upon the gradual

reimposition of controls with a view to bring about gradual reduction of prices of foodgrains to a reasonable level. For the fulfilment of the policy now enunciated by the Central Government, this Government will be constrained to re-impose controls gradually, and the way in which food grains have to be procured and distributed in the State is under active consideration of this Government.

To add to the complications the seasonal conditions are causing grave anxiety and reports are being received from almost all Districts that the dry crops are practically failing for want of rains. Even if there should be some rainfall in the near future, the position is not likely to be materially improved. It may be added here that the present stock of food grains is about 28,000 tons. The immediate expectations as advised are 3,000 tons of rice, 6,000 tons of milo and 2,000 tons of wheat from imports. Our total expectations till the end of December 1948 are 24,000 tons, including 12,000 tons of food grains due to us but regarding which we have not yet received advice. Our total resources, taking the stock together with the expectations, come to about 47,000 tons. Our present rate of consumption is about 14,000 tons per month. But in view of the fact that ragi has practically ceased coming into the market and the price too risen to abnormally high levels, the demand for milo all over the State is bound to increase rapidly. At the present rate of consumption the resources will be barely sufficient for about three months. But if the demand should increase, it will last only for an even shorter period. In any case, there will be a market deficiency of rice even during this period which it would be difficult to surmount unless some further rice allotment is made to us by the Centre in the near future.

Civil Supplies.

The Civil Supplies Department was administering the following control orders during the year under report:-

1. *Cloth, Yarn, Paper, Typewriters, Cement and Manure.*—In January 1948, in pursuance of the policy of decontrol adopted by the Government of India, the control over distribution, licensing, prices of cloth, etc., was removed in the State, while there were certain restrictions regarding the movement of cloth to places outside the State. The supply position, of cloth from local mills was steady though the price at which cloth was sold by merchants was high. Owing to slackness in demand for power-loom and hand-loom goods, the ban on exports was lifted.

The control over distribution of yarn to the weavers was also removed in May 1948 in pursuance of the policy of the Government of India. But Government however retained the power of requisitioning sufficient quantities of yarn for the hand-loom industry. Only such varieties of yarn for which there was no demand locally were permitted to be exported. This had a salutary effect on the local prices of yarn while the rates in the Madras Province were abnormally high.

2. *Cement.*—The supply position of cement continued to be very unsatisfactory owing to the transport difficulties and labour strikes in the Madukerai factory, Coimbatore. To ensure an equitable distribution of cement, Government promulgated the Cement Rationing Order in June 1948.

3. *Paper.*—The paper control orders continued to be in force during the year under report and no relaxations were made due to inadequate supplies. Paper manufactured by the Indian Mills were distributed as usual by the Government of India. Control over prices and restrictions on the operation of printing presses and publications of books, etc., continued. The productive capacity of the Mysore Paper Mill has not improved and there is still dearth for paper.

4. *Supply of Typewriters.*—Supply of typewriters to Government Departments was continued to be arranged for through the Government of India by this Department.

5. *Manure.*—The administration of this control order was transferred to the Director of Agriculture in March 1948 when this Department was placed in charge of the Additional Director of Industries and Commerce.

The post of the Controller of Civil Supplies was abolished from 1-3-1948 and the entire staff that was attending to cloth and yarn control was retrenched and a skeleton staff was continued to attend to the other controls that were still in force. With a view to bringing down the abnormal prices prevailing in the State after decontrol, the Government have reimposed control over textiles in accordance with the decisions reached by the Government of India. As regards the policy to be adopted in regard to the procurement and distribution of cloth in the State, a Press Note has been issued for the information of the public.

The post of the Controller of Civil Supplies has been revived and the necessary staff has also been sanctioned to work under him.

Seasonal Conditions

It was reported that, owing to inadequate rainfall in Kolar District, many tanks did not receive the normal supply during the year. Seasonal remissions had to be sanctioned for the Districts

of Kolar, Mandya, Tumkur and Bangalore, the total amount of such remissions being Rs. 1,72,833 for the year 1947-48. On account of high prices of all agricultural commodities the economic condition of the raiyat was prosperous and the continuance of the concessions that were being granted was not called for. No fresh works under "Distress Relief" were taken up during the year.

Land Revenue

The land revenue demand for the year, including awards, amounted to Rs. 1,48,85,564 and the collections, including remissions, amounted to Rs. 1,39,52,545, representing 97.79 per cent of the demand. The total number of *darkhasts*, including pending cases, was 20,729 of which 15,294 were disposed of. The percentage of disposals was 73.7 as against 77.7 in the previous year. The Record of Rights Scheme has been introduced into all the Government villages. The introduction of the scheme into the remaining several Inam villages is under progress.

Under the "Grow More Food" scheme, the several concessions granted to the raiyats continued to be in force during the year. An extent of 2,6,4545 acres of land has been granted from the commencement of the scheme up to the end of the year and an extent of 1,92,340 acres of land has been so far brought under cultivation.

Due partly to the improvement of economic conditions of agriculturists in recent years, the Deb. Conciliation Boards, generally speaking, did not function to the extent expected. But when conditions return to normal, these Boards may be useful in relieving the indebtedness of agriculturists.

District Conferences were held in all the Districts during the year and were presided over by the Ministers of Council, and Taluk and Hobli Conferences were held as scheduled.

Under the Inter-village Communication Scheme, a sum of Rs. 6 lakhs was provided during the year and was distributed to the several districts and to the Rural Welfare Centres in Anandapuram, Dodballapur and Closepet. During the beginning of the year, there were 641 road works at an estimated cost of Rs. 12,86,690, covering a distance of 1,488 miles to which 197 fresh road works at an estimated cost of Rs. 4,34,268, covering a distance of 275 miles, were added during the year.

A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs was originally provided in the budget for the rural water supply scheme and since it was found to be inadequate, a further sum of Rs. 3 lakhs was sanctioned. Several districts were not able to receive additional grants to the extent applied for and so a further grant of Rs. 1,35,800 was again sanctioned by Government.

Among principal measures enacted during the year was the constitution of the Godibanda Sub-Taluk into a *pucca taluk*, the levy of a special cess of one anna in the rupee on land revenue, excise and forest revenue in the Hassan District, the bifurcation of the Shimoga Taluk and the constitution of Taluk Headquarters at Bhadravati.

Land Records

Detailed survey was conducted in 27 Inam villages during the year. The total survey numbers measured were 2,043, comprising an area of 8,036 acres. Original classification in 13 Inam villages and re-classification in one Inam village were conducted, the survey numbers dealt with under original classification being 1,450 and those under re-classification being 328.

During the year, 13,019 survey numbers comprising an area of 53,931 acres were measured by the surveyors and the mobile record of right parties and 5,685 blocks were classed. *Hissa* survey work was done in 19 Inam villages.

Meteorology

The largest total amount of rainfall for the year was 382.15 inches at Agumbe and the smallest total was 12.67 inches at Parasuramapur in Chitaldrug District. Several sets of pilot balloon observations for International Upper Air Researches were taken and the results were despatched to the Regional Director, Madras. Upper Air Data and Meteorological Data were furnished to the R.A.F. and other Military authorities.

Muzrai

The Committee to supervise the affairs of the Ayurvedic and Unani College was reconstituted. The Chopra Committee, appointed by the Government of India, visited the College in April 1948, in connection with the proposals regarding synthesis of the various systems of medicine and encouragement to be given to the indigenous systems of Medicine.

The three members of the Inspection Committee, appointed by the Central Board of Indian Medicine, Madras, inspected the College in March.

The renovation works at Halebid and Belur are progressing. The Mysore Triple Entry Authorisation Bill was placed on the Statute Book and the Bill to prevent animal sacrifices in front of the temples in the State has also been passed.

Excise

The excise revenue realised during the year was Rs. 1,49,37,858 showing a decrease as compared to the previous year, perhaps due to the cut of 20 per

cent in rentals of the excise shops closed down. There was a decrease in consumption in all items in pursuance of the policy of bringing about total prohibition in a period of 5 years. The experiments in prohibition in Closepet and Chennapatna taluks were continued. Total prohibition was introduced in Pavagada taluk in Tumkur District and Molakalmuru taluk in Chitaldrug District. The total number of excise shops, the number of trees licensed and the quantity of liquors and drugs issued were decreased by 20 per cent. All the excise shops in the 5-mile belt adjacent to the Madras District and all the shops in the Bowring-pet taluk were closed as a measure of co-operation with the prohibition scheme of the Madras Government. The introduction of total prohibition in the three Districts of Tumkur, Kolar and Chitaldrug took effect from 1st July 1948.

Special Excise Duties

The rates of duty on the several classes of tobacco were enhanced and duty on cigarettes was levied for the first time with effect from 1st March 1948. The collection of excise duty on tobacco during the year under report was Rs. 12,33,217. The duty on betel-nuts was abolished with effect from 29th February 1948. The excise duty on Coffee and Tea was enhanced in February 1948 from two annas to four annas per lb., but the rate was subsequently reduced to three annas per lb. The total quantity of sugar issued from the Mysore Sugar Factory, Mandya, during the year was 3,39,888 cwts., and a sum of Rs. 10,16,664 was realised towards duty. The rates of duty on matches were enhanced with effect from 1st March and a sum of Rs. 3,02,163 was collected as duty on matches. The rate of duty on vegetable oil products was enhanced from Rs. 5-0-0 to Rs. 7-8-0 per cwt.; but was subsequently reduced to Rs. 7 per cwt., and a sum of Rs. 2,50,854 was collected towards duty. A total quantity of 1,11,931 gallons of power alcohol was issued during the year, and a sum of Rs. 57,356 was recovered by way of duty. The following refunds were made during the year :—

(a) A sum of Rs. 1,91,850 being the duty on coffee exported out of India, (b) a sum of Rs. 15,304, being the difference of duty consequent on the reduction of duty on betel-nuts, and (c) a sum of Rs. 31,334 which was refunded in order to secure a reduction in the price of matches from 9 pies to 6 pies.

Forests

An area of 15.11 square miles of minor forests was surveyed during the year. A quantity of 3,41,868 c. ft. of timber was cut in the forests.

The revenue of the Department excluding the realisations by sale of sandal oil, amounted to Rs. 34,12,583. The constitution of a separate division to organise and arrange supplies of fuel and charcoal to the Iron and Steel Works and other Industrial concerns located in Bhadravathi and Shimoga, a scheme for cinchona cultivation and cultivation of Pyrethrum, the appointment of special police staff to prevent smuggling of timber and the afforestation of excess gomai areas were sanctioned. A scheme for the formation of a plantation division to implement the five year plan of Plantations Scheme is under consideration.

Income-Tax

The total demand under income-tax amounted to Rs. 90,98,487 and under super-tax to Rs. 44,99,392. The collections amounted to Rs. 77,72,381 under income-tax and Rs. 40,09,396 under super-tax. The re-organisation of the Department as a separate Department came into effect from 1st July 1947. The total demand and collection under the excess profits tax were Rs. 33,29,480 and Rs. 30,09,109 respectively.

The Income-tax Department of the Bangalore Civil Area came under the control of the Commissioner of Income-tax in Mysore from the date of Retrocession of the area to the Mysore Durbar. The total demand under income-tax, including the arrears outstanding on the date of Retrocession, amounted to Rs. 69,03,874 of which a sum of Rs. 45,59,678 was collected. The total collections under super-tax, corporation tax and surcharge amounted to Rs. 23,43,096.

Stamps

The total revenue derived during the year from the sale of stamp papers and labels was Rs. 41,15,000 showing an increase of Rs. 4,67,000 over the figure of the previous year.

Sericulture

The area under mulberry was about 80,000 acres. Since June last a shrinkage has been noticeable on account of fall in prices of silk. The silk industry had to face difficult times due to the disturbed political conditions in India and due also to the imports of cheap foreign silks. The Government of India have been requested for enhanced tariff protection to the silk industry in the State and the Tariff Board have started their enquiry. With a view to stabilising silk prices, the Government of India have allowed 1,200 bales of Japanese silk to be sold at prices economical to the Indian Silk Industry.

There were 4,000 seed cocoon rearers and they were supplied with 18.9 lakhs of disease free layings free of cost during the year and they produced 89 crores of seed cocoons. The selected seed cocoon rearers of foreign race worms produced 5.5 crores of seed cocoons to be used by the grainages of the State. Government are actively considering the proposals to give effect to the Silkworm Disease Control Act, passed in 1943, in order to improve the quality of seed. A total of 205 lakhs of disease-free layings were prepared and supplied by the Government and aided grainages.

The total quantity of silk produced in the State was about 15 lakhs of pounds of which 14 lakhs were from charkas. Of the 1,900 basins in the State, only 500 basins worked during the year. The Government Filature at Kankanhalli, however, kept up its normal production and quality. Post-war schemes costing about 25 lakhs of rupees are under consideration. Among these are the establishment of a Central Sericultural Research Institute and School, starting of Hill Stations, Mulberry Nurseries, Basic Seed Cocoon Farms and Sericultural Co-operative Societies.

Agriculture

The Department of Agriculture continued to pay special attention to the stepping up of food production in the State. The concessions granted by the Department to the agriculturists are more liberal than those allowed in other Indian States and Provinces. The "Grow More Food Campaign" was continued and a subsidy to the extent of Rs. 10 lakhs was paid on this account during the year. The growing demand for increased supplies of manures for fertilising crops is the result brought about by the persistent propaganda conducted by the Department. It should be said, however, that the heavy demands could not be met completely by the Department due to the scarcity of supplies. In order to demonstrate and popularise improved methods of agriculture, demonstration plots were ready in the raiyats' fields, and the total numbers so laid was 2,403. The number of "A" Farms and subvention plots was 454 and 164 respectively. The scheme of seed multiplication and manure distribution sanctioned in January 1947 was vigorously pursued and 9 basic farms, one in each district have been started for raising the nucleus seed for distribution and multiplication. Seed paddy was distributed for subsidised plots of an area of over 2,500 acres; 15,598 pallas of good seed valued at Rs. 3,11,960 were collected and a sum of Rs. 10,520 was paid to the raiyats as subvention. Under the Compost Scheme, consisting of the Town Refuse and the Rural Waste Schemes, 88 major and minor

municipalities purchased 27,582 tons of compost and sold 19,500 tons during the year under report and the Rural Compost Scheme was in operation in 139 villages where 9,930 manure pits have been dug. Places for regional farms have been selected in Chamarajanagar, Arkalgud, Shikarpur, Goribidnur and Arsikere talukas.

The Vernacular Agricultural School was opened at Garudapalya in addition to the three existing ones which were also further improved. Proposals for opening another school at Tarikere for the benefit of the Malnad students are under consideration. The short course of training in improved methods of agriculture was continued at the Irwin Canal Farm and 300 agriculturists, selected one from each of the 9 districts of the State, were trained during the period in three batches in visual education in the methods of agriculture. In the beginning of the year, the Department had only 20 tractors. Recently 45 tractors were purchased and an order for another 70 tractors have also been placed. It is proposed to put all the tractors into operation as early as possible in order to bring under cultivation as large an area of virgin and fallow land as possible. Bull-dozers have cleared an area of 425 acres of jungle in Closepet Taluk. The district staff was further strengthened with effect from July 1947, so as to provide one Agricultural Inspector and one Range Depot for each taluk and one Fieldman and one Sub-Depot for each important hobli. The distribution of seeds and manures and implements was brisk and a quantity of 23,862 pallas of paddy and ragi valued at Rs. 3,98,542, and 8,388 tons of manure valued at Rs. 13,77,612 and implements costing Rs. 14,22,033, were sold during the year.

Animal Husbandry

The prominent features of the departmental work during the year were the transfer of the Hessarghatta Grass and Stud Farm from the Military Department to this Department, the transfer of the Civil Station Veterinary Hospital, opening of 21 new rural veterinary dispensaries, the starting of two centres at Bangalore and Mysore for artificial insemination of cattle, establishment of a sheep breeding farm at Kumbhepur and the opening of a dry cattle farm, a duck farm and a poultry farm at Hessarghatta. There were 139 Veterinary Hospitals at the beginning of the year and with the 21 new dispensaries opened during the year the total was 160. The Serum Institute continued to manufacture the biological products required for controlling the various contagious diseases and 7,49,840 unit doses were issued. The total realisation of the Institute was Rs. 1,49,135. The research section, in addition to undertaking

systematic investigation into diseases, also attended to the examination of blood smears and other pathological specimens. There were 6 Government sheep breeding farms with a total strength of 717 sheep and 38 goats. There were 6 poultry units during the year. Fishery conservation measures were enforced in three fishery divisions. A comprehensive scheme for the development of bee-keeping in the State has been sanctioned. A scheme for the investigation of poultry disease, financed jointly by this Government and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Government of India, continued to work. Preparation and application of Ranikhet vaccine was undertaken during the year with encouraging results. The scheme for investigation of sheep and goat diseases also continued to operate with the financial support of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. Under the scheme for the control of parasitic diseases, a large amount of work has been done. 26 candidates were selected and deputed at State expense for undergoing training in several colleges in India. Cattle shows were organised under the Live-stock Improvement scheme; 68 bulls were distributed free of cost throughout the State besides the award of a premium of Rs. 100 each of 16 privately owned bulls. Arrangements are being made for the construction of buildings and importation of necessary equipment in connection with the sanctioned establishment of the Fishery Research Station and Aquarium at Krishnarajapuram. Amongst schemes under consideration are the establishment of a dairy development section, the expansion of pony breeding operation, large-scale poultry farming and calf nursery schemes, the re-organisation of cattle breeding station at Ajampur and the provision of free supply of mineral supplements to malnad cattle.

Medical Relief

The number of Medical Institutions in the State rose during the year from 423 to 439. There was on an average one medical institution for every 671 square miles of area and 16,695 persons. A large stock of hospital equipment worth about 6 lakhs of rupees was purchased from the Jalahalli Military Hospital. Large sums, by way of donations for the construction of hospitals in several places, have been thankfully accepted. Some of the Medical Officers of the State were deputed for higher studies.

Combined dispensaries were sanctioned at Nelamangala, Magadi, Shikarpur, Nagar and Bagepalli. Consequent on the appointment of the Director of Hospitals in Mysore, Bangalore, the Vanivilas Hospital, Bangalore, the Maternity Hospital, Malleswaram, and the Hajee Sir Ismail Sait Gosha Hospital, Bangalore, were placed under the control of that Officer. Amongst the development

schemes that have been accepted are the appointment of a woman doctor to each taluk, provision of a midwife to each hobli and the construction of a ward of six beds for women with a labour ward, etc., in each taluk.

The number of out-patients treated during the year was 85,342 and the number of in-patients was 11,361, at the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, construction of the Radiological Block as an adjunct to the Hospital was completed. At the Bowring Civil Hospital, 33,006 out-patients and 3,905 in-patients were treated. At the Hajee Sir Ismail Sait Gosha Hospital, 11,591 old and 46,038 new out-patients were treated during the year. At the Lady Curzon Hospital, 36,035 out-patients and 7,553 in-patients were treated. There were 823 admissions at the Isolation Hospital, Bangalore, 649 patients were admitted to the Mental Hospital Bangalore.

The Shantha Bai Devarao Shivaram Sanatorium at Bangalore was opened by His Highness the Maharaja on 30th January 1948 and arrangements have been made to run it on the most up-to-date lines. Tuberculosis survey work in Mysore City was completed. It is also proposed to make tuberculosis survey in Tumkur and Mandya districts. Proposals to provide tuberculosis wards as annexures to all the District Hospitals, establishment of an after-care colony at Mysore, providing additional beds in the P.K. Sanatorium and additional equipment to all the Tuberculosis Hospitals, are under consideration. Schemes submitted to Government are the construction of staff quarters in the premises of the Shantha Bai Devarao Shivaram Sanatorium and in the P.K. Sanatorium, extension of the Lady Willingdon Tuberculosis Clinic, and appointment of a wholetime Secretary.

Public Health

The state of public health during the year was fairly satisfactory. The problem of malaria received increased attention by the Department with particular reference to the Malnad and the areas irrigated by the canal systems. Government have recently sanctioned a comprehensive health scheme for all the villages in the Krishnarajanagar taluk, in which provision has been made not only to general health work but also for malaria control. A comprehensive scheme for health units to cover the entire area of the three malnad districts of Shimoga, Chikmagalur and Hassan, is under consideration. A lumpsum provision of Rs. 12,00,000 has been provided in the budget of the Public Health Department for 1948-49 under development schemes. The total number of health units working is 60, inclusive of the seven units sanctioned for Krishnarajanagar taluk.

Sixty-nine cinema shows on health subjects were given to an approximate audience of 40,000 in 6 districts. Health exhibitions were arranged in Mysore City and Hassan town.

The proposal for the conversion of the Bureau of Maternity and Child Welfare which is at present temporary to a permanent basis is under consideration.

Judicial

The total number of appeals in the High Court was 954. The number of institutions of second appeals was particularly heavy, *viz.*, 789. The disposal of second appeals was more than in the previous year. The number of appeals pending over a year increased from 38 to 121, partly due to the fact that preference was given to disposal of criminal appeals, the institution of which was greater than in the previous year.

In the courts subordinate to the High Court, the number of institutions of civil suits was 20,850, while on the criminal side the number of institutions was 33,991.

The term of the temporary Additional District and Sessions Judge of Bangalore was extended by one year from April 1948. On account of the heavy congestion of civil appellate work in the Mysore division, an Additional Subordinate Judge was appointed for a period of six months from August 1947. In October 1947, an Additional District and Sessions Judge for Mysore division was appointed in place of the existing Additional Subordinate Judge. The post of the Additional Judge of the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Bangalore, was made permanent.

Legislation

Fifty-five legislative measures were enacted. The more important of these measures relate to the Insurance (Amendment) Act, Amendment of the Bangalore Civil and Military Station Laws, the Mysore Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, the Mysore Shops and Establishments Act, the Mysore Newspapers Act, the Hindu Intercaste Marriage Validation Act, the Temple Entry Authorisation Act, the Betel-nuts, Coffee and Tea (Excise Duties) Act, the Enquiry Committee's Special Provisions Act, the Maintenance of Public Order Act and the Mysore Income-tax Excess Profits Act.

Constituent Assembly

Pursuant to the directions contained in the Proclamation of His Highness the Maharaja, dated 29th Day of October 1947, Government took steps to set up a Constituent Assembly of elected representatives of the people and entrust it with the task of framing a Constitution Bill for the State of

Mysore, providing for Responsible Government under the aegis of His Highness the Maharaja. The total number of representatives was fixed at 76 and election rules, providing for the allocation of seats, limitation of constituencies and the conduct of elections were published in January 1948. The date of election for the Constituent Assembly was fixed for the 20th March 1948.

There were no elections in 15 constituencies and the names of 34 members who were thus elected unopposed, were published in March 1948. The conduct of poll was necessitated in the remaining 11 constituencies and the names of 42 members who were declared duly elected by the respective Returning Officers were published in March 1948.

The first meeting of the Constituent Assembly was held on Wednesday, 7th April 1948, at the Sir Puttanna Chetty Town Hall, Bangalore, under the Chairmanship of Sri K. Chengalaraya Reddy, Chief Minister. The Constituent Assembly is now functioning and is actively engaged in evolving a new Constitution for Mysore.

Military

The First and Second Battalions of the Mysore Infantry left during the year for service with the Dominion Army. The services of Brigadier N. V. Bal and Major T. Cherian were obtained for appointment as Chief Commandant and Staff Officer, respectively, with a view to their assisting in the re-organisation of the State Troops. The Infantry Units were organised on new peace establishment basis. Among principal measures sanctioned during the year may be mentioned, the new rates of pay to officers and other ranks, revision of the rules governing the grant of leave, and the reinstatement of the I. N. A. personnel in the ranks which they would have got, had they continued in service in the State. Among the proposals to re-organise the Mysore State Troops, the more important are the equipping suitably of the Mysore Signals in order to increase their operational value, the extension and re-equipment of the Mysore G. T. Company and Workshop Section, raising of a Field Company and providing the Infantry Units with their own transport for lifting Unit weapons, ammunitions, equipment and stores.

Police

The sanctioned strength of the police force at the end of June 1948 was 1,703 Officers and 8,664 Constables, besides a temporary staff of 261 Officers and 956 men. The total number of cases reported during the year was 28,360 and the total number of cases pending was 7,069 making a total of 35,429. The total value of property reported to be stolen

during the year was Rs. 10,81,288 in 6,313 cases and property worth Rs. 4,20,755 was recovered in 3,404 cases. The total cost of the police force under all heads was approximately Rs. 68,60,700.

The Civic Guard organisation in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore continued to operate and the Home Guard organisation has been taken up.

The police administration of the Bangalore Civil Area was taken over by the Department, consequent on the Retrocession of the area to the State. An officer of the status of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police was sanctioned to assist the Inspector-General of Police.

Prisons

During the year, the Central Jail at Bangalore, the Jail at Mysore, 7 District Lock-ups, one Special Lock-up and 19 Taluk Lock-ups were functioning. The number of prisoners of all classes at the beginning of the year was 1,479. The District Lock-ups which were opened due to the increase of political prisoners, were reconverted into sub-jails. The expenditure rose up to about Rs. 6,00,000 as against Rs. 3,74,941-12-11 in the previous year. A radio was installed for the benefit of prisoners in the Mysore Jail. Schemes for the conversion of district Lock-up at Shimoga into a Jail, the starting of a Borstal School in the vicinity of Bangalore and installing an electric pump to the borewell of the Central Jail and appointment of a Cashier in the Central Jail are under consideration.

Co-operation

The total number of Co-operative Societies at the end of the year was 2,524. They had a membership of 2,94,716, a share capital of Rs. 83,15,687 and an aggregate working capital of Rs. 4,19,21,820. The Reserve Fund of the Societies amounted to over Rs. 68 lakhs. The lending portion of the Land Mortgage Bank has been extended to the entire State with 50 primary Land Mortgage Societies affiliated to the Bank. The Bank has so far issued loans aggregating to Rs. 52,15,417. The Co-operative Societies continued to play an important part in the distribution not only of food grains, cloth and other articles of consumption, but also in the distribution of agricultural implements and manures. The Provincial Co-operative Marketing Society, Bangalore, the Malnad Areca Marketing Co-operative Society, Ltd., Shimoga, the Arsikere Cotton Marketing Co-operative Society, Ltd., and Cocoanut and Copra Marketing Co-operative Society continued to do good work. The total value of articles handled by the Marketing Co-operative Societies exceeded Rs. 31,73,005. Intensive work was carried on in the hoblis selected for rural re-

construction work. The formation of multi-purpose societies is under consideration. The co-operative movement has extended its activities in diverse directions both in the urban and rural parts.

Marketing

The drafting of survey reports on the marketing of cotton seeds and other oil seeds, honey and bees wax, turmeric, pepper and melons, papayas and custard apples, was completed. Supplementary information on the reports already drafted was collected and furnished to the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to Government of India. The Department attended to the supply of information to a number of miscellaneous enquiries on agricultural commodities and livestock products received from the Government of India and Provincial and other State Governments. The grading of eggs, oranges and figs was continued. A revised scheme for the establishment of a regulated market at Tiptur for cocoanuts, copra, cotton, oil seeds and jaggery is under consideration. With regard to the Davangere Regulated Market, Government have sanctioned Rs. 4 lakhs for the construction of buildings and also the formation of a Public Works Range Office for a period of two years. The question of establishing markets at Shimoga, Chitaldrug, Arsikere and Saklespur is receiving attention.

There were 49 Co-operative Marketing Societies at the end of the year. The Market News Service was continued.

Labour

Labour conditions in the first half of the year were disturbed owing to strikes in most of the important industrial concerns, but in the latter half the conditions were comparatively peaceful. In all these cases, peaceful conditions were restored by the timely intervention of the departmental officers. The disputes between the Management of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works and its Labour Association, the two disputes between the Labour Associations and the Managements of the Minerva Mills, Ltd., and the Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and the dispute between the Labour Association and Management of the Davangere Cotton Mills, Ltd., were referred to the Courts of Arbitration by Government. Government have appointed a Pay Commission for reviewing and reporting on conditions of employment and labour in the gold mining industry. There were 62 Labour Associations in the beginning of the year with a membership of 37,435. The total number of Associations at the end of the year was 76. Wages in several industrial concerns were maintained at a high level. The payment of

dearness allowance to labourers in the large industrial concerns in Bangalore and Mysore Cities is based on the working class cost of living index numbers published by the Department. The Labour Welfare Board considered questions relating to housing facilities to labourers, recreational facilities to industrial workers, safeguarding the interests of employees in unorganised industries and legislative control over the funds of the several workers' unions in order to prevent lightning strikes. The recreational centres run by the Government in Bangalore City continued to afford facilities and attract labourers in large numbers. Employers of large industrial concerns also continued to afford extra facilities to their employees. The report on the survey of occupational diseases in the State has been completed and is now under consideration.

The most important feature of the year was the convening of the Mysore Industrial and Labour Conference (Tripartite). In pursuance of the decision arrived at by this Conference, four sub-committees have been appointed for recommending the lines on which legislative and administrative action may be taken. Proposals under consideration are the starting of recreational centres in Mysore City on lines similar to those in Bangalore City and the re organisation of the Department to meet the expanding needs.

Resettlement and Employment

Apart from the vacancies reserved in the several departments of the Government for war service candidates, military units, the Posts and Telegraphs Department, Survey of India, Railways, Hospitals, Mills and Industrial Concerns notified their manpower requirements to the Employment Exchange. It is expected that the progress of employment through the Exchange would improve when there is greater co-operation by the employers in the activities of the Employment Service Organisation; 967 ex-servicemen who sought assistance were registered and 417 were reported to have found employment. Government have extended, among other facilities, benefits for grant of industrial loans to the educated unemployed to such of those ex-servicemen as are willing and competent to set up small-scale industries or business of their own. The provision of house-building sites is another facility. The Employment Exchange of the Civil Station, Bangalore, has been amalgamated with the Bangalore City Employment Exchange. Proposals for placing the employment organisation on a permanent footing are under consideration. It is also possible that the services of the present Employment Exchange may be utilised to maintain statistics of the educated unemployed by suitably expanding it into an Employment Bureau.

Refugee Relief

The total number of Refugees at the end of 1947-48, who migrated into the State from Pakistan and Hyderabad, was 8,059. They have been sorted out according to their status in life and occupation, and were granted interim relief at the rate of Rs. 3 per adult and Rs. 2 per child per week. The claims of the refugees in respect of property lost and left in Pakistan are also registered and scrutinised and 820 such cases have been dealt with so far in this connection. A Central Committee known as "The Mysore State Refugee Relief Committee" with a personnel of 30 members has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Dharmapakasa L. S. Venkaji Rao and District Committees and Sub-Committees are constituted. A sum of Rs. 86,699-6-1 has been centralised under Refugee Relief Fund. Schemes submitted to Government are advancing monetary help to the refugees to set up some business, the lifting of age limit and domicile conditions for appointments, starting of camps for the houseless and indigent refugees, opening of co-operative societies educational concessions, grant of subsistence allowance to destitute widows without children, grant of lands and arranging for courses in sewing, printing and dyeing.

Education

The year marked a further advance in the development of the several grades and aspects of education. The Retrocession of the C. & M. Station to the Mysore Durbar has resulted in the educational institutions in that area coming under the control of the Department. The European Schools in that area will continue to have the existing facilities for a period of ten years and the Indian Schools will be brought on par with the schools in the other parts of the State in regard to the curricula and the syllabus. The year opened with 124 High Schools with a strength of 31,736 as against 112 schools in the previous year. In furtherance of the policy laid down by the Department, private enterprise in opening High Schools on a grant-in-aid basis is being encouraged. Municipal High Schools have been permitted to be started in six places on the above basis during the year. District Boards have also been permitted to open their own High Schools and seven High Schools of this type have been opened. Government have also started four more High Schools for boys and two for girls. There was also marked improvement in the field of women's education. The teaching of Home Sciences Courses as part of the educational career of women has been introduced in some selected Government High Schools, and as more and more teachers trained in

Home Science become available, arrangements will be made for the introduction of this subject in the remaining High Schools.

The question of re-organisation of Secondary Education in the State by replacing English by the regional language is under consideration. The teaching of Hindi has been introduced in 16 Government High Schools. Government have also sanctioned the holding for a period of three years a supplementary public examination for the S.S.L.C. in November of each year.

Middle School education has also showed considerable progress and there was 607 Middle Schools on 1st March 1948, with a total strength of 96,406. In addition to these, 26,599 pupils received Middle School education in the New Type Middle Schools. Government sanction has been accorded for the conversion of 25 New Type Middle Schools into pucca Middle Schools at a cost of Rs 56,597, with a view to meeting the growing demand for Middle Schools in rural areas and the starting of 22 New Middle Schools at a cost of Re. 50,000. It is proposed to open 73 New Type Middle Schools during the current year. It is hoped that this increase in Middle Schools will meet the demands of students passing from the primary stage. The Budget allotment for the award of scholarships in the Middle and High School classes has been appreciably enhanced.

The number of Primary Schools working on 1st March 1948 was 9,305 with a total enrolment of 4,80,703 as against 9,905 schools in the previous year. One thousand and fifty additional teachers and 120 peons were given to the existing Primary Schools during the year. Medical inspection has been in force in all Government schools in Bangalore and Mysore and in 85 mofussil centres and in seven girls' high schools. The number of Primary Schools that have been opened in the urban and rural areas since the Elementary Education Act of 1941 came into force, is 9,091. Yet the demand for Primary Schools is on the increase and it appears necessary to continue the expansion of elementary education at the existing rate for a few more years. The scheme of Compulsory Training initiated in the year 1945-46 was extended during the year to the 3rd set of nine taluks. In connection with the scheme, 23 new range offices were started and a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs was provided for the construction of the buildings.

There was an alround improvement in the activities of the Mysore State Adult Education Council. The annual grant of Rs 5 lakhs has been provided for the Council as usual. Among the principal measures sanctioned may be mentioned the scheme of Basic Education initiated during the year. The training of a second batch of 80

Primary School teachers at the Basic Training Centre has been undertaken. Among the schemes awaiting sanction are development of Pre-primary or Nursery Education, development of education for the handicapped, development of physical education and visual education and a scheme of military training for student in High Schools.

The total strength of pupils receiving instruction in the College was 182. The total number of books in the Palace Saraswathi Bhandaar was 12,189. The Palace authorities kindly continued the scheme of facilities in connection with the lodging of students.

University

There were seven Intermediate Colleges at the end of the previous academic year and four more Intermediate Colleges were started at Kolar, Chitaldrug, Chikmagalur and Mandya during the year. With a view to meeting the situation created by the non-availability of seats for the large number of students who seek admission to the B.Sc. class, the Intermediate Colleges at Mysore and Bangalore were raised to the standard of First Grade Colleges.

The Maharani's Intermediate College at Mysore was also raised to the level of a First Grade College.

In pursuance of the idea of having a separate College for Commerce classes, a separate institution has been started in Bangalore and formal orders of Government for designating this as a College of Commerce are awaited. Government have sanctioned the establishment of a Law College in Bangalore and the First Year class has been opened this year. Mount Carmel College is an affiliated college and has started work in Bangalore. The students of the Sri Krishnarajendra Silver Jubilee Technological Institute who have passed the diploma examination in Textiles are now being admitted to the final year courses of the B.Sc. (Textiles) Degree Courses. Among schemes under consideration are, the re-organisation of the Oriental Research Institute and the strengthening of the Medical College in connection with securing recognition of the M.B.B.S. degree by the Indian Medical Council. The number of admissions to the Medical College was increased during the year from 50 to 75 and in the Medical School from 60 to 75. Admissions to the Engineering College and the Engineering School have also been increased by 25 in each institution.

* Occupational Institute

Certificate and Diploma Examinations for the second and third year students of the Institute were conducted during this year. The Institute started its fifth year of working with 393 admissions

bringing the total number of students to 722. Most of the third year students underwent practical training in various industrial establishments in and outside the State. With a view to meeting the increasing demand for trained craftsmen, Government have sanctioned additional courses such as Motor Mechanics, Cinema Projection and Tailoring, mainly for the benefit of ex-servicemen. The ladies' tailoring section, started under the Cottage Industries Scheme, worked satisfactorily. The film "Rural Development in Mysore" was completed. A scheme for the starting of an Occupational Institute at Hassan similar to the one at Bangalore is under consideration. Grants of Rs. 1.5 lakhs and Rs. 2.5 lakhs have been sanctioned by Government for construction of buildings for Occupational Institute at Mysore and a Polytechnic Institute at Davangere, respectively.

Sri Krishnarajendra Silver Jubilee Technological Institute

Courses of studies for the B.Sc. (Textiles) degree, the certificate course in textile technology and the artisan course were provided in the Institute during the year. The total number of students that received training in all the courses was 97. The students of the final year classes of the Diploma and the Certificate courses were taken out on an extensive educational tour to centres of textile interest and frequent visits to local mills were also arranged. Government have increased the grant of running the hostel which is expected to commence work shortly. The details of additional equipment for the Institute at an estimated cost of Rs. 7,20,000 for building and machinery are under consideration.

Industries and Commerce

The work in relation to the development of Rural and Cottage Industries received the attention of the Department. At the close of the year, there were 58 Cottage Industries Centres with facilities for training artisans in Mat-weaving, Pottery, Coir-making, Rattan work, Carpentry, Leather-stitching, Lacquerware manufacture, Ivory carving, Handmade paper, etc.; 873 persons were trained in cottage industries, of whom 102 persons have been able to start small industries of their own. Special attention was paid by the Department in respect of participating in the several exhibitions in Europe and America, namely, the British Industries Fair, London, the Royal Netherlands Trade Fair, Utrecht (Holland), the Milan Exhibition in Italy, and the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto.

The Department afforded the usual financial and other forms of assistance for the development of industries in the State and granted loans amounting to Rs. 42,090 to 32 applicants. Under the scheme "Financial Assistance to the Educated Unemployed", 423 applications were received. Out of these, 44 applicants were interviewed and 27 were selected, and loans to the extent of Rs. 27,600 were sanctioned to them with a view to enable them to start industries of their own. The Department continued to undertake the work of collection and dissemination of Industrial and Commercial information as well as compilation and publication of periodical statistical returns.

The total output of the Central Industrial Workshop and sales during the year amounted to Rs. 1,97,577 and Rs. 2,12,790, respectively. The sales of the Mysore Arts and Crafts during the year amounted to Rs. 1,46,019.

At the Government Porcelain Factory, the routine manufacturing operations were carried on satisfactorily. Steps have been taken to improve the sales of Crockery by reducing the selling prices. The production and sales in the factory for the year amounted to Rs. 4,11,838 and Rs. 6,83,682, respectively.

The manufacturing operations at the Government Electric Factory were greatly hampered owing to the non-availability of essential raw materials. In spite of this, the Factory managed to concentrate greater attention to the development of post-war schemes. The total sales in the Factory during the year amounted to Rs. 11,13,252. The Government Soap Factory continued to work satisfactorily and the sales amounted to Rs. 19,38,563.

The total value of goods manufactured at the Mysore Implements Factory during the year under report was Rs. 4,67,766 and the sales amounted to Rs. 3,93,940. The Mysore Chrome Tanning Co., Ltd., has enlarged its production and the process of manufacture of chamois skin is being standardised. The production and sales during the year amounted to Rs. 7,00,534 and Rs. 8,80,244, respectively.

The Mysore Coffee Curing Works, Ltd., received 1,500 tons of Coffee for curing and 312 tons were delivered to the Pool through these works.

Among special schemes may be mentioned, the advance of a sum of Rs. 20,000 by Government for the manufacture and supply of Rural and Cottage Industries machinery and appliances to private parties and the sanction of the three-year plan for the development of Cottage Industries at an estimated cost of Rs. 25,79,721. Government have also sanctioned a scheme for starting a Coir Industries Centre at Nanjangud and a Tile Factory

at Gudibanda. The first batch of 18 lady candidates have completed the training in tailoring. Government have authorised the opening of a new Sugar Factory at Shimoga, capable of crushing 1,000 tons of sugarcane per day. A grant of Rs. 10,000 has been sanctioned for demonstration of Cottage Industries during Jatras. The starting of Cottage Industries Centres in selected localities in the State is under consideration.

With a view to ensuring quick working of the Department, certain improved measures were undertaken during the year amongst which may be mentioned the appointment of a whole-time Commissioner of Labour and Depressed Classes and authorising the Additional Director of Industries to exercise the powers under the Mysore Handloom Cloth (Price Control) Order in respect of the price marking of handloom cloth. Among schemes under consideration are: the starting of Rural Industries workshops for the manufacture and repair of tools and agricultural implements for rural areas at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,81,000 and proposals for starting of six more industries at Nanjangud at a cost of Rs. 61,000.

Under the expansion scheme of the Cotton Textile Section of the Department, the number of Yarn depots and Relief centres was increased considerably. 45 Yarn depots now working have sold yarn worth Rs. 8,79,061. The ten Relief Centres have taken up the manufacture of varieties of shirtings, coatings, towels and dhoties. The Kolar Yarn Spinning Centre concentrated its attention on the manufacture of pile carpets, druggets, bumblies, woollen coatings and blankets. Badanval Spinning Centre underwent some difficulties in regard to production during the year, but now the position has become normal. There are 400 looms working.

The sales in the Government Silk Weaving Factory during the year amounted to Rs. 12,27,590. The expansion of the Silk Factory is contemplated by the addition of another 70 looms with required machinery. The Government Dye House dyed during the year 4,730 pounds of yarn.

Irrigation

Special attention was devoted towards tank maintenance and restoration work. The preliminary work of construction of a reservoir across the River Bhadra at Lakkavalli was in progress and an outlay of Rs. 5'61 lakhs was incurred. The construction of an anicut across the River Tunga at Sacrebyle, a reservoir across the Nugu at Birval, an anicut across Kagehalla and several other major works were proceeded with under trying conditions. Among the principal measures sanctioned during the year, the more important

are the constitution of a Division at Lakkavalli in connection with the reservoir works, the formation of the Tumkur Circle of Superintendence, formation of sub-committees to examine the question of channel alignment for the Lakkavalli Reservoir and another committee for examining the system of irrigation under the Irwin Canal and the formation of minor tank restoration ranges in Mysore, Mandya, Hassan and Bangalore Districts. A special Sub-Division for conducting detailed surveys and for preparation of projects for supplying water to Bangalore from the River Cauvery and a separate sub-division in connection with the improvement of water supply to Mysore City, have been sanctioned. The reorganisation of the Sanitary Department was sanctioned and the administrative control over rural water supply was transferred to the Chief Engineer for Roads and Buildings.

Roads and Buildings

The ordinary work of the Department consisted of the construction and maintenance of buildings, roads and bridges. The works in progress were pushed through to the limit possible considering the rising prices of all commodities and of labour. Amongst the important works in progress during the year were the Administrative Block of the P.K. Sanatorium, the New Infantry Lines at Mysore, the construction of a radiology block in K.R. Hospital, Mysore, as also the Nurses Quarters there, construction of Crawford Hall, Mysore, construction of a Dissection theatre in the Medical College, construction of the Natural Science Block of the Central College, Bangalore, the Beggars' Colony, Bangalore, construction of the Rear Wing to the New Public Offices, Bangalore, the T. B. Sanatorium, Bangalore, the official quarters in Mandya and the Infantry Lines at Bhadravati. Cement-concreting of roads was in progress, but due to the shortage of cement, concreting work as such could not be pushed through after March 1948. The following bridge works were in progress:—

Bridge across the Kabini river near Thumbasoge.

Bridge across the Arkavathi near Closepet and also at Kankanhally.

Bridge across the river Varada at Kerehalli.

Reconstruction of the collapsed bridge across the river Bhadra near Balehonur.

The total value of surplus stores taken over by the Special Engineer of the Department to the end of June 1948 was Rs. 21'13 lakhs and that rejected was Rs. 14'05 lakhs. Under inter-village communications, against the total length of 517

miles sanctioned, about 412 miles have been completed during 1947-48, with a total expenditure of Rs. 1,46,568. The total expenditure incurred under educational buildings was Rs. 7,60,532. Government have sanctioned a special division at Shimoga with three Sub-Divisions for the Malnad improvement schemes. Consequent on the Retrocession of the Civil Station, the buildings and road works in that area were transferred to the control of the Chief Engineer for Roads and Buildings. Amongst schemes awaiting consideration and sanction, the most important are, the construction of a dam for the supply of water to Bellara Gold Mines, drainage works at Saligrama near Krishnarajanagar, construction of an administrative block to the Vani Vilas Hospital and the construction of bridges in Shikarpur Taluk, in Alasalur and Mandagere.

Electricity

The gross receipts of the Electrical Department during the year amounted to Rs. 1,22,05,106 as against Rs. 1,18,01,862 in the previous year. The net revenue realised, after providing for working expenses and contribution to the Depreciation Fund, was Rs. 73,98,118. The quantity of power sold during the year was 260,616,472 Units. The closing balance of the stock of stores at the end of the year was Rs. 78,57,581. The foreign and local purchases during the year aggregated Rs. 41,93,772 and Rs. 14,28,637, respectively.

Jog Scheme

All the works connected with the first stage of the Jog Power Scheme were carried out as expeditiously as possible during the year and two generators of 12,000 K. W. each were commissioned for service in February 1948. The second circuit Jog-Bhadravati Transmission line is completed. The work of establishing a communication system between the generating stations, is under execution. The first stage of the Jog Power Scheme Works at Bhadravati was carried out to the extent of 80 per cent. The progress of work was to some extent retarded due to the non-receipt by Government of requisite materials from abroad.

Several high tension transmission lines between Dodballapur and Pavagada, between Bhadravati and Bangalore, between Davangere and Ujini have been taken up and are in progress. The electrification of two villages in Maddur Taluk was undertaken and completed. In order to assist the "Grow More Food" Campaign, the department made available to the intending consumers power supply and irrigation pumping sets on hire-purchase system. About 263 pumping installations

were serviced during the year. The work of installing the additional 400 telephone numbers in Bangalore City was completed during the year. An estimate for providing additional telephone has been sanctioned and preliminary work has been started. The Government have sanctioned a revised estimate for Rs. 85,000 for preliminary service for the development of electricity at Mekedat. The work relating to the frequency conversion scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 7 lakhs was taken on hand during the year. Despite intense difficulties in securing essential commodities, the activities of the Department continued to expand.

Railways

The net earnings of the Mysore State Railway after meeting the working expenses amounted to Rs. 37.74 lakhs as against Rs. 66.72 lakhs for the previous year. The decrease in earnings is mainly due to the strike of over a month of the non-gazetted employees and the increased expenses due to the implementation of the revision of scales of pay. Among the special schemes taken on hand are the strengthening of the track of the Bangalore-Mysore line, the construction of a 150-feet girder bridge across the Lokapavani river, the provision of raised platform at certain stations and the construction of ladies' waiting rooms at Harihar and Shimoga. The principal measures sanctioned during the year included the remodeling of the Arsikere Station Yard and Chickajur Station Yard and the Davangere and Kadur Station buildings. The proposal to remodel the Bangalore City Station yard at a cost of about Rs. 85 lakhs is under consideration, as also the remodelling of the Bhadravati Station yard.

Railway Audit

The officers of the Department inspected 15 offices and 35 stations. The anticipated actual receipts exceed the revised estimate by a lakh of rupees due to increase in fares and freights and better realisation of freight outstandings. The working expenses during the year under report are expected to show an increase of Rs. 11.2 lakhs due to payment of bonuses and arrears of pay. Among special schemes sanctioned by Government may be mentioned the double shift arrangement for the printing and supply of tickets. Schemes submitted to Government for sanction include the strengthening of office staff and purchasing of two additional printing machines for the ticket printing section.

Mining

The output of gold from the Kolar Mines during the year was 1,68,648 ozs. and of silver 12,362 ozs. of the total value of Rs. 4,92,50,773. The total royalty payable at 5 per cent on the value of gold and silver produced and on dividends or adjusted profits is computed at Rs. 13,52,465. The duty on gold paid by the Mining Companies amounted to Rs. 2,42,48,303. Under the Mysore Duty on Gold Relief Act, the relief sanctioned by Government amounted to Rs. 99,66,000. The number of persons employed in the Mining Industry was 21,273 of whom 19,488 were employed on the Kolar Gold Field. The number of fatal and serious injuries in the Mines for the Calendar year 1947 was 187. Of these, 17 were fatal, resulting in the death of 33 persons. The total amount of compensation paid to the workmen during 1947 amounted to Rs. 2,21,470.

The total quantity of petroleum and kerosene imported into the State were 5,169,127 and 3,80,421 gallons, respectively.

Geology

Public interest in obtaining mineral concessions was steady and constant. The number of applications received during the year was 280 including refusal applications. The total area covered by mining leases and prospecting licenses was 78,775 acres. The Department continued to mine and supply kaolin, graphite, chromite and felspar required by several industrial concerns. Intensive mineral survey conducted over an area of 200 square miles revealed the occurrence of new deposits of quartz, kaolin, mica, clay, kankar, iron ore, corundum, asbestos, sillimanite, garnet, vermiculite and building stones. There are about 3½ million tons of low phosphorus iron ore in the Malvalli Taluk, about 36,000 tons of quartz near Koduru, about 18,000 tons of kaolin near Varkod and about 8,000 tons of iron ore near Karkodlu. Gold mining operations at Bellara are progressing satisfactorily. The total amount realised from gold sales from the commencement of operations till the end of June 1948 amounted to Rs. 1,11,312. A ten-year plan of operation has been proposed by the Department and has been sanctioned. Necessary action is being taken to obtain plant and electric power supply to the mine to carry on the work.

The mining and refining of kaolin at Bageshpura has been progressing satisfactorily.

An area of about 200 acres to the north of Ingadhali which had been investigated during the previous years was geophysically surveyed for sulphide deposits.

Insurance

The total number of proposals dealt with by the Official and Public Branches of the Insurance Department during the year was 15,611. Of these 13,819 were accepted, assuring a sum of Rs. 1,71,72,033.

The Motor Insurance Scheme continued to show good progress and in spite of keen competition from many private companies, the Motor Branch of the Department insured nearly three thousand vehicles during the year, earning a premium income of Rs. 2,98,201. The financial position of the Insurance fund is indicated below :—

Rs.	
Opening balance on 1-7-1947	... 4,14,75,029-7-8
Approximate receipts in 1947-48	... 71,89,419-10-7
Approximate payment during 1947-48	... 47,00,622-7-8
Approximate closing balance on 30-6-48	... 4,88,68,919-10-7

Among the principal measures sanctioned during year were the appointment of a whole-time Actualy and the establishment of a Branch Office for the Bangalore Division for organising field work.

Stores Purchase Committee

The total value of orders placed by the Stores Purchase Committee in India and Foreign countries was Rs. 97,94,665 and Rs. 82,18,676, respectively. Purchases of magnitude were mostly in respect of equipment for the Electrical Department (including the Jog Power Scheme), Government Electric Factory, Agricultural and Food Supply Departments, Stationery and Medical Departments.

Joint-Stock Companies

At the end of the year, there were 377 companies of which 22 companies were limited by guarantee and the rest limited by shares. The total paid-up capital of the companies limited by shares was Rs. 8,18,12,847.

Printing and Stationery

The Government Central Press, Bangalore, and the Branch Press at Mysore, had to undertake increased work in connection with the activities of the Legislative, the Secretariat and other departments. The photo-zinc offset section in the Central Press is shortly to come into working operation.

Stationery articles and paper were purchased as in previous years through the Secretary, Stores Purchase Committee, Bangalore, who, after calling for tenders, placed orders with several approved firms. The total cost of paper and stationery

articles purchased during the year amounted to Rs. 4,66,902.

Some of the papers like Kraft, Imitation Art, White cartridge, Pulp boards, etc., not manufactured by the Mysore Paper Mills, were, as usual, purchased through the Deputy Controller of Stationery, Culcutta.

Recruitment to Public Service

Approved lists of candidates for recruitment to non-technical ministerial and executive subordinate superior services were issued. The scheme of holding competitive examination for assignment of passed candidates was discontinued on account of the dearth of qualified backward community candidates. Vacancies which occurred in other kinds and classes of appointments were individually advertised and filled up. Among schemes under consideration are the delegation of certain additional powers to the Public Service Commissioner, the establishment of a Public Service Commission introduction of the system of communal rotation in the public service and employment of women candidates in public services.

Broadcasting

The conditions of reception of programmes from the Akashvani Station have considerably improved after the installation of the Gates Speech Input equipment. The frequency of the short wave transmission has been changed from 6065 Kcs. to 6026 Kcs. The number of hours of transmission was increased from 7 hours to 8 hours with an additional 50 minutes on Sundays. It is proposed to instal about 60 community receiving sets in the Station coverage area with the idea of expanding the Rural Broadcast programmes.

With a view to establishing the Akashvani Station as a major broadcasting institution, a report has been obtained from Mr. P. J. Donnelly of Marconi Wireless, Telegraph and Telephone Co., of London. Proposals for starting a Broadcast Relay Studio at Bangalore are under consideration.

Efficiency Audit

The Efficiency Audit has now been constituted as a separate unit and has now conducted inspection of about 125 Government Offices, Depots, Stores and other Institutions and examined cases of delay in the disposal of Government business and its causes. It has also investigated into irregularities such as leakage of revenue, contravention of rules and orders, etc. The Branch has also dealt with 110 petitions regarding office irregularities of various kinds and investigated into 70 of

them after referring the rest to the concerned departmental authorities. The irregularities which are being looked into relate to misappropriations of Government funds, fabrication of accounts, recovering Government money on false claims, misuse of Government property, acceptance of tenders of spurious articles, discrimination in the exercise of powers, black-marketing in controlled commodities and generally negligence and lack of proper administration leading to wastage of Government money. The Branch has also been called into assist the Economy Officer to Government in inspecting Government offices and assisting the scope for possible retrenchment in Government offices. During the later part of the year, the Branch was reinforced by the inclusion of the Revenue Audit Staff. It is expected that, with this addition, the activities of the Branch will be widened both in their scope and in their usefulness.

Anti-Corruption

The department received 431 petitions alleging acts of bribery and corruption on the part of Government servants, out of which 303 were dealt with during the year. Amongst the allegations enquired into by the Branch, and proved in several cases, are misuse of official position and authority for personal gain, black-marketing in iron and cloth, booking of articles over the railways without valid permits, extortion of illegal gratification in food acquisition work, misappropriation of food articles at ration depots, acceptance of illegal gratification at sub-registry offices and other offices in dealing with Government work in general and by Railway Station Masters in allotting wagons to the merchants, ticketless travel in trains and receiving of bribes in the matter of giving appointments and transfers and in making grants of lands, etc. Eight Government servants were dismissed, 2 compulsorily retired, 6 reverted, 5 reduced, 4 suspended and 4 were warned. The number of merchants whose licenses were suspended for black-marketing in cloth was five.

Government Gardens

The work of the department in all its four branches was satisfactory. The contribution of the Horticultural Farms to the vegetable production scheme as a part of "Grow More Food Campaign" was noteworthy. The total sale proceeds of the four Horticultural Farms through the sales of vegetables, grass and seeds was Rs. 55,805. Nurseries and sales depots attached to them have been started in each district headquarters. The district staff visited more than 1,000 villages to conduct propaganda in planting, pruning, manuring,

etc., and affording facilities and advice regarding selection of suitable areas for starting new orchards. One of the aims of the department is to revive fruit industries in several places by starting regional stations. The department has undertaken a State-wide horticultural survey with a view to collecting the statistics regarding the kind and extent of horticultural plants associated with the daily life of the people. Among the schemes under consideration, is one for the extensive cultivation of Patchouli to improve the position in respect of essential oils.

Bangalore City Municipality

Elections for the offices of the President and the Vice-President were held in December 1947 and approved by the Government in January 1948. The scheme of intensive cleaning was effectively undertaken in almost all the divisions of the City. The two milk centres opened in previous years continued to work satisfactorily and a total quantity of 11,954 seers of milk were distributed to expectant mothers during the period under review. Among the principal measures sanctioned during the year are the construction of a Vidyarthi Nilaya at a cost of Rs. 2,22,000, shell-creting the Cottonpet Road and the formation of a labour colony in Srirampuram. Among the schemes submitted for sanction are the formation of roads and drains in Kalasipalyam at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,45,200, extension of the Municipal Offices for locating a Municipal Laboratory and a comprehensive survey of properties in Bangalore City. Civic receptions were accorded by the Municipality during the year to Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Mountbatten and to Dr. Shyam Prasad Mukherjee, Minister for Industry and Supply, Government of India.

Bangalore City Improvement Trust Board

During the year, 17 meetings were held to consider the various proposals of City Improvement and as many as 427 subjects were dealt with. The items of work generally attended to by the Board during the year were the formation of the Industrial suburb to the north-west of Bangalore, the lay-out of extensions for housing labour, construction of tenemental quarters, construction of 'D' type houses for middle classes and schemes relating to slum clearance and improvement of certain areas. The construction of under-bridges over level crossings in important roads in the City with a view to relieving congestion in traffic and work relating to City drainage also received the attention of the Board. An air survey of Bangalore City and its surroundings including the Civil Area was undertaken in the early part of 1947.

The ground survey of Gavipur extension has also been carried out. Estimates for Rs. 9,11,600 for the lay-out of the industrial suburb providing for 140 sites for industries have been prepared. Detailed surveys have been completed for housing labour and middle classes, covering an area of about 320 acres. About 4,000 sites are provided in the area and the main road works have also been taken up. Awards to the extent of Rs. 3,57,167 have been passed by the Special Land Acquisition Officer during the year in respect of lands acquired in connection with the several schemes. Plans and estimates for the location of the Bamboo Bazaar and Timber yard in the southern zone of the Industrial suburb have been approved by the Board. The Jayanagar extension was inaugurated by His Excellency the Governor-General of India in August 1948. Formation of roads in the Kumara Park extension is being pushed through.

Bangalore Civil Station Municipal Commission

The most important source of revenue was property tax. The usual high standard in the collection of revenue was maintained. The total demand for the year was Rs. 6,80,161 and collection including remission amounted to Rs. 6,63,665 which was 97.6 per cent of the demand. The question of provincialisation of taxation on motor vehicles was taken up in the latter part of the year and it was decided to issue licenses for only one quarter for 1948-49. The taxation of motor vehicles was eventually transferred to the Government Treasury with effect from July 1948. The number of schools under the management of the Municipal Commission was 40 at the end of March 1948. The question of Government taking over all municipal schools is under active consideration. Roads in the Civil Station were maintained in a satisfactory condition as also the distribution arrangements for water supply. The general health of the Station was satisfactory.

Mysore City Municipality

The privilege of having a President elected from among the members of the Council was conferred on the Municipal Council by the Government during the year. The receipts and expenditure of the Municipal Council during the year amounted to Rs. 14,64,500 and Rs. 18,55,012, respectively.

In the Engineering Section, the amount spent on tarring of roads was Rs. 1,05,655 including the amount spent during last year. There was not appreciable progress owing to the non-availability of emulsion. Among the works sanctioned during the year are the improvement to the Devaraja Market, construction of a Municipal Canteen,

construction of 2 bus shelters and the provision of a single roof to the vegetable shops.

The public health was generally good except for sporadic cases of plague and typhoid in certain parts of the City. Work relating to the oiling of all mosquito breeding places and spraying of pyrethrum mixture in places where there was mosquito nuisance, was continued.

The work under the scheme of improvement of water supply is under progress and for zonal tanks have been constructed and arrangements are being made to put them into service. Government have accorded sanction to a long range scheme costing about 53 lakhs for the improvement of water supply to the City. The area of the Municipal Farm is now about 253 acres. A Sub-committee has been constituted to examine the working of the farm and to suggest ways and means of placing the farm on a remunerative basis. The development of the Dairy Farm is also receiving attention.

Mysore City Improvement Trust Board

Including the opening balance, the total receipts from all sources under all heads of accounts were Rs. 18,39,806 while the expenditure under all heads amounted to Rs. 7,71,296. The total expenditure under the Trust Board Fund proper was Rs. 5,26,503. Sites were formed during the year in Saraswathipuram, Vanivilasapuram, Yadavagiri Extension, Niranjanrao Urs Garden, and Narasimharaja Mohalla. Formation of roads and construction work relating to underground drainage were in progress. The formation of the road from the old Elgin Fountain right up to the District Offices was under progress so far as the I and II stages were concerned. Anti-Malaria treatment of tanks in and around Mysore has been receiving attention. The outlay to the end of June 1948 was Rs. 2,11,036 in respect of laying out sites in Bannimantap extension. All the works in this extension in respect of underground drainage have been completed. In Jayalakshmpuram extension an outlay of Rs. 3,44,513 has been incurred for forming sites. Amongst new schemes proposed are the acquisition of the Mulberry Gardens for further lay-out of Chamundi Extension, lay-out near the new Bamboo Bazaar, lay-out of sites to the north of Yadavagiri extension, improvement to Paduvaramballi village, widening Asoka Road and providing underground sewer mains to Vanivilasapuram.

Kolar Gold Field Sanitary Board

The Kolar Gold Field Sanitary Board was reconstituted for a period of three years from 1st December 1947. Out of the several schemes of improvement

sanctioned, progress under the several heads has been rather slow on account of the difficulty of securing material and labour. In order to augment the resources of the Board and to make up the loss of revenue from the introduction of prohibition, a levy of octroi duty in the board area on 31 articles has been sanctioned with effect from 31st July 1948. The approximate revenue anticipated under these heads will be about Rs. 1,25,000. A scheme to introduce a levy of tolls on vehicles entering the Board area is receiving consideration.

Davangere Municipality

The town municipality was converted into a City Municipality with effect from 1st January 1948. The income under service heads was Rs. 8,61,171 as against Rs. 4,17,214 in the previous year. Construction of an R.C.C. tank of a capacity of 200,000 gallons at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,38,000 and Municipal Office at a cost of Rs. 59,000 were sanctioned and the foundation-stone was laid by the Minister for Local Self-Government. Construction of a septic tank and the duplicating of the electric pumping unit for water works are under consideration of Government.

District Boards

The District Boards in the State held in all 55 meetings during the year of which 31 were ordinary and 24 special. The income and expenditure of the District Boards during the year amounted to Rs. 25,68,218 and Rs. 25,98,272, respectively. The system of carrying on correspondence between the Government and the District Boards through the Deputy Commissioners was abolished. The District Boards Act was amended so as to enable them to establish and maintain high schools out of their funds and to admit of appeals being preferred to the High Court from the decision of the judges in election cases. The scales of pay of the employees of the District Boards were revised in accordance with the scales sanctioned to the employees of the Government Departments. The Boards maintained a total length of about 5,734 miles of roads of which 3,792 miles were under the Public Works Department and the rest under civil agency. Ten Local Fund dispensaries and 8 Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries were opened during the year.

Village Panchayets

The number of Village Panchayets in the State was 12,284. The Deputy Commissioners have been authorised to permit the village panchayets to incur an expenditure not exceeding Rs. 20 for the supply of certain necessaries to local dayees attending to

maternity work. A number of village panchayets were permitted to levy optional taxes to increase their resources so that they may be in a position to discharge their obligatory duties. A sum of Rs. 15 lakhs provided in the budget under Assignments to village panchayets were distributed among the districts for improvement works in the selected and non-selected hoblis. In addition to Rs. 5 lakhs allotted for drinking water wells, a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs was distributed among the districts. During the year under report 868 wells were completed and there are still 2,071 wells to be completed. Since a large number of village extensions and Adikarnataka extensions are formed, there is necessity of a large number of fresh wells. There is a reserve of Rs. 18,58,500 at the credit of the Inter-village Communication Funds.

Rural Development

Intensive work relating to Rural Development Work was continued in the first two sets of hoblis. The Rural Welfare Centres continued to work under the advice of the Committees of Management. Propaganda Vans, fully equipped with public address system and projectors, have been given to each district and sanction has also been accorded for the purchase of educational films. The Editorial Board of the Rural Development Journal was reconstituted. A scheme for intensive improvement of villages in the Anjanapur channel area was sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 3 15 lakhs. The services of the "Gramasudharakas" have been terminated and the question of employing Development Inspectors in all the taluks and the constituting of Development Committees, is being considered. The following sums represent the budget grants allotted for rural development works:—Rs. 15 lakhs to village panchayets; Rs. 10 lakhs for drinking water wells and Rs. 6 lakhs for inter-village roads. Besides the above grants, a sum of Rs. 25 lakhs has been budgetted for development schemes. The reorganisation of rural development work recently sanctioned will, undoubtedly help the development of the rural areas.

Amelioration of Depressed Classes

The work relating to the amelioration of the Depressed Classes was retransferred from the Commissioner for Labour to the Revenue Commissioner and a separate Assistant Commissioner for Depressed Classes was appointed.

A sum of Rs. 10 lakhs was provided in the State Budget for 1947-48 for the economic and social upliftment of the Depressed Classes and as this amount was found insufficient, an additional sum of Rs. 3 lakhs was sanctioned at the end of the year.

A total amount of Rs. 7,45,915 was spent in the districts during the year. The main items on which expenditure was incurred were cash grants for the construction of houses, acquisition of lands for forming colonies and extensions and grants for the construction of Bhajana Mandirs and bathing ghats. Orders have since been issued that the amelioration grant should not be utilised for the construction of Bhajana Mandirs, temples, etc., cottage industries and Co-operative Societies, as grants could be sanctioned from separate allotments intended for such purposes. With a view to seeing that the unspent amounts do not lapse, a fund has been constituted and unspent balances are being credited to this fund. As an experimental measure a scheme for the purchase of building materials from the Forest Department and storing them in the taluk headquarters for being distributed for constructing houses, has been sanctioned for the Shimoga District. A sum of Rs. 18 lakhs has been provided in the budget of 1948-49 for the work of amelioration of the Depressed Classes.

Beggar Relief

The Central Relief Committee was constituted in November 1947 with the Minister for Education as Chairman. The Beggars' Colony on the Bangalore-Magadi road was graciously opened by His Highness the Maharaja on 1st July 1948. As soon as the work relating to sanitary and electric fittings is completed, the Colony will be ready for occupation. The combined centre for the reception and relief of beggars continued to be located in the Giddanna's Choultry in Bangalore. The police staff deputed for arresting beggars in the city rounded up 1,404 boggars during the year. All the beggars in the centre are fed according to prescribed scales of diet and are also clothed. They are being trained in mat-weaving and envelope-making. The Government have provided a grant of Rs. 2 5 lakhs out of the State Funds for the relief of beggars. Amongst schemes under consideration are the appointment of a Bench of Magistrates to enquire into cases under the Act for the Prohibition of Beggary, the appointment of a sub-committee to go round and approach charitably-minded people for donations to augment the Central Relief Fund, the starting of Beggar relief work in Mysore City and construction of a beggar colony in Mysore City.

Economic Development and Planning

The six Policy Committees continued to function during the year. They considered the post-war schemes and subjects placed before them by the concerned departments. Out of 74 subjects

ferred to the several Policy Committees during the half-year ending with 30th June 1948, 21 have been disposed of. Government have also sanctioned the three-year plan for the development of Cottage Industries in the State, Nationalisation of Road Transport, and the continuance of the scheme of subsidisation of irrigation wells for a further period of three years.

The progress reports of the sanctioned schemes received from the Heads of Departments for the two quarters ending with December 1947 and March 1948 were reviewed by this department. The compilation of a Handbook of Commercial Information has been completed. A five-year plan for the development of City and Minor Municipalities has been called for from the Presidents of the City Municipalities and the Deputy Commissioners of Districts. Proposals regarding the reorganisation of the Economic Conference and its Committee are being considered. The Commissioner of Economic Development and Planning has been in close touch with the schemes of development and planning in all departments.

HIGH PARLIAMENTARY TRADITIONS OF THE MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY

Sri K. T. Bhashyam, B.A., B.L., Minister for Law, presiding over the Mysore Representative Assembly on the 26th October 1948 made the following closing remarks :—

It gives me great pleasure to bring to a close this somewhat long and strenuous session. We have been engaged in this session from the 9th October to the 26th October, i.e., for eighteen days which is almost a record period of length. During this period we have actually sat and transacted business for twelve days; and I believe we have done some good work

As many as thirty Bills have been passed, and over forty representations discussed. About six resolutions have been debated upon and as many as sixty interpellations answered on the floor of the House. We discussed over a whole day the Textile and the Food Policies of the Government and I am gratified to note that our policies received your general assent.

Many suggestions have been made and let me assure you that they will receive the earnest consideration of the Government.

I am glad to note that our deliberations were dignified, well informed and of a fairly high order. As President I take pride in the high regard and respect in which you held the Chair and I wish to convey my grateful thanks to you. Mysore has always distinguished itself in many ways, not the least

Archaeology
Inspection and study of Ancient Monuments and Sites were undertaken during the year. Very interesting ancient sites were discovered on the banks of the Cauvery near Belakavadi and T-Narsipur. The antiquities collected on the surface show a remarkable resemblance to the antiquities from Bramhagiri and Chandravalli in the Chitaldrug District.

The department undertook scientific excavations on the ancient site of Halebid in collaboration with the Government Museum, Bangalore.

Interesting result of the overground survey of the site was the discovery of megalithic structures of the pre-historic iron age and further investigation is expected to reveal valuable data for the reconstruction of the early history of Mysore. An exhaustive monograph on the work is under preparation.

The Department of Archaeology participated in the Royal Academy Exhibition of Indian Art held at London during November and December 1947.

of which is in building up high parliamentary traditions. I venture to congratulate you on your maintaining those traditions untarnished. I hope and desire that you may build up higher and higher traditions day after day and be an example to those who want to study and to follow the highest parliamentary practices and proprieties.

You have sat long and worked hard in the interests of the country; nor is it as though you can take rest on returning to your places. A more difficult and equally responsible task lies ahead of you: to make the policies of Government work successfully in the country so that every citizen may have his due share of cloth and food made available to him. A special duty is cast on each member of this House to watch that the system of procurement and distribution works well and that no injustice or even hardship is perpetrated on any one. All this means hard and strenuous work and it is before you. I wish you all success in your endeavours at promoting the welfare and happiness of the people.

It only remains for me once again to thank you and to wish you godspeed.

THE MYSORE CIVIL SERVICE.

LAW MINISTER'S TRIBUTE TO ITS RECORD OF WORK.

Sri K. T. Bhashyam, B.A., B.L., Minister for Law, addressing the Twenty-first Annual General Meeting of the Mysore Civil Services Association held at Mysore on 17th October 1948, said:—

When the President of your Managing Committee suggested to me that I should preside over the deliberations of the Annual General Meeting of the Mysore Civil Services Association, in the unavoidable absence of my honoured colleague and Chief, Sri K. Chengalraya Reddy, I felt I had to agree. I have always admired and respected the Mysore Civil Service, for its record of work and its ideals of service; and it gives me great pleasure to be with you all this evening.

After the advent of Freedom for India in August 1947, and the introduction of Responsible Government in the several units comprising the Dominion, a new set-up has come into being and is in operation. Under the old order of things, the Ministers were men who had risen from subordinate Gazetted ranks right up to the top, after years of administrative experience in varied capacities. In the new set up, I am afraid that we cannot lay claim to this wealth of administrative experience, though many of us have been in public life and have struggled for the achievement of freedom for our people. While the Ministry now responsible to the Legislature would broadly lay down policies, in accordance with the declared wishes of the real representatives of the people, and leave the implementing of such policies in actual execution to the administrative services, under their general guidance, there is no doubt that the services can and ought to play a very important role, in helping to formulate practical proposals in furtherance of accepted policies. I am sure that the administrative experience and study which they bring to bear on any question must inevitably influence when the proper shaping of policies, and it is to the services again that the Ministry will naturally look after the faithful execution of their ideas. The Mysore

Civil Service have a fine record of work of which the Civil Service of any country may be proud. This is nothing strange as the Civil Service has absorbed in the past, some of the best men in the country. It should be possible therefore, with co-operation and good will, to make the necessary adjustments under the new set up, to get the best results towards the greater advancement of Mysore and its people.

For instance, it is possible that due to lack of administrative experience, the Ministers, sometimes, not fully appreciate the practical or administrative difficulties in implementing a policy in actual execution or may have a passing feeling that they are not being served properly, because some of the schemes which they have sponsored are not yielding the expected results. On the other hand, the services may be somewhat slow in re-adjusting their outlook to the rapidly changing conditions. The sphere of administration has become not only very extensive, with the adding on, of new functions to the State but the task of administration itself has become highly complex and technical. I feel that the Mysore Civil Service Association and other similar Associations should make it easy to bring about such adjustments by providing more frequent opportunities for intellectual contacts on problems of administration in the coming year.

In this connection, I would urge the need for greater collaboration between different sections of a Department and more fruitful co-ordination between officers of different departments, particularly while dealing with problems which affect more than one Department. The defining of jurisdiction between department and department can be made more or less exact and precise, but problems sometimes are complex and many-sided and refuse

to be brought under any specific category and require intelligent handling, through the co-ordinated efforts of more than one department. The services should remember that every department has, in the last resort, a common objective, that is, the good of the people and the service of the State.

I have always felt that the administrative services in Mysore have, as a whole been imbued with a high sense of duty and have an intense love for the people. You could otherwise not have successfully carried on the traditions of sound administration which you inherited in the past, or succeeded in adding fresh lustre of your achievements. It gives me great pleasure to acknowledge in general terms, on behalf of myself and my Hon'ble Colleagues in the Ministry, of the uniform co-operation and assistance, which is forthcoming from all sections of the services. I would urge on the members, however, the need to keep aloft, higher and brighter than ever, the traditions

of the Mysore Civil Service for the greater good of the people of Mysore, and for the advancement of Mysore's progress. With the new opportunities now available, the scope for progress is almost unlimited. In every sphere of State activity, administrative, financial, industrial, agricultural, or relating to questions affecting social welfare, labour legislation, etc., the civil servant in the widest sense of that term, has now great and wonderful opportunities for serving his motherland, opportunities such as he or his compeers in the rest of India had never had before. It is my deep and sincere conviction that the Mysore Civil Servant will rise fully to those new heights of opportunity for service.

I am sensible of the honour done me in asking me to address this distinguished gathering of Civilians and I wish the Association many years of useful activity.

Thank you.

"GANDHIJI'S SERVICE TO MINORITIES"**

By Janab Mahmood Sheriff, B.A., LL.B., Minister for Public Health and Excise.

The problem of the minorities has long remained the subject matter of a bitter controversy. So much has been said and written about it and so many arguments advanced for and against it, that any authoritative answer to this vexed problem is almost an impossibility. The problem has not been limited to any particular country, though due to local conditions obtaining in certain places, it may not have assumed serious proportions. Minorities as such, have existed all through the ages, their treatment with a view to a satisfactory adjustment in the body politic having always engaged the attention of political thinkers. In modern times, however, the problem has assumed a greater prominence on account of new political trends and a wave of democratic sentiments sweeping over the civilized world. The racial minorities in America and the national minorities in the Eastern Europe are a few instances on the point, each having necessitated the intervention of the League of Nations to safeguard their right through international guarantees. Nearer home, the existence of a heterogenous group of people, inhabiting our vast sub-continent with varying and distinct degrees of culture, gave rise to a state of affairs which, to say the least, was disquieting and proved a source of anxiety to our thinkers. The Round Table Conference represented by the tallest amongst the leaders of all communities and consisting of the best brain of the country, bears a testimony to the complexity of the problem and shows how it defied solution. The various conventions held from time to time and agreements arrived at to come to a satisfactory understanding proved unfruitful till at last a portion of the population regarding themselves as an exclusive and inassimilable group sought a separate homeland where they thought they would be in a more homely atmosphere. Now the question is as to what contribution did Gandhiji make to the solution of the problem and what was his method of approach to it. Cast as he was in nature's largest mould, possessed of a vision which few could excel, and actuated with highest ideals, he dealt with it in his characteristically simple manner. He was positively reckless with good-will towards the world and no spite or ill-will, no baser consideration ever characterised his actions. He felt that negotiations, involving as they did, a bargaining spirit,

were not the background against which this question could be viewed. He looked at it with a higher angle of vision and was for conceding to the minorities the maximum that they demanded, even erring on the side of generosity. He sincerely believed that no state could thrive unless its minorities differing widely in race, language, political and social traditions, were generously treated so as to give them a sense of security. His political philosophy, based as it was on truth, non-violence and love towards all, did not admit of any higgledy-piggledy. It was this spirit of expansiveness that made him agree to give the Muslims a blank cheque at the Round Table Conference for them to safeguard any guarantees they deemed necessary. Similar was the case in his treatment of the Harijans whose neglect by society all through the ages and the consequent degradation in all walks of life evoked in him the most generous response and the efforts made by him to place them on a higher pedestal, have placed the country under a deep debt of gratitude. The same breadth of vision and generous deal was displayed towards other minorities and had the effect of disarming suspicion and accounted for softening down the rigour of their demand.

Mahatmaji's Solitude.

Mahatmaji's solicitude to stand by the minorities was most markedly exemplified by his mission at Noakhali, Bihar and the Punjab, where the aftermath of partition had wrought an irreparable damage. The loss of life and property, the wholesale transplantation of entire population, the uprooting of families from their paternal homes, the snapping of the ties which were of the most sacrosanct character, are some of its painful features. There have been wholesale substitution of people in certain areas history providing examples of this even in recent years. Greeko-Turkish agreement effected in the wake of the treaty of Sevres is still fresh in our minds. But no country, specially in recent years, has witnessed such a deplorable state of affairs. It was least expected in India which has always occupied a proud place in the matter of its moral and spiritual heritage and has led the way in higher ethical principles. What effect this should have had in the mind of

*In a broadcast talk from the "Akashvani," Mysore City on 10th October 1948

Mahatmaji and how it must have wrung his heart to its very depth is not difficult to imagine. That this should have happened at a time when after years of trouble and tribulation, and centuries of untold hardship, the country achieved freedom and secured an honoured place in the comity of nations, was a sad experience to all the lovers of the country, specially to one who had toiled hard for it and to whose wisdom, courage, foresight, vision and leadership, the consummation was due. No wonder therefore that Mahatmaji was not inclined to participate in the celebration of independence on the 15th August 1947, in spite of repeated importunities of us, the members of the Constituent Assembly at Delhi. While the whole of India was celebrating the memorable event with an exuberance of joy which knew no bounds, Mahatmaji was busy wiping out the tears of the minorities at Bihar and other places and by walks undertaken in that period of his age and by vigilance and prayers and fasting and with almost hourly contact with the sufferers he was assuaging the grief of those who had fallen a victim to the communal vandalism. This affords an instance of the nobility of a soul which cannot be judged by ordinary standards. Well may H. G. Wells say that Mahatmaji was a super-man. Had nature been kinder to us, had his life been spared a few more years, had not the assassin's hand snatched away a life from us so usefully and nobly spent in the service of the motherland, many of the grave problems facing India including that of the minorities would have found an easier solution. A friend, philosopher and guide that he was, his services would have been invaluable specially in the formative period of a country which has just seen the dawn of freedom.

Closing period.

The closing period of his life which was spent in Delhi, produced an immense good in as much as it unravelled many knotty and intricate problems including the one which is the subject of this talk. His immediate presence at a place which had witnessed and was witnessing scenes of the most fratricidal enmity, the open-day stabbings, the use of places of worship for purposes which they were not intended for, the indiscriminate pillage and looting, to quote a few examples, gave a quietus and changed the mental outlook of the people. It did so in the same manner as in Bengal where lately his magic presence had cemented the bonds of friendship which had latterly snapped. A further lease of life at least for a few more years would have resulted in a permanent understanding between India and Pakistan, the two neighbouring countries with similarities too marked and numerous to make mention of, whose reciprocal

help and co-operation is so essential for peace and prosperity.

Old order changeth.

How that the old order has changed yielding place to a new one and circumstances have considerably altered, cannot our dealings of the minorities be revised and we take a cue from what Mahatmaji did and felt in the matter? I do see that under the new constitutional set up and the change over that has come from the political standpoint, new circumstances have arisen and the problem has assumed a new form. The formation of a nation is in the offing and it is expected that all communities making up this composite nation will adjust their differences and in future display a spirit of common and national consciousness. Those who were standing apart have to compose their differences and stand together, knit up like comrades and a common culture should be evolved which would be neither Hindu nor Muslim but Indian. Till this synthesis will take shape, it is necessary that India being what it is and the minorities continuing as they will for some good time to come, these differences cannot be overlooked. The minorities apprehend that thrown as they are in the midst of a people, who are by far numerically superior will be swamped and their culture, language, traditions and social institutions will be given a setback to. To disarm this suspicion and see that a sense of security prevails, it is for the major communities to display a friendly gesture towards them. This should not be as a matter of expediency, but must be based on true affection and regard. A formal manifestation of this unattended with genuine desire to implement their professions will not receive a satisfactory response. Their safeguards should be enshrined in the shape of guarantees in the Constitution itself, but I make bold to say that even these guarantees will not be of any avail unless the heart is touched and a sincere desire to fraternise is wanting. Being in a position of vantage numerically, materially and otherwise, they should regard this as a subject matter of trust to be treated with justice and fairplay. In this matter we should follow the foot-steps of that great saint who has laid down that a good government is reflected in the happiness and well-being of the minorities. The minorities also should remember that aloofness and the complex that was perhaps the marked feature in their relations with others should be left off and they should regard the newly found freedom with pride and regard this country as their own to be lived and died for and see that the artificial and arbitrary distinctions which unfortunately have been dividing one from the other

should be obliterated giving place to something real and permanent. It is only this outlook and spirit of adjustment that will bring about peace and prosperity into this land and the problem of the minorities will solve by itself. India has now found itself, with illimitable possibilities of advancement before it, with vast and untold moral

and material resources and a spiritual heritage all its own, it is bound to play a leading role in days to come. Let us all, whether belonging to the minorities or majorities, act in unison and irrespective of caste, creed or colour, work together for the glory of this ancient land.

ANTI-CORRUPTION MEASURES

CORRUPT OFFICIALS AND BLACK-MARKETERS BOOKED

At the commencement of the quarter ending 30th September 1948, there were 195 petitions under enquiry including those referred to departmental authorities. During the quarter, 67 petitions were released for enquiry bringing the total number of petitions under enquiry to 262. Out of these petitions enquired into, the allegations made in 22 cases were found to be false or incapable of proof. Eighty-nine petitions have been referred to departmental officers for necessary action. Enquiries in nine cases in which the allegations were proved resulted in three Food Depot Managers being dismissed, one Railway Guard and a Police Constable being reduced, one Revenue Inspector being reverted; one Shanbhogue being suspended from his office; one official of the Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati, being placed under suspension pending the result of the prosecution launched against him, and one Police Jamedar, one Police Constable, two Clerks of the Revenue Offices and one Section Officer of the Nala Works being reprimanded and relieved of their respective charges on grounds of their suspected corrupt activities.

The allotment of the quota of iron to five cart manufacturers was suspended pending the result of the prosecution launched against them for abetting the misuse of permits granted to them and the sale of iron thus obtained in the black market.

Two Shanbhogues were fined and the promotion of one Police Daffedar was deferred.

In ten cases in which preliminaries have been completed or are nearing completion, action has been taken as follows —

One Sub-Assistant Surgeon, one Accountant of the Public Works Department, one Sub-Overseer, one Electrical Line Inspector, one Accountant of the Electrical Department and one Railway Station Master have been ordered to be placed under suspension,

One Assistant Engineer, one Amildar and one Medical officer have been ordered to be granted leave.

Action is being taken against one Sub-Division Officer, nineteen Station Masters, one Agricultural Inspector, two Special Revenue Inspectors and one Police Sub-Inspector against whom charges have already been framed.

With the assistance of a Home Guard, three cases of blackmarketing of iron flats in Mysore, Bangalore City and Civil Station and one of Cement in Bangalore City were detected and action is being taken to launch prosecutions.

Among the allegations investigated by the Branch and proved in several cases, are misuse of official authority for deriving pecuniary benefit, preferring bogus claims on behalf of fictitious employees and misappropriating Government Funds, misappropriation of foodstuffs, obtaining bribes to exercise votes in elections, misuse of permits, black-marketing of iron and cement, forgery, and abetment of ticketless travel, etc.

THE PRE-EMINENCE OF MYSORE SILK*

By Rajasevasakta P. Subbarama Chetty, Minister for City Municipalities and Muzrai.

Mysore occupies a very prominent place in India in respect of silk production, and is unique in respect of climatic and other conditions for the development of this very important cottage industry and produces more than 60 per cent of the Indian silk output, viz., about 16 lakhs of pounds out of about 24 lakhs of pounds at present. Besides, the organisation of the silk industry has been planned on the most up-to-date lines, and further improvements have been designed to cover up all the aspects of the industry on scientific basis. Government of Mysore have fostered this industry for over a quarter of a century having created a separate Department for its development.

Silk industry is inferred to have been in existence for thousands of years in India as evidenced from the great epics, viz., the *Ramayana* and the *Mahabharata*. It was reintroduced in Mysore during the time of Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan from South China. The industry developed until about 1865 when it was about to die out owing to disease or deterioration of silk worms, but was temporarily restored by the importation of Japanese seed. The root cause of decay, 'pebrine' disease, however, remained untouched, and one or two bad seasons upset this lightly built restoration. But the vitality due to favourable natural conditions enabled the industry to start with a new lease of life about 1890. It is significant that in this revival the imported worm had disappeared and the Mysore worm emerged triumphant. Once again the industry declined, till in 1914-15, it reached its lowest point, with an acreage under mulberry of about 25,000. As a result of vigorous State action, the decline was, however, arrested and the present day condition is well known to all to need any detailed description.

As Sericulture is the most important industry next to agriculture in the State it may be of interest to give some essential statistics about the same to you.

Area under mulberry in Mysore State.

1938-39	... 27,200 acres.
1947-48	... 80,000 "

* In a broadcast talk from the "Akashvani" on 11th October 1948.

Since June last there has been a shrinkage of about 3,500 acres in Kolar and about 1,000 acres in T-Narsipur areas consequent on fall in prices due to cheap foreign imports.

Number of persons engaged in the industry (approximate).

- (a) About 51,000 rearing families.
- (b) 20,000 families in silk reeling industry.
- (c) 80,000 families in Agriculture labour and mulberry cultivation, preparation of trays, chandrikas, etc. (indirectly dependent upon).
- (d) 20,000 families in silk weaving, silk trade, cocoon trade, and silk waste, etc.

Quantity of raw silk and silk waste produced in Mysore.

	Production of raw silk in lakhs of lbs.				Production of silk waste	
	Filature	Charks	Total	Estimated value in lakhs	In lakhs of lbs.	Value in lakhs
1938-39 ...	0.110	8.050	8.16	Rs. 26.00	8.66	Rs. 0.68
1947-48 ...	1,000	14,000	15,00	290.00	7.00	5.00

Number of charkas.

1947-48 ... 5,000

Number of Filature Basins installed.

1947-48 ... 1,900

Number of spindles in the Mysore Spun Silk Mills, Ltd.

Spun Silk Mills.—Capacity 3,000 spindles—Chennapatna Factory, and 3,000 spindles of Bombay Factory—(Machinery transported and under erection at Chennapatna.)

Silk Market.

On account of the disturbed political conditions, especially in the consuming Provinces of Northern

India, and also due to the cheap imports of foreign silks, the Silk industry in India suffered appreciably. While costs of cocoon production remained high on account of high prices of food grains and other commodities and labour charges, the price for Indian silk obtained was not in keeping with the cost of production. The industry was threatened from this competition and therefore the Government of Mysore moved the Government of India to take immediate steps for appointing Tariff Board for enquiry into the case of the industry for increased protection. The Board have now taken up the enquiry, having recently visited Mysore. Further with a view to stabilise silk prices in India, the Government of India at the instance of the Government of Mysore agreed to allocate 1,200 hales of silk to this Government out of the 3,000 bales imported by them, to be sold at price economic to the Indian silk industry. This silk has been received and is stored at Government Silk Farm, Chennapatna, and sales of this have also commenced. The wild rumours in the market regarding large and cheap imports of foreign silk have produced a depression in the market and steps are being taken to remedy this by suitable measures.

Seed Supply.

Pebrine which broke out in Seed Campaign areas in the latter part of 1946, which if it had not been checked, would have killed the industry, has been very rapidly brought under control by a large scale disinfection by formal-de-hyde in Kunigal and Bidadi areas and about 4,000 rearing houses were thoroughly disinfected. This is the first occasion on which such a large scale disinfection campaign was carried on in the State.

The basic need of the industry being seed supply. Government have paid considerable attention, and have increased the quantity of disease free layings produced. The first step taken was to bring under control the diseases as much as possible by the introduction of 'Pasteur' method of examination of layings. As a result of intensive work done, the State average of production has gone up to 40 pounds for Mysore disease free layings. Next step was to find out cross breeds that have yielded on an average of 60 lbs. per 100 disease free layings. The new cross breed between Mysore and Turkey yields 80 lbs. on an average and the Department is concentrating attention on increasing the production of this cross breed as it reduces costs considerably and improves quality of silk.

The Department has evolved methods of increasing production of Mysore variety mulberry leaf per acre by substituting the seedling plantation in

place of cutting plantations, which gives 15 per cent better yield. A programme is under preparation for undertaking this as a State-wide scheme.

A graft between Mysore and Japanese variety has been recently found to yield on a field scale 7,000 pounds of mulberry leaf of a superior quality against 4,000 pounds per acre in rain-fed gardens. The work connected with the improvement of mulberry takes long time due to its very nature and involving the large capital that the Sericulture industry will have to spend in replacing the existing gardens.

With a view to completely control silk worm diseases the silk Worm Diseases Control Act will be put into operation soon. Besides, a new legislation called 'Licensing System of Seed Producers' will be enacted and put into operation as early as possible. These measures are calculated to check diseases completely, prevent losses and improve yield.

The preservation and the development of the Silk Industry in the State is very necessary as Sericulture affects directly and indirectly lives of nearly one million people and is a strong factor in balancing the export and import trade of the State. It is needless for me to state how very essential it is for the life of the agriculturist in the Maidan parts of the State where it is practised. Compared to such advanced countries in Sericulture as Japan, China, and Italy, there can be no gainsaying the fact that Mysore in spite of various advances made has yet to improve the various branches of the industry, to the level necessary for competing with foreign imports. If the industry has to survive, as it should in the interests not only of Mysore but of the Indian Union owing to the very important part it plays in defence purposes, the cost of production of Mysore silk should be brought down to the level of imported silks, and the quality must also be improved.

To achieve this objective, I need hardly say that there must be an all-out effort by those engaged in the several branches of the industry and no doubt with the help, with the initiative and help of the Government. Government have under active consideration a number of schemes which are calculated to place the industry on a very firm footing. These important measures are indicated below costing over Rs. 2 lakhs capital and additional expenditure of Rs. 1 lakhs per year to Government.

1. Establishment of a Sericultural Research Institute.
2. Establishment of a Central Sericultural School.

3. Hill Stations.
4. Seed Supply.
5. Supply of Manure.
6. Mulberry Nurseries.
7. Starting of Seed Cocoon Farms.
8. Co-operation.
9. Equipping of 4 cocoon markets with stifling arrangements.
10. Licensing of foreign race seed rearers and un-examined seed preparers and introduction of Disease Control Act.

*If the Government Department has to be successful in carrying out these measures the co-operation of all the sections of people interested in the industry is very necessary—from the mulberry cultivator to the producer of high grade silk fabrics and the distributor. Sericulturists for whose primary benefit the Government have got these measures of improvement have to co-operate

fully with the Department in its programme and improvements—improvements of mulberry cultivation, rearing and other matters. Similarly the charka reeler should take up to new kinds of appliances that improve the quality of silk and reduce the cost of production. It is earnestly requested that all sections of the industry will co-operate whole-heartedly with the Government in giving effect to the several measures, whether organisational or legal, for carrying out the desired object.

The display of the various products of the industry has been arranged for by the Department in the Exhibition Buildings and the demonstrations conducted need a visit by all those that are directly or indirectly interested in the industry as a brief survey of the same will indicate the progress so far made by the industry in all its branches, including silk fabrics, etc.

DISTRIBUTION OF CLOTH AND YARN IN THE MYSORE STATE

TEXTILE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

With a view to restricting the rise in prices of cloth and yarn, and to make these commodities available to the consumer at controlled rates, the Government of India announced their Textile Policy. The main features of the policy are: (i) control over production in the Mills, and fixation of Ex-Mill prices by the Textile Commissioner, Bombay, and (ii) permitting the Provinces and States to fix the margin of profits to the various classes of dealers, distribution being arranged through such agencies as the Provincial or State Governments may consider suitable in their respective areas. The Central Government have, however, given a direction that "all production in future should be procured by the State and Provincial Governments through the nominated buyers acting on behalf of Provincial and State Governments on the lines of All-India Cloth Distribution Scheme in force."

It was also made clear that it would be the duty of these buyers to purchase cloth under purchase authorisation on the Mills issued by the Textile Commissioner, Bombay, and to transport the bales purchased by them to the Provinces and States for distribution to wholesale and retail dealers approved by the Provincial and State Governments.

The buyers should remove their purchases from the mill godowns within a month of issue of these permits, after which the allocations covered by them will lapse and will go back into the All-India pool.

The new scheme of control contemplates the sale of a proportion of the allocations of cloth made to any Province or State through Government-owned or Government-controlled shops. The fixation of this proportion is left entirely to the discretion of the Provincial or State Governments but it is suggested that it should be fixed with prudence and altered, if necessary, as experience is gained and the necessary organisation is built up. The Government of India suggest that Consumers' Co-operative Societies should also be set up and a portion of

cloth distributed through such societies. The balance of cloth should be distributed through the normal trade channels on licenses. Such licenses should be freely given so that there may not be any room for corruption at this point.

It is left to the Provincial or State Governments to decide whether or not any scheme of rationing should be introduced.

The Government of India emphasise that, whether a scheme of individual rationing is introduced or not, adequate attention should be paid to the rural parts of every Province or State. The possibility of distribution through Village Panchayets and Co-operative Societies or such other agency depends upon local conditions.

The licensing of the wholesale and retail trade would appear to be unavoidable. It has been suggested that steps be taken to license all those dealers in the trade whom it is decided to allow to continue. It is doubtless true that it is desirable to keep the cost of distribution at a minimum by reducing the length of the chain of distribution, but this should not be done by throwing out of business any large number of traders except for sound reasons. This is very largely a matter for Provincial or State Governments to decide and in taking a decision, the Government concerned would doubtless be guided by the experience of the distribution prior to January 1948.

Action taken in Mysore

On the lines of the legislation passed by the Central Government in this respect, the following Acts have been passed in Mysore to give effect to the Textile Policy in the Mysore State:

- 1. The Mysore Textile (Control) Order, 1948.
- 2. The Mysore Cotton Cloth Dealers' (Licensing) Order, 1948.
- 3. The Cotton Yarn (Control of Distribution) Order, 1948.

In conformity with the policy laid down by the Central Government, the Government of Mysore have decided to arrange distribution of cloth and yarn through the usual trade channels and have retained three links in the chain of distribution, viz., State Nominees (Procurers), Wholesale Dealers and Retailers. Wherever it is found necessary and feasible, services of well-organised Co-operative Societies will be made use of on a liberal scale.

It has been considered advantageous to keep the three types of dealers quite distinct, and a State Nominee (Procurer) will not be permitted to do wholesale business, and a wholesale dealer cannot also be a State Nominee (Procurer) or a retailer.

The State Nominees (Procurers) will procure the cloth and yarn from the Mills for which they have been appointed as such nominees. They are entitled to charge the following over Ex-Mill rates: $\frac{1}{2}$ per centage which they have to remit to Government, $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent procurers' margin (which they will retain for their services) and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to cover handling charges. Thus when the goods pass their hands, the price should not exceed $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent over Ex-Mill prices in the case of goods of local Mills. As regards procurement of cloth and yarn from Mills outside Mysore State, the charges will be: $\frac{1}{2}$ per centage (which will be remitted to Government), 2 per cent procurers' margin, and 2 per cent transport charges for moving the goods from outside stations to Bangalore. Thus in the case of goods from Mills situated outside Mysore, the price will not exceed $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent over Ex-Mill rates when the goods leave the procurers' hands.

To ensure that the goods to be procured from Mills outside Mysore State would reach the State and that there would be no leakages in transit, the State Nominees (Procurers) will have to procure the goods to the extent allotted by the Controller of Civil Supplies, and the consignee of the goods would be the Controller of Civil Supplies who will register and endorse the Railway Receipts in favour of the Procurers. The goods, after their arrival, will be checked by an officer of Civil Supplies Department, and the procurers will then receive the same and store them in godowns and await distribution instructions.

Note.—The $\frac{1}{2}$ per centage recovered from procurers on all cloth and yarn procured by them is intended to cover the departmental expenses. It is hoped that the recovery would enable the department to be self-supporting.

Wholesale Dealers

The wholesale dealers are the class of dealers who receive bulk supplies from procurers as per allotments from the office and who in turn supply to the Retailers linked to them. They are entitled to 3 per cent over Ex-Mill rates and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for handling charges. Thus they should charge over their purchase price $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on release of the goods to the Retailers.

The wholesalers would be allotted goods from the procurers as per purchase authorities to be issued in their favour. The purchase authorities would be in triplicate, one to serve as office copy, the second to be handed over to wholesale dealer to enable him to purchase the quantity allotted to him, and the third copy to be sent to the Local Taluk Committee to verify and find out if the wholesaler has actually supplied the quantity and variety of goods allotted to that area.

Retailers

The retail dealers who remove the goods from the wholesale dealers and arrange distribution to the consumers are entitled to 9 per cent profit calculated on Ex-Mill rates. The wholesale dealers should move the goods to the centres of distribution. Towards transport charges, they are entitled to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent besides their margin of profit. When the goods are delivered to Retailers within the limits of Bangalore City and Civil Station area, neither the wholesale dealers nor the Retailers shall charge the $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent transport charges.

In effect, the maximum retail selling price should not exceed $15\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and 18 per cent over Ex-Mill prices in respect of local and outside Mysore goods, respectively, exclusive of octroi and sales tax, and other taxes in force in places outside the limits of Bangalore City and Civil Station areas. The maximum selling price should not exceed $14\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and $16\frac{1}{2}$ per cent over Ex-Mill prices in respect of local and foreign mills goods in Bangalore City and Civil Station areas.

While calculating the percentages or margins, or expenses allowed to each class of dealers, the percentage should be calculated on Ex-Mill rates and not on the purchase price.

The distribution of cloth from retailers to consumers will be on coupon system. The coupons will be distributed to all the consumers by about 1st January 1949.

While selecting State Nominees (Procurers), Wholesalers and Retailers, all those old licensees who were in the 'black list' and all those whose transactions during the previous controls were not above suspicion will be totally eliminated. As far as possible, only

merchants against whom there were no complaints and who have been longstanding in the line of business, will be retained. In addition, a few other persons will be selected as Procurers, Wholesalers and Retailers, particularly from rural parts who are able and willing to enter into cloth trade to the extent the circumstances would permit.

All Co-operative institutions recommended by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, which are financially sound and likely to take up cloth distribution at the retail level, will be recognised as Retailers and arrangements made for distribution of cloth through such societies.

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COMBATING MALARIA IN RURAL AREAS.

WORTHY WORK OF HEALTH UNITS IN KRISHNARAJANAGAR TALUK, MYSORE DISTRICT

Krishnarajanagar Taluk has a population of 1,00,605 with 156 villages distributed over an area of 286.97 sq. miles. Of these, 89 villages are situated in the midst of irrigated area and have been suffering from the adverse effects of malaria from a very long time. There have been persistent representations that a suitable health agency should be set up in this area for the prevention of this insidious disease. This area is also endemic for plague and several villages both in the irrigated and non-irrigated areas are subject to annual visitations from this disease.

In order to provide relief from malaria, a Health Unit was started as an experimental measure to serve a group of 30 villages round about Hampapur in Krishnarajanagar Taluk in the year 1943 and has been operating ever since. In addition to giving medical relief, a special agency was set up for controlling malaria by spraying pyrethrum extract. The results have been so satisfactory that a demand for similar services in the rest of the area has been created.

With the experience gained by the use of modern methods in the control of preventable diseases, Government have recently sanctioned a comprehensive scheme for the entire taluk costing Rs. 1,01,042. The taluk is divided into seven primary Health Centres with Krishnarajanagar as the headquarter.

Each primary centre is in charge of one Assistant Medical Officer of Health assisted by four Health Inspectors, three midwives and enough fieldmen. The strength of the subordinate staff for each of these centres is fixed on the basis of the type of preventive work proposed to be undertaken for prevention of malaria, plague, etc.

The Assistant Medical Officer of Health attends to both curative and preventive work. In order to bring medical aid nearer the homes of the people, in addition to the dispensary at the headquarters, two or three other convenient centres in the area will be selected for establishing treatment centres. These centres are called clinic centres, where the Assistant Medical Officer of Health will examine patients and dispense medicines. He stays in his dispensary for four days in the week, attending to curative work and on the other three days he will, in addition to taking medical relief to the clinic

centres, supervise the activities of the Public Health staff on the field, give them suitable instructions and study first hand the local conditions. Each clinic sub-centre will, therefore, be visited by the Assistant Medical Officer of Health once a week so that the villagers in the immediate neighbourhood can take advantage of his presence for consultations, instead of having to go to the Health Unit centre at the headquarters situated some miles away.

The Secondary centre is in charge of a Medical Officer of Health who is a graduate in medicine with diploma in Public Health. He is in administrative charge of all the Primary Centres in the taluk. He will co-ordinate, guide and supervise the activities of all the Primary Centres in addition to attending to curative work in the dispensary at the Secondary Centre whenever in headquarters.

The work at the Secondary Centre is so arranged that either the Medical Officer of Health or the Assistant Medical Officer of Health will be available always for medical relief in the dispensary at the taluk headquarter.

The activities of a Primary Centre can be classified broadly under the following heads.

- (a) Control of communicable diseases.
- (b) Maternity and Child Welfare work.
- (c) Environmental sanitation.
- (d) Medical relief.

Since Malaria is the chief health problem in the Krishnarajanagar area, special provision has been made for the control of this disease.

For purposes of prevention of malaria, arrangements have been made for the use of D. D. T. The spraying of D. D. T. while preventing transmission of malaria by bringing down the density of the mosquito population, incidentally will give relief from insect pests, like bugs, fleas, cockroaches, flies, etc., and prevent the diseases transmitted by them as well. Incidentally, therefore, plague is also controlled to a marked extent. The spraying of every house is undertaken once every six weeks on a routine basis.

Provision in the organization has been made for undertaking systematic cyano-fumigation as an anti-plague measure. In addition to cyano-fumigation, the Medical and Public Health staff

will attend to inoculation against plague, as an additional protective measure.

The Public health staff will also attend to systematic vaccination against small-pox.

Provision has also been made in the organization for affording maternity relief to the residents of the area. It is expected that when the full complement of the staff is made available every expectant mother will have the benefit of advice during the period of pregnancy and trained assistance during and after labour. There is also provision made for the follow-up of infants during their early months of infancy. This work is likely to take some time to be fully operative, as the required number of trained midwives and public health nurses is not immediately available.

A small budget allotment for each Primary Centre has been made for the purpose of improving environmental sanitation of the residential houses and the hygiene of persons. The trained staff will, with the co-operation of the people, assist in improving the designs of houses in providing sanitary latrines, in improving the conditions of cattle sheds, propaganda work, etc.

While every effort will be made by the special organisation set up in the area for improving health and sanitation, maximum benefits can accrue only if there is the willing co-operation of the people living in the area. With the mass awakening evident in rural areas and the persistent demand for better conditions of living, it is hoped that the facilities provided will be utilised to the best advantage.

The views expressed in the pages of the "Mysore Information Bulletin" do not necessarily represent official opinion. Captions and sub-titles are inserted only to guide reading matter and not for lending any official emphasis.

HEALTH TRAINING CENTRE, AT CLOSEPET

A PIONEER OF ITS KIND IN INDIA

The Health Training Centre at Closepet is one of the earliest Health Units to be started in India and the Second Health Unit to be introduced in Mysore State. Opened in the year 1936 under the aid of Rockefeller Foundation. Closepet was selected taking into consideration two factors. Primarily it was necessary that there was no special health problem like Malaria, or Hook-worm to demand an unduly large share of the attention of the workers on the control and secondly it had to be so situated so that it was easily accessible to visitors and inspecting officers. A population of 50,000 was taken covering Channapatna and Closepet taluks.

Area :—113 Square miles.

Number of villages.—132. (Main = 68.
Dakhla—66)

Population :—59,128 (1941 Census)—65,194
(Mid-year Population).

Staff,—

	Pay	F.T.A.
(1) One Second Class Health Officer	200—10—800—20—500	75
(2) Two Third Class Health Officers	100—5—175—10—225	80
(3) Five Senior Sanitary Inspectors	80—4—120	12
(4) One Junior Sanitary Inspector	45—8—90	...
(5) Public Health Nurses (Five)	80—5—100	15
(6) Eleven Midwives	85—2—55	8
(7) Compounder (One)	85—2—50	...
(8) Clerks (Two)	45—2—50/E.B. 8—80	...

The entire area is divided into five divisions each having a population of 10,000 (1936). Now the population of each division works out to roughly 18,000. Each of these divisions is given the services of a Sanitary Inspector, a Public Health Nurse and 2 Midwives. The Midwives work under the supervision of the Nurses and each Midwife has a population of ,000 (now 6,500) under her care. When the centre was started each division was given a Vaccinator to work under the direction of the Sanitary Inspector with an idea to vaccinate the entire population. As the work of vaccinating the entire population was finished the posts of Vaccinators have been abolished and the vaccination of new entrants to the area is looked after by the Sanitary Inspectors of the respective Divisions.

Accessibility

Closepet is accessible both by road and rail and the Unit area is fairly well provided with roads giving access to most villages. Closepet is 2,250 feet above sea level, enjoys an equable climate and has an average rainfall of about 30 inches a year.

Annual Expenditure of the Centre :—

The annual expenditure of the Centre is given in the following table and it is seen from this that the cost per capita has been between annas five and annas eight and a half during these 12 years.

Year.	Per-Capita Expenditure.	Year.	Per-Capita Expenditure.
1935-36	0 5 2	1941-42	0 6 2
1936-37	0 8 6	1942-43	0 6 3
1937-38	0 8 2	1943-44	0 7 8
1938-39	0 8 3	1944-45	0 5 10
1939-40	0 8 0	1945-46	0 5 7
1940-41	0 8 5	1946-47	0 6 11

Objectives.—

(i) To provide in a specific area in the state modern and efficient health services, producing the maximum results in Public Health.

(ii) Serving as a model in which methods, personnel and budget could be worked out for the eventual establishment of similar and cheaper services.

(iii) To serve as a field training station for all the Health Department personnel.

Achievement.—

(i) Surveys.—To start with it was most important that the workers knew their areas, their population and the local conditions thoroughly and that the data showing the existing conditions were obtained. In order to do so village survey, house survey and un-protected children list were done. In addition in some villages Spleen survey, Hook-worm survey and Leprosy survey were done where Malaria, Hook-worm or Leprosy was a special problem.

(ii) **Vital Statistics.**—As in rest of India, the collection of Vital Statistics, recording and reporting is very bad in the State. When the Centre was started, Vital Statistics were collected from the Taluk Office records. A study of these showed clearly that the rates obtained in the years prior to the starting of the Unit were so defective that they were useless for purposes of study.

Patel's Registers

In order to ensure proper registration the Unit took on the work of investigation and checking of the Patels' Registers as a routine once a month and as a result the improvement in the reporting was immediate and nearly 95 per cent of births and deaths are being recorded in the Patels' Registers since the start of the Centre.

Year.	Birth rate.	Death rate.	Infant Mortality rate.	Maternal Mortality rate.
1937	45.8	19.8	139.9	8.5
1942	37.3	15.5	118.0	7.8
1947	38.0	15.9	136.0	6.6

(iii) Environmental Hygiene.—

(a) **Village Sanitation.**—The activities which comprised improvement of village sanitation were :—

(1) Closing of manure and other insanitary pits	...	1710
(2) Removal of dilapidated structures	...	1026
(3) General cleaning	...	396
(4) Roads formation	...	40 miles and 1½ furlongs.
(5) Cleaning of drains	...	47 miles and 1½ furlongs.
(6) Providing wells for villages	...	...
(b) House sanitation :—		
(1) Construction of Sanitary Latrines.— So far 100 hand Flush latrines and 456 Hagevu type latrines introduced	...	...
(2) Construction of soak pits to dispose off the waste water from houses	...	698
(3) Plastering and White washing of houses	...	6692
(4) Introduction of windows to houses (a special feature being introduction of E.C.C. windows prepared in Health Training Centre)	...	2,581
(5) Improving the cattle sheds	...	3,948

- (6) Cleaning back-yards of rubbish and forming kitchen gardens in them ... 4,519
- (7) Improvement of flooring and roofing 2,067
- (8) Construction of model houses through Co-operative efforts— Houses constructed in Hongenur, Kunthurdoddi, Paredoddi, Hallimala and Chanmanahalli

(iv) Control of communicable diseases :—

- (1) All drinking water wells area chlorinated periodically once a month as a routine.
- (2) Vaccination of unprotected children.
- (3) Investigation and reporting of all infectious diseases and protective measures.
- (4) Cyanofumigation and inoculation of all people in the villages just before Plague Season.

(v) Maternity and Child Welfare work :—

Five Public Health Nurses and 11 Midwives constitute the staff sanctioned for the Unit for carrying on the activities under this section. One Midwife is stationed with the Nurse at the Divisional Headquarters and the other lives in another village situated centrally in her area.

The Nurses supervise the work of Midwives and maintain a record of pregnant women and of infants and children in the divisions. Their activities consist in giving repeated visits to the mothers, infants and pre-school children in their houses according to a programme drawn up in advance. During the visits they teach the mothers the correct ways of living during pregnancy, delivery and puerperium. They follow up progress of infants and pre-school children and teach the mothers the correct ways of looking after them. They also investigate and report every maternal and infant death in their areas.

The chief activities of the Midwives are to give home visits to the expectant mothers under their care, to get samples of urine to the Nurse periodically for examination, to talk to the mothers topics relating to the hygiene of pregnancy, to tell them the advantages of trained midwifery and during delivery to assist the mothers in fixing up sanitary room for confinement, to conduct as many as possible the deliveries that take place in their division and to give as many daily visits as possible to all the cases delivered in their areas immaterial as to whether the case is delivered by them or by dhai.

The standard laid is that every case should have a visit every day for 10 days after delivery so that between the Nurse and the Midwife each case should have 10 visits during puerperium. In practice however it is noticed that during last year (1947) on an average each case was given two visits by Midwife and one visit by Public Health Nurse.

In order to examine and offer medical advise to the pregnant women and children clinics are organised in five villages and Nurses and Midwives assist the Medical Officers of the staff in organising and conducting them. An extra weekly clinic is conducted at Closepet by the Government Lady Doctor of Channapatna.

Infant mortality (per 1000 live births)		
Year	Among H.T.C. staff conducted cases	Among Dhai conducted cases
1947	122	168
Maternal Mortality (for 100 deliveries)		
Year	Among H.T.C. staff conducted cases	Among Dhai conducted cases
1947	5	11

(vi) Health Propaganda :—The Unit attaches greatest importance to propaganda. individual and group talks, lectures with and without magic lantern, cinemas, posters, pamphlets are used for this purpose. Individual talks which are most fruitful of results in the experience of the Unit are stressed and practised by the staff as far as possible.

(vii) School Health Work :—Only the minimum school health work that is possible with the available materials is carried out. Health habit books are given to students to develop health habits in the school children. Health habit books are checked and the general sanitation of the school is attended to by the Sanitary Inspectors during their rounds

in the villages. The school children are medically examined once in two years and defects recorded. Such of those having defects are rectified either in the school itself or in the clinics or referred to Major Hospitals as the case may be.

(viii) Laboratory Services :—Pathological specimens, urine and faeces samples, sputum, blood, nasal and throat smears are examined as a routine for diagnostic purposes in the small laboratory attached to the Office. Blood samples are sent to Public Health Institute for examination and report.

(ix) Curative Service :—Patients are examined and treated in the villages, at clinics and at the Health Training Centre in addition to the cases examined and treated at the Dispensary. The following tabular statement shows the work done during the year 1947.—

Place	1947		
	New	Old	Total
Health Training Centre and Villages	2,743
Clinics	2,847
Dispensary Inpatient	19
Do Out-patient	25,599	24,991	50,890
Do Daily average...	137'9

(x) Training :—The following Officers of the Public Health Department are given training in several branches of the Rural Health Services, Cyanogas Operation and Maternity and Child Welfare activities :—

- (1) Health Probationers.
- (2) Third Class Health Officers.
- (3) Sub-Assistant Surgeons.
- (4) Sanitary Inspectors.
- (5) Midwives.
- (6) Public Health Nurses.

(xi) Visitors :—One hundred and fifty visitors from many parts of the world visited the Health Training Centre during these 12 years.

PRESS NOTES AND NEWS

CONCESSIONS TO RAIYATS

For some years past the Mysore Government have been extending a large number of concessions to the raiyats in furtherance of the "Grow More Food" Campaign in the State. In respect of distribution of improved paddy, ragi, and jola seeds, and manures, the transport and other incidental charges are borne by the Government. Seeds are sold at cost price. The sale of manures and fertilisers is subsidised-groundnut cake being issued at three-fourths the cost price for the first food crop and at half cost for the second subsequent crop. All fertilisers like ammonium sulphate, superphosphate, ammonium nitrate, etc., are sold at half cost. Compost preparation by villagers is encouraged by the grant of a cash bonus of six annas to twelve annas per ton of compost prepared. In some cases, a subsidy of Rs. 4 per pit is being allowed to meet part of the cost of digging. In Irwin Canal and other areas, seeds and manures are issued free up to a limit of Rs. 25 per acre for raising irrigated ragi during the *kar* season preceding the main paddy crop. Tractors are hired to agriculturists at low charges—Rs. 4 per acre in the case of virgin land and Rs. 8 per acre in respect of cultivated land, which is probably the lowest in India. Tractor service will be made available in greater degree from the coming month onwards.

The raiyats have taken advantage of these concessions and the demand for seeds, manures and fertilisers supplied through Departmental agency is growing each year.

The following table gives some idea of the value of the concessions granted to the raiyats in the several Districts during 1947-48:—

District	Quantity and cost of seeds sold		Quantity and value of manures and fertilisers	
Bangalore...	2,188	Rs 2,647	Tons 727	Rs 95,714
Chikmagalur	1,84	28,619	254	84,601
Chitradurg	1,502	22,397	1,816	1,49,571
Hassan ...	2,800	43,553	447	55,975
Kolar ...	1,780	26,991	636	93,524
Mandy ...	5,289	92,975	8,288	8,98,616
Mysore ...	2,936	55,877	1,044	1,36,417
Shimoga ...	3,888	64,037	447	55,975
Tumkur ...	2,286	33,452	1,856	1,23,610
Total ...	23,862	398,542	9,517	11,43,008

Subsidy on Seeds	... 47,925	Rs. approximately.
Manures	... 8,26,580	Do
Tractor service	... 30,180	Do
Total	... 9,08,685*	

* These figures are provisional. (Press Note, dated 3rd September 1948).

ALLOTMENT OF PIG IRON

All foundries in Mysore State which are already on the Director General, Industries and Supplies, list, desiring to receive Pig Iron during period I—1949 should ensure that their applications are received by the Development Officer (Mechanical) Pig Iron Section, Director General, Industries and Supplies, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi, through the Office of the Iron and Steel Controller for Mysore, Bhadravati, by 15th October 1948. All new foundries which are not already on the Director General, Industries and Supplies list must furnish complete information as asked for in the Press Notification issued for period III and IV—1948; otherwise their application will not be entertained. (Press Note, dated 2nd September 1948).

REFUGEES

From among the refugees that have arrived in this State from Pakistan and Hyderabad (Deccan), there are a number of craftsmen and technicians as well as general labourers, as per list given below, who are badly in need of employment. It would help a solution of the refugee problem greatly if employers of labour were to take in as many as possible for service. The Commissioner of Refugees in Mysore, Bangalore, may be contacted for further information regarding their previous training and experience and their general and technical qualifications.

All are requested to co-operate in this humanitarian work.

Lest	1. Cooks	... 7
2. Watchmen	... 6	
3. Contractor	... 1	
4. Coolies	... 10	
5. Tailors	... 7	
6. Metal worker	... 1	
7. Carpenters	... 6	
8. Motor Drivers	... 6	
9. Weavers	... 5	
10. Ayahs	... 3	

11.	Blacksmith	...	...	1
12.	Typists	...	...	2
13.	House-hold workers	...	...	11
14.	Miscellaneous workers	...	...	21
15.	Painters	...	...	2
16.	Battery Charging	...	...	1
17.	Unani Doctors	...	...	2
18.	Fitters	...	...	3
19.	Bread Makers	...	...	1
20.	Clerks	...	...	9
21.	Factory worker	...	...	1
22.	Shop Assistants, etc.	...	...	9
23.	Mechanics	...	...	5
24.	Jutka : river	...	...	1
25.	Sub-overseer	...	...	1
26.	Agriculturists	...	...	6
27.	Printers	....	...	2
28.	Masons	....	...	3
29.	Cement Concrete worker	...	...	1

(Press Note, dated 4th September 1948).

FOODGRAINS

The policy of gradual decontrol of foodgrains during the year 1948 enunciated by the Central Government was, as is well known, adopted in the State also. The Government of India had promised a ceiling import quota of 75,000 tons of foodgrains for the year 1948, and in view of the repeated representations, the Ministry of Food (India) allotted an additional quota of 10,000 tons of rice.

2 Due to decontrol of millets and abandoning procurement of paddy, the resources available for issue from Government Depots suffered to the extent of about 46,000 tons of millets and 31,000 tons of rice. But it was presumed that this quantity would be available to the public in the open market in decontrolled areas and that the Government's commitments for distribution in those areas would be correspondingly diminished. This hope has not, however, fully materialised. While the prices have shot up, supplies continue to be scarce and the demand on Government Depots is rapidly on the increase.

3. In view of the deteriorated imports position, mainly due to the recent happenings in Burma, the Ministry of Food (India) have advised unavoidable reduction in the basic ceiling import quota to the State from 75,000 tons to 62,000 tons. Taking into consideration the present stock of foodgrains in Government Depots in the State and the revised expectations from imports, the State is deficit to a considerable extent. With a view to effect local economies and reduce commitments on the lines suggested by the Government of India, Government have directed that:—

(1) The ration of rice be reduced by 1 oz. to all "A" Class ration cardholder and 1/2 oz. to all "B" Class ration cardholders;

(2) In view of the steady enhancement of the rates charged to us for imported grains and the heavy subsidy that the State has had to bear on this account, the raising of selling prices has long been overdue and has now become inevitable. Therefore, rice of each of the qualities will, in future, be sold at half a measure less per rupee than at present at Government Depots.

(3) Any millets issued by Government may be sold at one measure less per rupee than at present. Even these enhanced prices are some-what lower than the issue prices in the neighbouring Provinces.

(4) Stocks of paddy, rice and ragi may be requisitioned, whenever necessary, under the provisions of the Hoarding and Profiteering (Food-grains) Prevention Order, 1948, at uniform rates throughout the State on the basis of a special price of Rs. 22 per palla of fine paddy, Rs. 18 per palla of medium paddy, Rs. 16 per palla of coarse paddy and Rs. 20 per palla of ragi. Government will also be ready to purchase at these rates any grains voluntarily surrendered at the Depots. (Press Note, dated 8th September 1948.)

REGISTRATION OF MOTOR VEHICLES.

The public are hereby informed that in pursuance of Act XXX of 1948, extending the provisions of the Mysore Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic Act, 1944, and all rules, orders and notifications made or issued under the said Act, to the Retroceded Area with effect from 1st July 1948, and Act No. LVII of 1948, directing that, with effect from the 15th August 1948, all laws in force in Mysore shall apply to the Retroceded Area, the Inspector-General of Police in Mysore, Bangalore, is the sole registering authority in respect of all motor vehicles in the State, including the Retroceded Area of Bangalore.

All correspondence relating to registration, transfer, etc., of all motor vehicles of residents in the Civil Station, Bangalore, will have to be addressed to the Inspector-General of Police in Mysore, Bangalore. The Provincial Transport Authority, Civil Station, Bangalore, ceases to function hereafter. (Press Note, dated 7th September 1948).

TAKAVI LOANS.

The maximum limit of Takavi Loans admissible for purchase of ploughing cattle, seeds, and manure was Rs. 200 originally and was raised from Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 in March 1944. This was further raised to Rs. 500 in November 1945, owing to the abnormal rise in prices of cattle and seed, etc.

Interest at the reduced rate of 2 per cent and penal interest at 4 per cent were ordered to be charged and the Deputy Commissioners of the Districts were authorised to waive even this, if repayments were regular. These concessions had been sanctioned for a period of two years from November 1945.

As the conditions which necessitated the grant of the above concessions still prevail, the concessions sanctioned above, have been continued till the end of 1949-50. (Press Note, dated 8th September 1948).

GOVERNMENT BUS SERVICES.

The attention of the public is invited to the Press Note dated 22nd April 1948 wherein it is mentioned that in pursuance of the scheme of Nationalisation of Road Transport in the State, Government have decided to take over at least some of the Bus Services running at present between Bangalore City and other places in the State. In furtherance of this, it is proposed to put on the roads a fleet of 120 Buses between the second week of this month and December next as and when the Buses are ready. The exact date on which the Buses will be put on roads and the places to which they will ply, together with details of information regarding routes, timings and fares, will be intimated separately in due course. The principle on which the Buses will be run will be "maximum comfort and reasonable fares." The public are requested to kindly extend their co-operation and patronage and to take advantage of the facilities afforded under this scheme of Nationalisation of Bus Services in Mysore State. Any suggestions from the public for the better working of this organisation are welcome and these suggestions may be kindly furnished to the General Manager, Mysore Road Transport Services, United India Building, Bangalore. (Press Note dated 9th September 1948.)

In continuation of the Press Note dated 9th September 1948 regarding the starting of the Bus Services of the Mysore Government Road Transport Services—a Bus will run from Bangalore to Mysore via Maddur leaving Bangalore at about 8-30 A.M. on the morning of the 12th instant and reaching Mysore by 12-30 NOON. Another Bus Service is also proposed to be run in the above route on the same day and this will leave Bangalore at 3 P.M. and reach Mysore at 7 P.M. On the 12th instant, these services will run between Bangalore to Mysore only. From the 13th and onwards these services will run both ways keeping to the above timings with slight alterations for both the journeys.

The fares and charges will be according to the rates approved by Government.

As regards the extension of the Bus Services to other places, the same will be done as and when the Buses become ready, intimation of the same being given to the public in advance. (Press Note dated 11th September 1948).

UNLAWFUL POLICE STRIKE.

The Chief Secretary Issued the following Press Communiqué on 11th September 1948.

The entire Police Force of the Bangalore Civil Station Area has been on strike since the morning of the 10th September 1948. Certain demands were put forward by the men and as the demands were unreasonable and impracticable, they could not be accepted by Government. This was made known to the policemen on strike by publishing it in their lines. On the morning of 11th September, the men on strike met at the Shoolay Tank ground and then proceeded in procession through the Mahatma Gandhi Road to the General Post Office Road via B. R. V. Talkies and Cubbon Road. The men on strike marched in a very militant mood and they behaved indecently towards a respectable lady on the Mahatma Gandhi Road. Near B. R. V. Talkies they intimidated the 3rd battalion of the Mysore P. A. R. P. to join them, but they were not successful. While they were near the King's Statue they were specifically questioned about the object of their visit to the Public Offices. They said that they wanted that the Government should grant all their demands, failing which they would take possession of the Secretariat by force and dictate their terms. The situation could not be allowed to deteriorate further, without serious repercussions on the maintenance of law and order. It was made clear to the men that it was not possible to allow them to enter the Secretariat Building and the General Post Office road was barricaded. They then turned towards the Cubbon Park and proceeded on the road behind the Insurance Office Building towards the Secretariat. The District Magistrate's exhortations to the men to disperse in peace proved to be of no avail. They were also warned that they should not advance any further towards the military picket barricading the road. Even this failed to have any effect on the men who were determined on rushing the barricades. Finally the Commander of the troops warned them personally not to advance any further. This had no effect and the crowd became more defiant and aggressive. Then the District Magistrate ordered the Commander to disperse the crowd and the Commander ordered two rounds to be fired. Since the crowd continued to advance crying violent slogans and came as near as 30 yards from the military picket six more rounds were fired

under the orders of the Commander. The crowd then began to disperse and cease fire order was given.

Five injured were collected by the Military and after first aid, were immediately admitted to the hospital. One of them has since succumbed to his injuries. Two policemen who sustained very minor injuries escaped.

Section 144 of the Cr. P. C. has been promulgated throughout the Civil Station Area for a period of one month prohibiting all public meetings, assemblages of persons, processions, objectionable utterances, etc. This Order does not apply to cinemas, dramas and other places of public resort duly licensed and to funeral processions."

DISTRIBUTION OF CEMENT

With a view to improve the system of distribution of Cement in the State and to have an effective control over the dealers. The Cement Rationing Order, 1948, has been amended by the Government providing for licensing of dealers in Cement. Only those who are licensed to trade in Cement by the Controller of Civil Supplies and Chief Cement Rationing Authority can continue to do so in future. The licensing fee has been fixed at Rs. 25 per year for each dealer for the issue or renewal of a license. (Press Note, dated 14th September 1948).

As the supply position of cement in the State was very difficult, Government issued a Press Note on 27th March 1948 requesting the public to defer their applications for cement till the end of June 1948.

The despatches of cement from Madukkarai Factory and Bhadravathi Iron and Steel Works are gradually improving; but the supply position has not improved to such an extent as to consider fresh cases.

A good number of applications are still pending issue of authorisations by the Controller of Civil Supplies. It is quite necessary that the pending cases should first be liquidated substantially before fresh applications are entertained. Many buildings have received part of their requirements, and such cases require priority.

In these circumstances, the public are requested to defer their applications till the end of October 1948 as a measure of co-operation, by which time it is hoped that the supply position of cement in the State might improve. (Press Note dated 25th September 1948).

BUS TRANSPORT

In continuation of the Press Note dated 11th September 1948 regarding the running of Bus

Services of the Mysore Government Road Transport Department with effect from 12th September 1948, the public are hereby informed that (in addition to the existing Bus Services between Bangalore and Mysore via Maddur) the further fleet of buses will be put on roads from 1st October 1948 and onwards. The detailed statement of Routes and Timings of Bus Services is published and the same is made available for the information of the Public.

On 1st October 1948 some of the Buses run only from Bangalore to the terminal stations indicated below:—

1. Special Service between Bangalore and Mysore.
2. Bus Service between Bangalore and Mysore via Nagamangala.
3. Bus Service between Bangalore and Hassan.
4. Bus Service No. 2 mentioned in D Route between Bangalore and K. G. F.
5. Bus Service between Bangalore and Mulbagal.
6. Bus Service between Bangalore and Chintamani.
7. Bus Service between Bangalore and Kunigal.
8. Bus Service between Bangalore and Magadi.
9. Bus Services in K Route and M Route between Bangalore and Madhugiri via Tumkur and Bangalore and Madhugiri via Thondebhavi, and in addition to the Bus Services between Bangalore and Chitaldrug and Bangalore and Challakere.

Continuous Services for both the journeys (to and from) will be maintained regularly on all the routes mentioned in the Routes and Timings Statement with effect from 2nd October 1948.

It is hoped that the public will take advantage of these Bus Services and furnish their valuable suggestions regarding further alterations, if any, in the Timings, etc.

The suggestions, if any, may kindly be sent to the General Manager, Mysore Government Road Transport Services, United India Building, Bangalore City. (Press Note dated 30th September 1948.)

ALLOTMENT OF FOODGRAINS

Consequent on the deteriorated imports position, mainly due to the recent happenings in Burma, the Ministry of Food (India) had advised a reduction in the basic ceiling quota for Mysore from 75,000 tons to 62,000 tons for the year 1948.

In view of the repeated representations made in this behalf, the Government of India have since revised Mysore's ceiling quota for 1948 to 72,000 tons and have allotted 2,000 tons wheat and 8,000

TONS RICE FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1948. (Press Note dated 1st October 1948.)

AMENITIES TO THE DETENUES

There have been some statements in the Press regarding the amenities to be given to persons who have been detained under the Public Security Act, to the effect that such treatment has not been generous, etc. Some of the detenues went on hunger strike on 25th September 1948 demanding certain concessions and facilities. They have since broken their fast on 29th September 1948 and all of them are in good health.

Government consider it desirable to inform the public of the exact position regarding the amenities granted to these detenues.

As soon as these persons were detained sometime back, the entire position regarding the facilities to be granted to them was examined by Government in detail with a view to remove as far as possible every cause for complaint. Prior to that time, there was no provision for the grant of a Maintenance Allowance to the dependants of the detenues. If any of the relatives of the detenues had to interview them, they had to obtain the permission of the District Magistrates concerned. The other facilities given to the detenue like giving newspapers, games, etc., were also limited.

After a careful examination of the entire position, Government decided to liberalise the rules. They ordered the grant of a maintenance not exceeding Rs. 30 per month to the dependants of each detenue. With a view to avoid delays, the District Magistrates themselves have been authorised to make these allowances instead of reporting to Government for orders. The District Magistrates have been instructed to dispose of the applications relating to the grant of these allowances very expeditiously. In a few cases, no allowances have been granted. That is because there were either no dependants, or the persons who claimed to be dependants were proved to be, on actual enquiry, earning members. Surely, it would not be proper to grant allowances merely because a person is detained. Enquiries have to be made and are being made in every case regarding the dependants.

To avoid inconvenience or delay in getting interviews, the Government have recently authorised the Superintendents of the Central and Mysore Jails to permit interviews by relatives of the detenues.

The District Magistrates have also been instructed to grant parole in all cases where there is any bereavement in the family of the detenue, or any of their dependants is seriously ill, or in any other emergency. The detenues are being given some newspapers at the cost of Government, and they have also been permitted to buy some other news-

papers which they wished to buy. They have also been provided with facilities for playing games. They have been granted rations and clothing on a scale which is far more generous than what was ever available either to any prisoner in the jail or even to the common man outside the Jail.

From the above, it can be seen that the treatment of the detenue has been liberal and generous and there is no justification to characterise it as otherwise. (Press Note, dated 1st October 1948.)

RELIEF TO RAIYATS

It is brought to the notice of Government that the wet crops raised under the atchkat of the Deepambudhi tank, Kunigal Taluk, for 1947-48, withered away due to the insufficiency and inaccessibility of tank water, as the water level in the tank was lower than the sluice level.

In the circumstances reported, Government are pleased to sanction the remission of Half Wet Assessment on the atchkat lands of the above tank, for 1947-48, the probable amount of remission being Rs. 1,412. (Press Note, dated 1st October 1948.)

It is reported that most of the lands under the atchkat of Hirekere, Sulekere, Ammanakatte and Yagatahalli Tanks in Nagamangala Taluk, during the year 1947-48, were lying fallow or the crops raised in some survey numbers failed due to inadequate supply of water. Government are therefore pleased to sanction the remission of Half Wet Assessment and Jodi on the atchkat lands for 1947-48, the probable amount of remission being Rs. 1,198. (Press Note, dated 1st October 1948.)

EXPORT OF GROUNDNUTS

The ban on the export of groundnuts was temporarily lifted till the end of September 1948.

In view of the representations made to Government that the new groundnut crop is now coming into the market and that the raiyats and stockists are likely to lose heavily if free export is not permitted from the State, Government have directed that the ban on the export of groundnuts be lifted temporarily till the end of October 1948. (Press Note, dated 9th October 1948.)

PAKISTAN ONE-RUPEE NOTES AND COINS

The following Press Communiqué Issued by the Currency Officer, Reserve Bank of India, Issue Department, Madras, on the above subject is re-published for the information and guidance of all concerned in Mysore State :—

"It is hereby notified for general information that the Government of Pakistan One-Rupee Notes inscribed with the words "Government of Pakistan" in English and Urdu in the current

pattern of Government of India One-Rupee Notes, and Pakistan coins of distinctive designs in the same denominations as the present India coins will be issued in Pakistan from 1st April 1948. These notes and coins will not be legal tender in India, though they will be legal tender in Pakistan." (Press Note, dated 10th October 1948.)

STEEL ALLOTMENT

All steel processing factories which are already on the list of the Director-General of Industries and Supplies, New Delhi, desiring to receive steel and/or tinplate from steel processing industries quota should ensure that their applications are received by the appropriate Development Officers, before 30th October 1948 through the Office of the Iron and Steel Controller for Mysore, Bhadravati. Late applications will not be considered.

All new factories which are not already on the above-mentioned list must furnish complete information as asked for in the Press Notification issued in Pd. III/48. (Press Note, dated 11th October 1948.)

CATTLE FAIR

The Revenue Divisional Officer, Puttur Taluk, North Canara District, has notified for the information of the public that the annual cattle fair at Kalgunda in Subramannia village of Puttur Taluk, South Canara District, will be held from 16th November 1948 to 30th November 1948, both days inclusive.

A fee of two annas will be levied on every head of cattle brought to the fair ground; this fee is liable to be enhanced at any time and any other additional fee is also liable to be imposed, if necessary.

The Revenue Divisional Officer, Puttur, may exempt such of the cattle as deemed necessary from the levy of any or all of such fees.

The cattle dealers of Mysore State desirous of taking cattle to the fair should apply in advance to the District Magistrate concerned, for grant of permits to export cattle into the North Canara District. (Press Note, dated 14th October 1948.)

THE SHOPS AND ESTABLISHMENTS ACT

With reference to a resolution reported to have been passed at a general body meeting of the Mysore City Hotel Workers' Association on the 20th September 1948 urging upon Government to immediately appoint Inspectors under the Shops and Establishments Act, Government wish to point out that this has been already done. In accordance with Notification No. S. R. 750—L. W. 87-47-40, dated the 31st July 1948, Government have appointed Health Officers of the Municipalities

Mysore City, Bangalore City and Civil Station, Bangalore, and the Assistant Commissioners of Labour in Mysore and Bangalore Cities as Inspectors under the Mysore Shops and Establishments Act, II of 1948.

Hotels, Restaurants, Eating Houses, etc., among others come under the jurisdiction of the Health Officers concerned. (Press Note, dated 16th October 1948.)

MISUSE OF RATION CARD

A resident of Harihar Town was found to have fraudulently obtained four ration cards by furnishing false declarations and to have drawn on them rations from various depots of the town to the extent of Rs. 2,000 and misused the same from June 1945 to the end of May 1947. The accused on trial was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 500 and in default to undergo simple imprisonment for three months and in another Court he was ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 300 and in default to undergo two months' simple imprisonment. (Press Note, dated 17th October 1948.)

EXPORT OF GRAIN PROHIBITED

The control over gram and its products in Mysore was lifted from 14th February 1948. In view of the policy of gradual reimposition of controls on essential foodstuffs enunciated by the Government of India, the Ministry of Food have decided to reimpose control on the procurement and distribution of gram. They have suggested that the inter-provincial-State movement of gram be prohibited except on Government to Government account. In conformity with the above policy of the Government of India, the Government of Mysore have prohibited the export of bengalgram and its products outside the State except under permits issued by the Director of Food Supplies in Mysore. (Press Note, dated 17th October 1948.)

D. D. T. SPRAYING

As already announced, D. D. T. spraying on a mass scale has been taken up by the Public Health Department in the Krishnarajanagar irrigated area since the 15th instant, for the control of malaria. Krishnarajanagar, Hebbalu, Hanasoge, Hampapur, Thippur, Mirle and Saligrama are the seven centres which have come under the operation of this scheme. The programme is so arranged that all the villages in each of these centres will be sprayed in the course of six weeks and the spraying repeated at regular intervals. The villagers have received the spraying work with great enthusiasm. (Press Note, dated 16th October 1948.)

FOOD SITUATION

REPORT FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 31st AUGUST 1948.

There was generally good rainfall during the fortnight. It is reported that the Standing crops are generally in good condition.

The following figures show the progress of local procurement of foodgrains from 1st November 1947 up to 31st March 1948 when it was completely abandoned :—

	<i>Tons.</i>
Paddy	... 104,629
Ragi	... 1,465
Jola	... 822
Wheat	... 2
Other Grains	... 40
Total	106,956·2

Receipts (or exports) under the Basic Plan:—

<i>Commodity and Source.</i>	<i>Quota in Progress.</i>	<i>tons.</i>
Rice.—		
(i) Coorg ...	7,500	7,502·1
(ii) Overseas Imports ...	18,583	12,774·1
Millets do	3,800	2,770·2
Wheat do	14,028	13,949·2
Wheat flour	1,000	999·4

The statutory rationing in the four cities is working satisfactorily. Owing to the deteriorating stock position of rice and also to the cut by the Government of India in the ceiling import quota, the scale of rations has been reduced with

effect from 8th September 1948. The revised Scale of rations is noted below :—

	<i>Rice</i>	<i>Wheat</i>	<i>Millets</i>	<i>Total</i>
A Class	...	6	2	8
B Class	...	3·7	1	5·8
Heavy Manual Labour	3·7	1	8·8	13·5
Plantation Labour	6	...	3	9

Children under eight years of age will get half the above scale as usual.

Rice and ragi are generally available in the open market but the prices are very high being sometimes 90 to 100 per cent higher than the prices in Government Depots. In pursuance of the suggestion of the Ministry of Food, the prices of foodgrains sold in Government depots have since been increased slightly, with effect from 8th September 1948. It is contemplated to apply the provisions of the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Order to requisition stocks at stated prices which are fixed substantially higher than the harvest purchase prices, having regard to the prevailing local conditions, so as to reduce the difference between old harvest and current rates.

The allotment of milo from the Cargo Ex. KEHREA has since been enhanced to 2,000 tons and movement of milo supplies has since commenced and large quantities have moved.

FORTNIGHT ENDING 15th SEPTEMBER 1948

There were a few showers of rain during the fortnight. It is reported that the standing crops are generally in good condition.

The following figures show the progress of local procurement of foodgrains from 1st November 1947 to 31st March 1948 when it was completely abandoned :—

	<i>Tons.</i>
Paddy	... 104,629
Ragi	... 1,465
Jola	... 822
Wheat	... 2
Other grains	... 40
Total	106,956·2

Receipts (or exports) under the Basic Plan :—

Commodity and source	Quota in tons.	Progress
1. Rice—		
(i) Coorg ...	7,500	7,502·1
(ii) Overseas imports	23,187	16,237·2
2. Millets—		
Overseas imports	12,800	4,612·3
3. Wheat—		
Overseas imports	18,028	13,943·1
Wheat flour	1,000	999·4

The following figures show the Offtake of foodgrains for the month of August 1948 :—

Millets 1,529 tons. The low Offtake of millets was due to want of stocks.

The statutory rationing in four Cities is working satisfactorily. As already reported, the reduction in the scale of rations has been given effect to from 8th September 1948. The distribution of foodgrains through Government agency has been continued.

Rice and ragi are generally available in the open market but the prices are still very high. In pursuance of the suggestions of the Ministry of Food, the prices of foodgrains sold in Government Depots have been increased from 8th September 1948.

The millet position in the State continues to be difficult and the receipt of cargo ex. S.S. Jalakeerthi is anxiously awaited.

FORTNIGHT ENDING 30th SEPTEMBER 1948

There was no rainfall during the fortnight.

It is reported that the standing dry crops in particular are withering and that rain is urgently needed.

The following figures show the progress of local procurement of foodgrains from 1st November 1947 to 31st March 1948 when it was completely abandoned :—

		<i>Tons.</i>
Paddy	...	1,01,629
Ragi	...	1,465
Jola	...	822
Wheat	...	·2
Wheat flour	...	...
Other Grains	...	40
Total	...	1,06,956·2

Receipts (or exports) under the Basic Plan :—

Commodities and source	Quota in	Progress
-------------------------------	-----------------	-----------------

Rice—	tons	tons
(i) Coorg ...	7,500	7,502·7
(ii) Overseas Imports	22,687	19,195·3

Millets—		
(ii) Overseas Imports	18,800	4,999·3

Wheat—

Overseas Imports ...	23,028	13,943·1
Wheat flour ...	1,000	999·4

Statutory rationing in four cities is working satisfactorily. There was no change in the scale of rations during the fortnight. The scale of wheat ration is proposed to be enhanced by one oz. and the issues to staple wheat consumers is proposed to be made wholly in wheat with effect from 1st October 1948. The distribution of foodgrains through Government agency has been continued.

Rice and ragi are generally available in the open market, but at very high rate. The prices of millets have further risen in the open markets, as the delay in rainfall has induced stockists to withhold stocks owing to fear of a possibility of failure of next crop.

The millets as well as rice position in the State continues to be difficult. The arrivals from the cargo of millets ex. S. S. Jalakettu are anxiously awaited. The seasonal conditions have given room for grave anxiety regarding the prospects of the dry crop. Although the recent rains have given some relief, the situation has not been materially improved.

MONTHLY SURVEY OF BUSINESS CONDITIONS

SEPTEMBER 1947

During the month under survey, there was a slight improvement in commodity prices as compared with the previous month. The prices of Ballar or Avare, Castor Oil, Castor seed, Huchellu, Honge, Cocoanut, Arecanut Tamarind, Pepper, Potatoes, Cotton (Raw), Copper, Brass or Yellow metal, Soapnut, Turmeric, Tiles and Teak (Timber) advanced while the prices of Horsegram, Bengalgram, Sweet oil, Cocoanut oil, Til Seed, Groundnut Copra, Coriander, Chillies, Cardamoms, Ghee, Silk (raw), Hides (raw) Skins (raw) and Bran decreased as compared with the previous month.

The general Index number of prices during the month of September 1947 was 425 as compared with 422 in August 1947 and 362 in September 1946. The following statement furnishes details :—

Sl. No.	GROUPS	Sep't.	AUG.	Sep't.
		1947.	1947.	1947.
1	Foodgrains and Pulses	541	512	1'4
2	Oils and Oil Seeds	45	116	950
3	Other Food articles	411	411	375
4	Textiles	228	228	238
5	Others	444	426	862
6	General Index Numbers	425	422	366

Appendix I of this survey shows the Index Numbers of wholesale prices in Bangalore during September 1947 under the above main groups. The year 1914 is taken as the base year and prices of that year are taken as 100 for purposes of calculating Index Number.

Cotton.

Cotton Pressed.—The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories in the State pressed 1792 bales of cotton of 400 lbs. each during the month of September 1947 as compared with 2247 bales in August 1947.

Consumption of Indian Cotton.—The following figures show the consumption of Indian Cotton (both pressed and unpressed) by the Mills in the State :—

Balance of 420 lbs each.

Consumption in September 1947	5,126
do in August 1947	5,688
do in September 1946	6,142
Total consumption to date from 1st September 1947	5,126
Total consumption during the corresponding period of previous year	6,142

The price of raw cotton per unit of 500 lbs. was Rs. 275 during September 1947 as compared with Rs. 259 during August 1947 and Rs. 292.8-0 during September 1946.

Cotton Manufacturers.—The following statement shows the weight of woven goods produced in the Cotton Mills in the State during the September 1947 as compared with the previous month and the corresponding month of the previous year.

Sl. No.	Groups	Sep't.	Avege of Sept. for 3 years ending 1927 to 1929	September 1947	August 1947	September 1946	Percentage change (Plus or Minus) as compared with the average of		
							September 1947	August 1947	September 1946
	Mill-woven goods.								
Lbs. (000)		940	1,221	1,281	1,884	+64.3	-23.0	-20.8	
Yds. (00)		5720	4,238	4,288	4,882	+69.2	-29.9	-31.6	
		1,760	3,311	4,238	4,882				

The following statement shows the monthly production of woven goods in the Mills in the State from 1941-42 to 1946-47.

(Yards in Thousands).

Months	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48
April ...	8,403	4,097	4,108	4,243	2,229	4,005	4,185
May ..	2,815	4,210	4,844	2,985	4,120	4,747	4,686
June ...	2,570	4,533	4,510	245	4,556	4,736	4,498
July ...	4,269	4,790	4,777	3,425	4,966	4,735	4,917
August ..	3,768	3,288	4,900	4,461	4,926	4,739	4,288
September ...	4,123	4,089	4,731	4,005	4,835	4,839	3,111
October ...	4,283	2,184	4,627	4,060	5,069	4,090	
November ...	4,202	4,185	4,415	4,812	4,981	4,417	
December ...	4,610	4,660	4,065	4,221	4,898	4,390	
January ...	4,178	4,255	8,557	4,150	4,097	4,424	
February ...	8,788	4,013	4,820	3,619	4,178	8,710	
March ...	3,992	4,295	4,636	3,993	4,695	4,401	
Total	47,395	52,715	43,579	43,579	56,179	54,288	...

The total production of woven goods during the month of September 1947 was 8,311,485 yards as compared with 4,238,288 yards in the previous month and 4,832,838,959 yards in

the corresponding month of the previous year. The production during the month under survey thus showed a decrease by 926,803 yards or 21·9 per cent as compared with August 1946. and by 1,527,474 yards or 31·6 per cent as compared with September 1946.

The cotton cloth market was active during the month as compared with the previous month. Supply of mill cloth to retailers was appreciable and the transactions were heavy due to Gowri and Ganesha Festivals.

The Ex-Mill prices of a few varieties of mill cloth are furnished below :—

DESCRIPTION OF CLOTH	UNIT	PRICE. Rs. a. p.
Dhoties—Mysore Mills No	pair of 8 yds.	5 0 6
do " 8988	"	4 0 0
do " 7178	"	3 8 3
do " 7477	Pair of 7 yard.	3 3 3
Shirting "	Per yard.	0 6 0
Long Cloth "	"	0 8 8
Coating "	22 Range	1 8 0
Towels 188	Per Pair.	
Shirting—Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills, Co., Ltd.	Per yard.	0 10 8
Gold Standard—Striped	"	to 0 11 10
—Gold Standard - Check	"	1 0 6

Yarn

The following statement shows the quantity of yarn spun in the Mills in the State during the month of September 1947 as compared with August 1947 and September 1946.

	Sept. 1947	August 1947	Sept. 1946	Percentage change (x Plus or—Minus) as compared with	
				August 1947	Sept. 1946
Yarn Lbs. (000)	1,870	2,198	2,874	-14.9	-21.2

The total quantity of yarn spun in the Mills in the State during September 1947 was 1,870,309 lbs. as compared with 2,197,696 lbs. in August 1947 and 2,874,186 lbs in September 1946. There was thus a decrease in production by 327,387 lbs or 14·9 per cent as compared with August 1947 and by 503,877 lbs. or 21·2 per cent as compared with September 1946. The wholesale price of yarn of count 20s per bundle of lbs. during September 1947 was Rs. 11.11-0.

Sugar.

The total quantity of Sugar produced in the State during the month of September 1947 was 628 tons as compared with 8 tons in the previous month.

Gold.

The total quantity of Fine Gold produce in the State during September 1947 was 14,179 ozs. and the value of the same was estimated at Rs. 38,99,225 as compared with 14,053 ozs. of the estimated value of Rs. 40,75,370 produced during August 1947.

Chemicals.

The following table shows the production of Heavy Chemicals during September 1947 as compared with August 1947.

Description of Chemicals	September 1947		August 1947	
	Tons.	Cwts.	Tons.	Cwts.
Sulphuric Acid (Non fuming)	700	15	48	18
Do (Fuming)
Ammonium Sulphate (Neutral)	415	15	289	16
Do (Acid)
Hydrochloric Acid (Ordinary)	...	5	...	...
Nitric Acid	...	67	19	50
Aluminum Sulphate	10	10
Copper Sulphate
Ferrous Sulphate
Magnesium Sulphate	...	5	16	4
Alum	...	16	14	14

Alcohol.

The production of Absolute Alcohol in the State during September 1947 was 8344 gallons as compared with 8,072 gallons in August 1947.

Glass and Enamelware.

The value of Glass and Enamelware produced in the State during September 1947 as compared with August 1947 was as follows :—

	September 1947	August 1947
	Ra.	Rs.
Glasswares	44,660	50,700
Enamelwares	... (Section close for shorting of ole).	

Silk.

Mysore Charaka Silk.—The market was steady during the month. Prices continued to be on a downward trend for want of demand. Stocks in Kotis were appreciable.

Kashmir Silk.—Prices remained unchanged. There was no visible improvement in the condition of the market.

Spun Silk.—Stocks in Kotis were appreciable. Prices showed a downward tendency for want of buyers. A few old stocks were cleared in spite of the disturbed political conditions and absence of transport facilities.

Cocoons.—The prices quoted for Mysore Cocoons ranged from Re. 0-14-0 to Re. 1-0-0 per lb. while those of cross breed cocoons ranged from Re. 0-15-0 to Rs. 1-2-0 per lb.

Industrial and Commercial Enquiries.

The number of Commercial and Industrial Enquiries received and dealt with by the Department during the month under survey was 11 as compared with 29 during the previous month. The enquiries were received as usual from the mercantile bodies both within and outside the State and the information sought for by them was furnished directly or through the Directors of Industries of Provinces or States concerned. Among the more important of the enquiries received and dealt with during the month, mention may be made the following.

1. Manufacture of Sandalwood Oil.
2. Supply of information regarding Match Factories

3. Manufacture of wood ware, Silk and other fancy produce.
4. Development of Silk Industries.

Joint Stock Companies.

No new Joint Stock Companies were incorporated and registered in Mysore during the month of September 1947.

The new Foreign Companies established places of business in the State and filed the documents under Section 277 of the Mysore Companies Act XVIII of 1938, during the month under survey.

Merchandise and mineral traffic of the Mysore State Railway.

The total weight of merchandise and mineral traffic carried by Rail during the month of September 1947 was 1,326,590 maunds as compared with 2,085,260 maunds during August 1947 and 2,018,824 maunds in September 1946.

The earnings of the Mysore State Railway during the month under survey amounted to Rs. 462,095 as compared with Rs. 607,816 in August 1947 and Rs. 15,92,537 in September 1946.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the index numbers of wholesale prices in Bangalore for the month of September 1947.

No.	Names of articles	Trade description	Rate per	Standard price in 1914	Per cent	Prices in September 1947	Ratio
	"Food grains and pulses.						
1	Rice	Delta, imported	100 seers	15 8 0	100	82 9 4	210
2	Paddy	Coimbatore sanna	610 "	86 0 0	100	No. Sales.	290
3	Ragi	Black and red varieties	646 "	86 0 0	100	104 9 0	290
4	Dhal	Burdhal, imported	100 "	16 0 0	100	79 0 0	479
6	Javaree	Ordinary variety	100 "	8 0 0	100	15 9 0	186
6	Ballar or avare	Pluses locally grown	100 "	7 0 0	100	128 0 0	1,766
7	Horsegram	Ordinary variety, local	140 "	7 0 0	100	81 8 0	501
8	Bengalgram	Imported from Northern India	100 "	16 0 0	100	89 6 0	829
	Total				800		8,769
	Average						541
	Oils and oil seeds.						
1	Sweet oil	Expeller oils	25 lbs.	5 8 0	100	17 18 9	336
2	Castor oil	Do do	28 "	4 8 0	100	20 4 0	450
3	Cocomanut oil	Cochin white	25 "	7 8 0	100	24 12 5	380
4	Kerosene oil	White—B. O. C. or Socony	2 tins	4 10 0	100	9 8 6	906
5	Cotton seeds	Ex-ginning factories	24 lbs.	0 12 0	100	4 0 0	588
6	Castor seeds	Ordinary variety, local	256 seers	28 0 0	100	118 7 7	498
7	Til seed	Do do	255 "	86 0 0	100	175 0 0	486
8	Huchellu	Do do	255 "	19 0 0	100	102 8 0	539
9	Honge	Do do	255 "	14 8 0	100	86 0 0	588
10	Groundnut	Unshelled, local	210 "	8 0 0	100	32 8 0	406
	Total				1,000		4,854
	Average						485
	Other food articles.						
1	Brown sugar	Yellowish	28 lbs.	2 0 0	100	8 8 0	426
2	Jaggery	Bangalore cubes	28 "	1 14 0	100	7 7 0	397
3	Cocoanuts	Assorted sizes	No. 1,000	44 0 0	100	281 4 0	526
4	Copra	Dried and ripe	25 lbs.	6 4 0	100	33 8 0	586
5	Flour, wheat	Imported from Calcutta and Bombay.	196	14 9 0	100	20 14 9	144
6	Arecanut	Superior, Palghat varieties	25 "	9 8 0	100	55 7 6	584
7	Tamarind	Husked and 50 per cent cleaned	210 "	8 8 0	100	46 0 0	541
8	Coriander	Local	30 local measures.	4 8 0	100	9 1 2	202
9	Chillies	Local and also imported from Madras Presidency.	26 lbs.	2 10 0	100	20 0 0	763
10	Coffee	Nilgiris parchment	28 "	8 8 0	100	88 1 4	889
11	Pepper	Coorg and Malabar	25 "	10 0 0	100	26 0 0	260
12	Cardamoms	Unbleached—Saklespur	24 "	42 8 0	100	122 8 0	298
13	Potatoes	Assorted sizes, local	81 mds. of 82 lbs.	23 0 0	100	142 8 0	500
14	Ghee	Ordinary quality	26 lbs.	16 0 0	100	67 8 0	492
15	Salt	Large crystals—Bombay	80 seers	4 8 0	100	8 8 2	181
	Total				1,500		6,166
	Average						411
	Textiles.						
1	Yarn	Grey—20's, local	10 lbs.	5 4 0	100	11 11 0	222
2	Cotton, raw	Machine-ginned—long staple	500 "	158 0 0	100	275 0 0	174
3	Wool, raw	Mixed live	25 "	5 0 0	100	15 8 0	810
4	Silk, raw	Indigenous—Charaka reeled	lb.	7 14 0	100	17 12 0	226
5	Piece-goods (Cotton, Indian) Dhoties.	Grey-average of 88" x 4 yds. wg. 40 tolas and 44" x 7 yds. wg. 48 tolas.	lb.	1 1 6	100	12 0 0	188
6	Piecesgoods (Foreign) H. K. Shirtings.	34" x 40 yds. wg. 8½ lbs. imported	lb.	1 2 6	100	...	...
	Total				600		1,114
	Average						556

No.	Name of articles	Trade description	Rate	Standard price in 1914	Per cent	Price in April 1946	Ratio
Others.							
1	Copper	Sheets	..	Owt.	57 0 0	100	146 12 0
2	Brass or yellow metal	Do	..	Do	54 0 0	100	145 0 0
3	Hides—cow	Raw, local	..	4 lbs.	1 0 0	100	2 8 0
4	Bran	Bombay	..	140 ..	6 0 0	100	14 0 0
5	Soapnut	Malnad	..	264 ..	2 12 0	100	16 0 0
6	Bees wax	Local	..	25 ..	17 0 0	100	50 0 0
7	Turmeric	Imported	..	26 ..	4 8 0	100	14 0 0
8	Skins—Goats and sheep	Local, raw	..	No. 100	90 0 0	100	844 0 0
9	Bricks	Wire-cut, burnt, local	..	1,000	19 0 0	100	120 0 0
10	Tiles	Mangalore pattern, local	..	" 1,000	39 0 0	100	160 0 0
11	Cast Iron	Local	..	" Cwt.	5 12 0	100	50 0 0
12	Tobacco	Raw—Cholambadi and Bettadapur	..	25 lbs.	7 6 0	100	45 0 0
13	Matches (Indian)	Safety, large size	..	Gross	0 18 0	100	6 4 0
14	Teak, timber	Mysore logs	..	O.ft.	2 10 0	100	11 8 0
15	Fuel (Casuarina)	Unsplit	..	Ton	6 12 0	100	36 6 0
Total						1,500	
Average							6,668 444

ABSTRACT.

Item No.	Main heads	Items in each of the main heads	Standard Index No.	September 1947	Ratio	General Index Number
1	Food-grains and pulses	8	800	3,479	541	
2	Oils and oil seeds	10	1,000	4,354	485	
3	Other food articles	15	1,500	6,166	411	
4	Textiles	5	500	1,114	228	
5	Others	15	1,500	6,668	444	425
		...	...	20,996	404	

**WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBER FOR BANGALORE CITY
FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1948.**

A Rise of 1.3 Points.

The Cost of Living Index Number for the month of August 1948, works up to 286.8 points, registering a rise of 1.3 points, as compared with the previous month's figure.

The Index Number of the Food group advanced by 2.8 points, owing to a rise in the prices of ur dhal, blackgram dhal, avaredhali, greengram, jaggery, coffee seeds, ghee, groundnut oil, cocoanut, amarind, chillies and coriander.

An increase in the prices of castor oil resulted in the rise of the index number of Fuel and lighting group by 2.3 points to 255.8 points.

The index number of the miscellaneous group declined by 1.9 points to 300.1 points due to a fall in the price of supari.

The index numbers of clothing and house-rent group remained constant.

(Average prices from July 1935 to June 1936=100).

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Average prices per unit of quantity						Index Number	
			Year ended June 1936	July 1948	August 1948	July 1948	August 1948	July 1948	August 1948	
Food.—										
Raw Rice	... Seer (Msr.)...	14.0	0 2 2 0 4 7 0 4 7	212	212					
Boiled Rice	... " ..	22.6	0 2 3 0 4 7 0 4 7	204	204					
Ragi	... " ..	6.6	0 1 1 0 2 8 0 2 8	246	246					
Blackgram Dhal	... " ..	0.7	0 3 1 0 15 7 0 15 7	505	505					
Tur Dhal	... " ..	3.4	0 2 8 0 13 10 0 14 2	519	531					
Bengalgram Dhal	... " ..	1.4	0 2 11 0 13 2 0 14 2	451	486					
Avare Dhal	... " ..	0.6	0 2 7 0 14 5 0 14 6	558	561					
Greengram	... " ..	1.2	0 2 0 0 12 1 0 12 4	604	617					
Sugar	... Seer Wt. ...	1.9	0 1 4 0 6 2 0 6 2	463	468					
Jaggery	... Viss	1.9	0 3 6 0 9 0 0 9 5	257	269					
Coffee seeds	... Seer Wt. ...	1.4	0 3 11 1 1 8 1 5 8	451	553					
Meat	... 2 lbs. Wt. ...	7.2	0 7 0 2 0 0 2 0 0	457	457					
Curds	... Seer Msr. ...	1.9	0 1 7 0 6 0 0 6 0	379	379					
Milk	... " ..	6.1	0 3 7 0 8 0 0 8 0	223	223					
Ghee	... " Wt. ...	2.7	0 6 0 0 14 4 1 1 9	239	296					
Onions	... Viss	1.0	0 1 3 0 7 8 0 5 2	613	413					
Vegetables	... " ..	5.6	0 2 6 0 9 10 0 9 8	393	387					
Fruits	... Doz. ...	0.9	0 2 0 0 4 11 0 4 3	246	213					
Gingelly oil	... Seer Wt. ...	2.5	0 2 0 0 8 7 0 8 5	429	421					
Groundnut oil	... " Wt. ...	0.4	0 1 8 0 7 2 0 7 3	430	485					
Salt	... " Msr. ...	1.1	0 1 3 0 1 9 0 1 9	140	140					
Cocoanut	... Each	1.0	0 1 0 0 2 4 0 2 8	233	267					
Tamarind	. Viss	0.9	0 3 3 0 9 8 0 10 1	297	310					
Chillies	... " ..	2.0	0 7 4 2 3 2 4 10	467	502					
Coriander	... Seer Msr. ...	1.3	0 1 5 0 5 2 0 5 5	365	382					
Garlic	... " Wt. ...	0.7	0 2 0 0 10 0 0 10 0	500	500					
Wheat Flour	... " Wt. ...	1.4	0 0 8 0 1 7 0 1 7	238	238					
Soji	... " Msr. ...	1.3	0 2 5 0 6 8 0 6 8	276	276					
Ready made coffee	... Cup	6.3	0 0 6 0 1 6 0 1 6	300	300					
Total	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Index Number—All Food Articles			...	...	...	...	...	808.0	805.8	

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Average price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended June 1948	June 1948	August 1948	July 1948	August 1948
Fuel and Lighting.—							
Firewood ..	Maund ...	72·0	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Castor Oil ..	Seer Wt....	7·7	0 2 6	0 5 10	0 5 10	233	233
Kerosene Oil ..	Bottle ...	16·0	0 2 1	0 4 0	0 4 0	192	192
Matches 50 Sticks	Dozen ..	4·3	0 2 6	0 9 0	0 9 0	360	360
Total ...		100·0	...	...	...	...	...
Index Number—Fuel and Lighting							
Clothing.—							
Dhoties ...	Pair of 8 yds	14·6	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Coating ...	Yard ..	22·5	2 0 9	7 4 0	7 4 0	354	354
Shirting ...	" ...	21·5	0 5 6	1 2 0	1 2 0	327	327
Cloth for pyjamas, etc.	" ...	3·0	0 4 0	0 12 3	0 12 3	306	306
Sarees ...	Each ...	22·4	3 0 0	6 14 8	6 14 8	231	231
Cloth for jackets, etc.	Yard ...	16·0	0 5 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	280	280
Total ...		100·0	...	...	...	...	...
Index Number—Clothing							
House Rent.—							
House rent	...	100·0	2 10 3	2 10 3	2 10 3	100	100
Total ...		100·0				100	100
Index Number—House Rent							
Miscellaneous.—							
Shaving ...	1 Shave	13·0	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Washing soap ...	1 Bar	17·0	0 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	500	500
Supari ...	Seer Wt.	8·4	0 3 6	1 3 0	1 2 3	543	521
Beedies ...	Bundle of 25	11·2	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	200	200
Amusements ...	1 Show	8·4	0 2 0	0 3 9	0 3 9	188	188
Medicine ...	Bottle of mixture	8·3	0 4 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	175	175
Education ...	...	5·0	0 2 0	0 4 6	0 4 6	225	225
Flowers ...	One bunch	5·7	0 0 6	0 1 0	0 1 0	200	200
Household Neces- saries.	Seer Wt.	22·5	0 5 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	300	300
Total ...		100·0	...	...	...	...	...
Index Number—Miscellaneous							
Group			Weights proportional to the total expenditure		Group Index Number		
					July 1948	August 1948	
Food	...	...	53·5		306·0	305·8	
Fuel and Lighting	...	...	7·0		251·5	253·8	
Clothing	...	...	13·8		298·1	298·1	
House Rent	6·4		100·0	100·0	
Miscellaneous	19·3		302·0	300·1	
Total	...	100·0			
(Cost of Living Index)		285·5	286·8	

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MYSORE INFORMATION BULLETIN

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Bangalore, December 31, 1948

[No. 12

PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA VISITS MYSORE

THREE-DAY PROGRAMME IN THE STATE

The Hon'ble Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, arrived in Bangalore from Hyderabad on the afternoon of 26th December 1948. The Dewan and the Ministers of the Government and other Officers were present at the Hindustan Airport to receive the distinguished guest. A guard of honour was presented to the Prime Minister by the R. I. A. F. After introductions, the Prime Minister accompanied by the Dewan, the Chief Minister and Sri R. R. Diwakar, Minister for Information, Government of India, who was also in Bangalore at the time, drove in an open car from the airport to the Residency, a distance of about six miles. All along the route thousands had gathered to see Pandit Nehru. He went through a crowded programme of public engagements during his three-day tour of the State. Immediately after arrival at the Bangalore Residency, he had a meeting of the Congress Workers in the State. In the evening, he attended a Garden Party given by the Dewan of Mysore where he spent about two hours and was introduced to the important people of Bangalore City and Civil Area. He also visited the R. I. A. F. Depot at Jalahalli.

On the morning of the 27th, he addressed a mammoth gathering estimated at about half a million people at the Race Course in Bangalore. His speech was in reply to the addresses presented to him

on behalf of the Bangalore City Municipal Council, the Civil Station Municipal Commission and various women's organisations. He made a powerful plea to the people of Mysore to consider first things first and said that as far as the Government of India was concerned, communalism, separatism and tendencies of disruption would not be tolerated. Thanking the vast audience and expressing his gratitude to the people, he recalled his last visit to Bangalore and said that during the interval between that visit and this they had travelled together and marched together step by step towards a common goal. They had been fellow-travellers in their long journey to freedom; whether they had known each other intimately or not they had always this close bond of common trial and suffering. Pandit Nehru also stressed the essential unity of India. The Prime Minister referred to the problem of linguistic provinces and said that in view of the economic difficulties that the country was undergoing at present the creation of linguistic provinces would not be quite desirable. Referring to the Communist and the R. S. S. agitation, the Prime Minister made it clear that the Government of India and the Provincial Governments would not tolerate this and would use all their strength to see that peace was maintained. Concluding his speech,

Pandit Nehru made a kindly reference to the City of Bangalore and said that it was becoming more and more the heart of India since many activities of the nation were being centered in this City.

The Prime Minister then inaugurated the Aeronautical Society of India formed for promoting the advancement of the profession of aeronautics. Its membership includes scientists, engineers and technical personnel of aviation organization. Delivering the inaugural address, Pandit Nehru said that the Scientific Society helped to inculcate in the people's mind the importance of aeronautical research and incidentally to produce people technically qualified for all the manifold things that a progressive country had to do. In this light, therefore, he welcomed the foundation of the Aeronautical Society and said that he was particularly gratified that Bangalore was chosen as the venue for that function. He then visited the Indian Institute of Science and laid the foundation of the Electrical Communications Engineering Department building there and opened a Scientific Exhibition.

In the afternoon, Pandit Nehru visited the Hindustan Aircraft Factory and spent over ninety Minutes going round the various sections. The Prime Minister was received by the General Manager and other members of the Managing Committee. The Prime Minister was particularly interested in the Rail Coach Department where new railway coaches are manufactured. At the conclusion of his visit to the Factory, he addressed a gathering of 3,000 workers of the Factory who had assembled to hear him. In the evening, he addressed another large gathering of students assembled at the Race Course and advised them to think in big terms of the future of India. He told them that only thus would they be able to serve India truly.

Early on the morning of the

28th December, Pandit Nehru inspected a rally of the local Seva Dal. He then inaugurated the Mysore Flying School at Jakkur and left for Mysore immediately thereafter.

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore received the Prime Minister at the Mandakalli Aerodrome at Mysore and introduced him to the prominent officials and non-officials who were present. After inspecting a guard of honour presented by His Highness the Maharaja's Own Infantry, Pandit Nehru accompanied by His Highness the Maharaja drove to the Lalitha Mahal. The Prime Minister's programme of public engagements in Mysore began almost immediately after his arrival, with barely a few minutes' rest at Lalitha Mahal. Pandit Nehru attended the Special Convocation of the Mysore University held at the Crawford Hall to confer on him the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Science. Admitting Pandit Nehru to the Degree, His Highness the Maharaja, who is the Chancellor of the University, said that Pandit Nehru had from a very early age scorned the facile path of ease and luxury and had pursued the strenuous task of service to his fellow countrymen. The Prime Minister thereafter received a Civic Address presented by the Mysore City Municipal Council and another address presented by the Mysore District Board. Replying to the Addresses, Pandit Nehru praised the beauties of Mysore and appealed to the people to eschew communalism and to regard everyone whether he be a Hindu Muslim or a Christian as one's own brother and work for the advancement of India and her people.

In the afternoon of the 28th December Pandit Nehru witnessed the famous Khedda operations at Kakankote. A river drive was arranged and about thirteen wild elephants were captured on that day. Coming back to Mysore by dusk Pandit Nehru visited the Krishnarajasagara



The Hon'ble the Prime Minister of India being received at the Mysore Aerodrome by His Highness the
Maharaja of Mysore.

(Photo : Janavani)

Dawn and the Brindavan Garden. At Hotel Krishnarajasagar he attended a banquet given in his honour and came back to Mysore late in the night. On the morning of the 29th, he received on behalf of the Government of India the building known as the "Cheluvamba Mansion," meant to house the Food Technological

Institute of the Government of India. On his way to the airport for his journey back to Delhi, the Prime Minister of India was pleased to visit the Sri Chamarajendra Technical Institute where he made some purchases in ivory and in sandalwood. He left Mysore by air at about 9-0 A.M. on the 29th of December 1948.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA'S GRACIOUS DONATION.

—:o:—

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore has been graciously pleased to donate a sum of one lakh of rupees to the Mahatma Gandhi National Memorial Fund.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA'S TRIBUTE TO PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

"PANDIT NEHRU IS A GENTLEMAN OF VARIED ATTAINMENTS".

His Highness the Chancellor, speaking on the occasion of the conferment of the Degree of Doctor of Science on the Hon'ble Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, at the Special Convocation held on 28th December 1948, said:—

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, on whom the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Science is proposed to be conferred, is a gentleman of varied attainments, each one of which will entitle him to this high honour. Possessed with all the advantages which Nature and a noble family heritage can give, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, from a very early age, scorned the facile path of ease and luxury and has pursued the strenuous task of service to his fellow countrymen. The sacrifices that he has made, the sufferings that he has undergone, through nearly three decades, in the cause of his country, are all too patent and have brought a rich reward, not indeed to himself, but to his country and his countrymen, who to-day are proud to call themselves citizens of a free and independent nation. The office of Prime Minister of India, which he now adorns, is not a reward for his past services but carries with it heavy obligations cast upon him by his countrymen who firmly believe and have implicit confidence that under his wise and brilliant leadership the country will consolidate its independent status and claim a foremost place among the comity of nations.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has not been content with work only in the political

field. He is a man of letters and his works have been widely read all over the world and appreciated as much for their literary flavour as for their grave and sublime thoughts. Pandit Nehru's interest in science and scientific research is great. His connection with the scientific world—the encouragement he has given to scientists, and among his numerous duties, the time and attention that he has been devoting to the promotion of scientific and industrial research—are testimony both of his interest in science and his unalloyed devotion to the progress of the country in every direction.

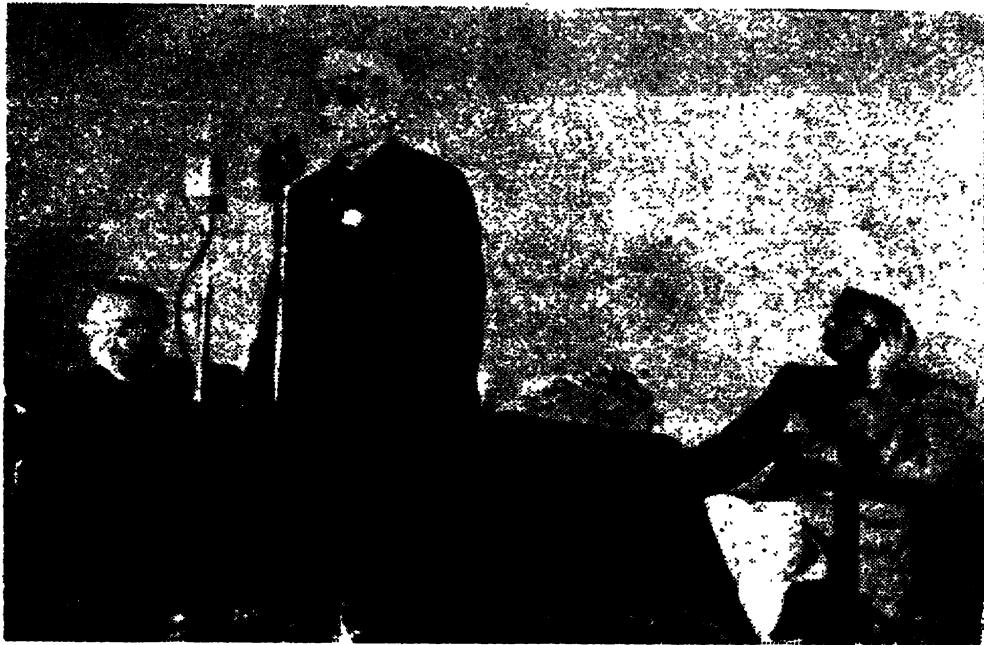
The University of Mysore feel honoured to have this distinguished son of India on its rolls, and have therefore decided to confer on him the appropriate Degree of Doctor of Science.

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Chancellor of the University of Mysore I admit you, the Honourable Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, to the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Science of this University and in token thereof I present this Diploma and authorise you to wear the hood ordained as the Insignia of the said Degree.



The Prime Minister leaves the Bangalore Airport for the Residency. Seated next to him are Sir A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, Dewan of Mysore and Sri R. R. Diwakar Minister for Information, Government of India.

(Photo : Janavani)

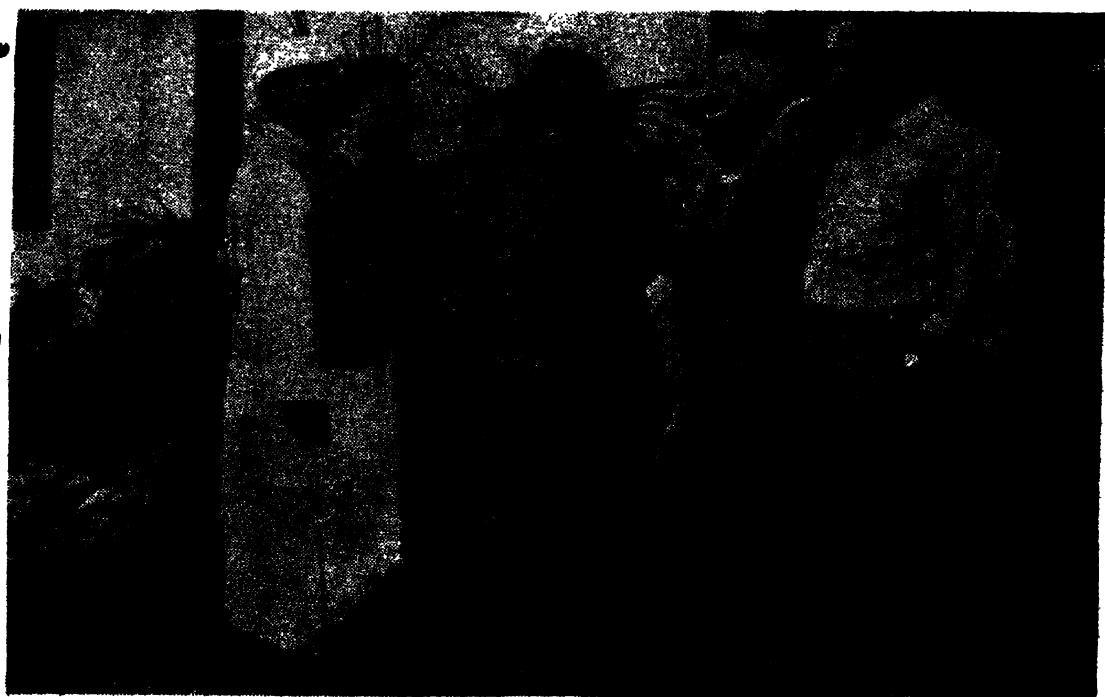


**The Prime Minister of India addressing the members of the
Aeronautical Society.**

(Photo : Janavani)



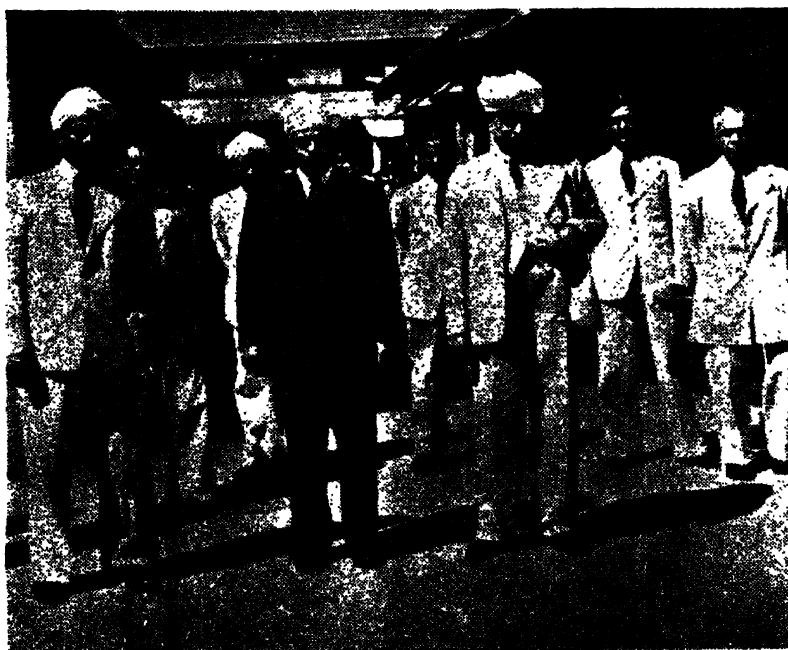
The Chief Minister going round the Hindustan Aircraft Factory.



The Chief Minister in conversation with the officers of the
Hindustan Aircraft Factory.



Sir A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, Dewan of Mysore, addressing the workers of the Government Press, Bangalore.



Photograph taken on the occasion of the visit of the Dewan and the Minister for Public Health & Excise to the Government Press.

"AIM OF EDUCATION IS TO MAKE MEN AND WOMEN ENLIGHTENED"

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, opening the 24th Session of the All-India Education Conference on 29th December 1948 at the Crawford Hall, Mysore, said :—

It gives me great pleasure to welcome you to this the 24th Session of the All-India Education Conference. I am glad that you have found it possible to have this Conference in the Capital of my State. A Conference of this kind where persons who have devoted their lives to the cause of Education meet to consider problems relating to their speciality is bound to be of great benefit to the citizens of the State. These problems grow in complexity as time passes by and as life becomes more and more complicated and the demands on the citizens by way of civic duties or in other ways constantly tend to increase.

Real Test of Utility of Education

Education is not a simple process as was at one time believed. It requires at the elementary stage a thorough understanding of the psychology of the child. It requires at the intermediate stage a capacity on the part of the teacher to develop the original faculties latent in every human being and finally it requires at higher stages an understanding as much of the ultimate aims of education as of the utility of such education. The nature of these problems changes with the changes in society and the growing needs of the times. The capacity of the educationist to adjust

himself to such changing conditions and altering requirements is the real test of the utility of education.

Basic Aim of all Education

The fundamentals of education, however, remain the same. To make men and women enlightened, to give them the benefits of that knowledge which is vast and ever expanding and above all, to create the faculty of independent thinking is the basic aim of all education. I feel confident that the great body of experts whom I see before me, will be able to, evolve solutions which will, to a certain extent, remove the perplexities which are widely prevalent in the country regarding the nature of education that should be given and indeed the purpose of such education.

Let us remember finally that the test of an educated person lies in the catholicity of his outlook, in his spirit of tolerance, in that understanding which he can bring to bear and in freedom from that bias which is often born of ignorance.

I have great pleasure in declaring the 24th Session of the All-India Education Conference open and I am certain that the deliberations of the Conference will help to forward the cause which we all have at heart—a liberally educated Indian Nation.

ALL-INDIA EDUCATION CONFERENCE

Diwan Bahadur Rajamantra Chintamani Dr. Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Dewan of Mysore, presiding over the All-India Education Conference, said :—

Believe me, I speak with utmost sincerity when I tell you that the platform which I have been called upon to occupy to-day and the chair particularly which I have the honour to sit in are the platform and chair to which I am not accustomed and I am not fit. There are two reasons why, with the greatest of hesitation, I accepted this great honour; the first of which has been explained by the Chairman of the Reception Committee when I felt it inappropriate for the host-State to provide the President, which honour is usually given to a person outside the inviting Province or State, that there were precedents in support of this practice in the previous Sessions of the Conference and without violating the propriety I could accept the invitation. But more than that, in all my career, though occasionally I was touching the fringe of educational problems—primary education in my capacity as President of the District Educational Council, Secondary Education in a similar capacity in Madras District and ultimately University Education as a member of the Madras and Anna-malai Universities,—notwithstanding all these facts, I felt that in a gathering of experts like this, it may become possible to lose what little reputation has been mine and that therefore I was taking a very great risk in accepting the presidential chair.

If there was one fact that finally decided my mind and made me accept this honour, it was the fact to which our esteemed friend, the seconder of the resolution, referred to. Whether as administrator or otherwise, it would be a great advantage to me to come in contact with those experts who have spent the best part of their lives in tackling all educational problems, and it would also be of great advantage to me and, through me, to the members of the State to get to know those problems in a more intimate atmosphere than what is ordinarily deemed as red tape and thus the living presence of so many people interested in educational problems may perhaps have a little more enlightening influence on me and on my colleagues on our side here, apart from the Minister for Education, of course. That is another reason why I have chosen to accept this high honour.

The UNESCO and its Aims

The problems of education have never been simple, as His Highness has pointed out in his inaugural speech. At one time, no doubt, many

years ago for those who were in comparative ignorance of the part that education played in the life of the individual and more in the life of the nation, it came to be known simply as problems of teaching the Three R's, as it was called. Progress has since been made in many directions, but the greatest progress has been made in understanding and evaluating the place of education in individual and in national life. Education can be of the utmost benefit to society, to the nation and to the world at large. Education can also equally be the most harmful thing that can be conceived of, the most devastating force upsetting all that we hold as sacred in individual lives and in national life and be a menace to peace and progress itself. You, Mr. Chairman, have referred to that organisation which is called the UNESCO, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation. I believe most of you here know how it came into existence, what its objectives were when it was started, and why it was considered necessary to start an institution of that kind. Even during the war, in the latter phase of it before victory was fully achieved, though victory was in sight, almost certain, representatives of various governments of what were then called the Allied Nations gathered together to put down the menace of Hitlerism and Fascism and decided to start this organisation called the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation. It was thought imperative to bring a thorough reform in the system of education that was imparted to the youths and adopt a system of education in all countries with basic fundamental ideas and ideals. Apart from this basic fundamental ideas and ideals, there can be infinite varieties in the methods of education that is imparted to the youths. Therefore, the UNESCO tried to place these fundamentals before the nations of the world and tried to tell them not to go in the wrong way into which Hitler led his nation and Mussolini led his people. Where are the Germans to-day and more, where is Italy to-day? Crushed and rightly so, degraded and with justification, made to realise the awful path into which they were led. They are learning the bitter lesson that these are not the methods by which real education can be imparted to the people. Real culture consists in education which tries to reconcile the newly started independence with global influence and interdependence, in education which makes us feel that,

however proud we may be of our own culture, of our own race, even of our own religion, we have to recognise that there are other races which are equally great, other cultures which are perhaps equally good, other religions as much leading to infinite divinity as our religion; it is that education which makes for peace and harmony, not internal alone, but international—that is the education that is sought to be taught everywhere in the world and that is the education which the UNESCO wants to be taught.

Believe me, there is a purpose and a point in my trying to stress what many of you may not see as obvious facts. I find that there is all the more need to-day for repeating the obvious. As you have said, we are passing through a time when ideas are very much in a conflicting state. We have won Independence, we have achieved that which has been our heart's desire for decades and generations. We can now walk in the boulevards of the world with heads erect, on equal terms with other sister nations, with the representatives of any other country, however great that country may be, however prosperous that country may be; but and there is a *but*, as I said before; ideas are fluid just now and in our impatience to feel equal with the greatest of nations, to feel that we can make our contribution as good as that of any other nation, there are occasionally tendencies, here and there, which incline towards the regimentation of thought. Even in the educational world there are tendencies which try to make all students move in a particular groove and a particular way of thinking, which try, in a mistaken belief, to make it appear that patriotism can only be achieved by following a certain shibboleth and a certain way of thinking. There are very few, indeed, who are of that persuasion, but the danger is still there of regimenting thought in that way, of trying to discourage independent thinking and independent statement of views and facts. In our student organisations, there is a certain amount of, shall I say, impatience and a new line of thought is being evolved by students themselves. There is a certain amount of impatience that all students must have one way of thinking in their own organisations. Sometimes, violent wordy conflicts are not infrequent in bringing about that common regimented way of thinking even among students. I wish to stress at this very early stage, when the problem is yet in its infancy, when the mists are still below the horizon and not apparent to many people, I wish to emphasise that it is not the way in which independence of the country can be sustained and the greatness of the nation can be assured.

Let me refer to another fact, the spread of culture, our culture, the Indian culture—of that

composite thing which has come down to us from ages through so many centuries, that culture which we call Indian culture, which is neither purely Hindu, nor purely Muslim nor purely Christian culture, but distinctive of the Indian nation and if I may say so, of the Indian race. Of that culture we are rightly proud. I have been to almost every country in the world and I have met great men, educationists, scientists, politicians, administrators. I have had that rare opportunity of mixing with them and sharing their thoughts and listening to their speeches, and I have never found reason to be ashamed of the culture that we possess, never felt diffident of the contribution that we can make to world civilisation. And there again, let me strike a note of warning. Culture is like the dew from the heavens. It spreads unseen. The waves of culture move all over the world without any individual effort and throughout the ages it has been so. It is not I, it is not any individual from India that takes culture across the seas to different countries. For thousands of years, various cultures have tried to imbibe what is substantially best in our culture. Waves of thought of Indian civilisation and Indian culture have spread over the whole world. You can see it in the Balkan States, you can see it in Germany, you can see it in Russia, you can see it in France, in England and above all, you can see it in that great new continent America. It has been done without any strong persuasion on anybody's part, without any great effort. I do believe that our culture can spread and can make useful contributions and can make itself understood by other cultures also and that we may all realise, ultimately, the basic unity of all cultures. But I was referring to a danger. There are some who feel that culture should be carried in an aggressive manner to other countries and other places, that we must fight our way to place our culture on the map of the world. He must be indeed an uncultured man who believes in such aggressive carrying of cultures. He indeed must be a very poor student of culture who feels that by exasperating and offensive ways he can force his culture on others. Let us be humble regarding our culture. Let us be particularly humble when we try to make other nations, other people, understand what our culture is and what our culture stands for. As I said, like dew which falls unseen from the heavens, like the cool Himalayan breezes which are felt but which are never and can never be seen, Indian culture, whose traditions are vast, whose scope is enormous, flows out to other countries without exasperation or offensive methods. That is exactly what the UNESCO tries to teach regarding all cultures.

Problems and a Note of Warning

Let me advert to the problems of education themselves. They are many and of vast importance and, at the present time, as His Highness has said, perplexing in all aspects, perplexing to the administrator, perplexing to the expert educationists who have spent their whole lifetime. There is a belief that now that we have attained independence from the 15th August 1947, everything must be changed and changed as rapidly as possible; that nothing that was done before was of any good; that nothing that was achieved before was of any consequence. Root-and-branch reform is what some call for, not merely a change here and adjustment there, a variation in another place, but plucking the plant by the very roots, and throwing it out and in its place plant something, the seeds of which have yet to be sought. In the education of the past there have been many defects. There have been many omissions. There have been numerous shortcomings. I stand myself here as a specimen of all these shortcomings and defects. But let me assure you that it is through that education that we have attained independence to-day. Our leaders, the Father of our Nation, the Prime Minister of India to-day and the other great leaders who have fought and sacrificed and got this independence—they were all educated in that system of education. Many other names can be mentioned, from Dadhabhai Naoroji downwards to Gopalakrishna Gokhale, Surendranath Banerji, Bipin Chandra Pal, Sir Pherozesha Mehta and Dr. Ganganath Jha and hundreds and thousands of others who received their education and got impatient of that system under which we have lived, sparing neither thought nor time nor physical effort to achieve the independence of which we are all rightly proud and which we are enjoying. To condemn that system of education outright, to say that nothing good can come out of that system of education is to my humble mind, a little shortsighted study of past history. Not that there are no shortcomings and defects in that system of education. At one stage, we tried to get away from what we considered our rightful heritage and gave a bias utterly wrong so that we valued things which were not permanent or which we just knew to be foreign to us, and which took us away from our ideals, and made us gloat over things which we ill understood just because they were unfamiliar and foreign. But that age passed away long long ago, perhaps in the eighties. And ever since the Indian National Congress was established in 1885, the attempt has been to direct the attention of our people inwards, to our own beauties, to our own good institutions, so that that short-lived enthusiasm for all that is foreign may

disappear and who can deny that this has been achieved? To-day, the reverse process is taking place, in some quarters at least, to eschew everything that is foreign because it is foreign and not because it is bad or unsuited to us; to cry down everything that comes from across the seas whether in language, whether in institutions or in philosophy. I hope there will be none who will decry in science at least! That reverse process is gradually rearing its head and unless we are prepared beforehand to check this adverse tendency which will make us go back to the Middle and Dark Ages, there is very real danger, indeed, of progress being arrested and that place which we want in the comity of nations being denied to us.

I said that there are many defects in the present system of education. Let me advert to only one of them. We have talked a long time, we have talked a great deal about vocational and adult education. For the last 30 years I find the phrase over and over again, to train the hand and the eye together with a bias for manual labour and the result has been startlingly negligible. The very bias for vocational education has not yet taken shape. The purpose of vocational education has not yet been properly realised. How can vocational education progress unless those who have gone through that find vocation thereafter? With industrial progress arrested, with a *laissez faire* policy so far as the Government is concerned, with Lord Morley stating 40 years ago that the Government should have nothing to do with the starting and encouraging of private industries and that the Government should not come in the way of private enterprise and with a thousand difficulties and obstacles arresting that industrial progress, let me tell you—and I am perhaps in a better position than most people who have been critics of the Government, after eight years of experience as Commerce and Supplies Member of the Government of India,—I know how exactly industrial progress was made impossible by the tenets and theories and policies that were adumbrated and carried through during the last one hundred years of British Administration. How can vocational education make any progress? To-day when we are independent, when industrialisation is the policy accepted by the Government, when the life of the nation and the progress of the nation depend upon the extent to which that industrialisation is assured, when we have to preserve our national existence and independence in the national and international fields, we must have proper industrial progress. To-day, the ideal of vocational education can well be settled by educational experts gathered round in this hall. A new momentum can be given to

vocational education and I only hope that in your deliberations you will be in a position to place before the administrations and Governments the practical form which that vocational education may take.

I had an opportunity of going through some of the transactions of previous Conferences. Sometimes conflicting resolutions come from differing sections of your Conference. The section on adult education place adult education first. The section on nursery schools places the nursery schools first. As you say, this is a question of priorities. No Government can tackle these vast human problems at once and simultaneously with preference to every phase of these.

The Place of English

Therefore, if here and there one idea takes priority over others, I trust and hope that there will be no despondency and no discouragement among the educationists that are gathered here, who have made other particular themes their special study, their special hobby, if I may use that word in the right sense. There are many other problems to which undoubtedly you will give your attention, problems relating to the medium of instruction, problems of what place English should have. Let me say how thankful I am that, while before Independence was achieved English was looked upon as a language patronised by great men like you, to-day there is a greater and better realisation that English has a place and must continue to have a place for some time at least in our educational system. English is no longer the language of the ruling race. The few little islands which we call Great Britain have lost their monopoly over the English language. I remember to have attended one of the earlier sessions of the League of Nations in Geneva. It was in 1924, some four years after it was formed, and I remember speeches made in French which were understood by almost all the delegations then gathered there,—of course, speeches are made both in English and French in those international conferences, because they are the working languages of all international institutions. But French was then the real *lingua franca* of the world; to-day, it is English that is spoken at international conferences, and he must be a rare delegate of any country indeed who cannot follow the proceedings in English. A complete change has come all over the world. The American influence, perhaps the influence of that great country with vast material resources, the United States of America, has made it possible for almost the entire world to change over during the last generation from knowing French as the international language to knowing English as an international language and, if we want to keep

abreast of the times, if we want higher education, at least to follow the recent researches and discoveries of modern science, if our ambassadors and delegates have to keep abreast in those national and international gatherings, believe me, for many years to come, English has still to be studied. You will have to recognise that need, with all the complex problems which arise regarding the medium of instruction and it is a matter which I safely leave to experts like yourselves.

Who is an Educated Person

There is another aspect of the educational problem which I should like to deal with. After all, whether you talk of a language as the medium of instruction or the development of science or of nursery schools or of adult education or any other aspect of education, there is a fundamental basis for all education which no educationist can ignore and without which no education can be carried on. What is the idea of being called an educated man? What does one expect from an educated individual? Not a mere knowledge of various sciences or philosophies. Incidentally, may I say I was rather surprised to read at a conference recently held that the Indian philosophy of the past which was preached, and practised and taught under the alien administration was not the philosophy that we should now enthuse over or broadcast under independent India? Is it the philosophy of India, that philosophy which had endured for the last 5,000 years, that philosophy which has gone out all over the world, translated into all the languages of the world, brought almost to every nation which tried to say that it has some culture, a civilisation which has not merely spread, but affected the thoughts of divines of various religions, of educated men of all countries, of great scientists and intellectuals of every nation; I am told that that philosophy was a wrong kind of philosophy, because it has emanated under a slave-dominated national existence. These are the thoughts which oppress me sometimes and make me fear that after all in our anxiety for a change, after independence has been attained, we may change too fast and change in the wrong direction also. I was thinking of the ultimate aim of education to make men and women capable of that independent thinking which His Highness referred to, to remove the cobwebs that surround them in an illiterate state of mind, the superstitions which envelope their minds and intellects, to make them realise the truth so as to prevent them falling victims to the fallacies of the market place. That is the real end and aim of all education and it is not merely a philosophic thought one is inclined to give expression to. A man who is stubborn and unwilling to be converted, the frame of mind which is incapable of under-

standing the opposite point of view and sticking to its own view-point, all the time appreciating arguments, however lucid, however cogent, however clear or however reasonable,—that is exactly the frame of mind which constitutes the uneducated man, whether you call him B.Sc., Hons., or even the Doctor of Civil Laws of the Oxford University. By all means, thoroughly examine your own point of view; marshall all your arguments in favour of it, but unless you have the capacity to see the other man's point of view even more clearly than your own point of view and then come to your decision and stick to your decisions, unless you have the capacity to do that, I do not think you can call yourselves educated men.

An Appeal

Let me make a personal appeal to the educationists gathered here. No doubt in our country, education was called a transferred subject; to-day everywhere it is in charge of popularly elected ministers. I am speaking about the general position all over the country. To-day, it is much more in the hands of the elected Ministers than ever it was before. Till independence was achieved, though it was the popularly elected Minister that was the Minister of Education, there were some codes, some canons, some courses of conduct which tried to make him go along certain grooves, well-defined by educationists of the past; and neither the temptation nor the opportunity of cutting across these grooves and making a fresh path of one's own was available to a Minister, readily at least. To-day it is different. To-day, a Minister in a Province or a State can take his own line, neglecting the advice of all educational experts, putting aside the opinion of that vast body of men who for decades have spent their lives in studying educational problems, in studying the psychology of the child or of the young men, who, day after day, are in touch with these young persons whom they teach. To-day, it is possible for a Minister to cut across and make a dash for himself in the wild woods of education. Sometimes you feel powerless to pull up the Educational Minister. And the greater the violence of his dash, across this wood of education, the more difficult it is to rein him and guide him in proper ways. Therefore, the problem of education has become even more difficult for educational experts to-day than they were before. I would only strike a note of warning again that while new and nascent ideas can be born in the minds of Educational Ministers and while one does not want merely the old past to be continued without change and without alteration, I appeal to all those who are in charge of educational ministries, at least first to ascertain the opinion of educational experts before any change is thought of and, as far as possible, to give

the greatest weight to that expert educational opinion. I know that there is one supreme administrator in the branch of education, who will never forget his policy and has consistently pursued it. I refer to the Honourable the Minister for Education in the Government of India, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. I speak quite frankly. At one time, people feared that because of his lack of so-called English education, he would turn the whole set-up, make for a new way altogether and speak against the English language, and speak against the institutions which have grown up. But with the wisdom born of age and experience, he has tried to take expert opinion and public opinion all along the line. I could only wish that that example is followed by all administrators, both in big provinces and small, big States and small. I have no doubt that my esteemed colleague, the Minister for Education in this State of Mysore, has been following that method.

I feel I have been keeping you too long. I would like to compliment that thought by saying that educationists themselves will show a sturdy independence of thinking, that they will not be dragooned into all ways of thought, merely because the powers-that-be wish that particular ways of thought should be pursued, that you will assert that independence of thinking in your educational system which you have a right to assert, by your long experience and by your long and mature wisdom in educational matters. I remember many years ago walking through the corridors of a college at Oxford, I saw the words inscribed in Latin which were translated to me: "they say so; what say they; let them say." And if our educational experts, the highest and most illuminating amongst them, would say, and I am sure they will, would say out of their mature wisdom, and out of their mature thought, "they say so; what say they, let them say," we shall carry on according to our lights and according to our thoughts.

I propose now to move a resolution regarding the departure from our midst of the Father of our Nation and we shall all stand up while I read the resolution:

"The Conference places on record its sense of profound and abiding grief at the demise of Mahatma Gandhi. This event has shocked the whole world. But for this country, in particular, the loss is irreparable. We shall remember for ever his noble character, his wise words and his great achievements. The memory of the Mahatma will always be a source of inspiration to us. He had instructed us on many points and this Conference especially feels happy to pay a tribute to him as a constructive educationist."

The resolution was passed, the whole House standing in silence for a minute.

Sri D. H. Chandrasekharalya, B.A., LL.B., Minister for Education in Mysore and Chairman of the Reception Committee, requesting His Highness the Maharaja to Inaugurate the Conference and welcoming the Delegates, said :—

It is my privilege, as Chairman of the Reception Committee, to extend to Your Highness a most respectful welcome to this Session of the All-India Educational Conference and to express our most grateful thanks to Your Highness for having been pleased to accede to our request to inaugurate it. The readiness and alacrity with which Your Highness accepted the suggestion of the General Council of the All-India Federation of Educational Associations to perform this inaugural ceremony testifies, in an ample measure, to the keen and abiding interest which Your Highness has in the development of education and culture of our country. Coming as Your Highness does in a long succession of great Rulers who have fully identified themselves with the best interests of the State and dedicated themselves and all their own to the service of the people, we sincerely feel that Your Highness' presence in this august gathering of educationists from all over India will lend dignity and importance to the proceedings upon which this Conference has to enter.

I now turn to discharge another pleasing duty which is to welcome the invitees and delegates, who have come from far and near, to attend this Conference and to express hope that they will find their stay in this Capital City of Mysore both pleasant and profitable. We of the Reception Committee have been anxiously trying to play the role of a sincere host in the midst of handicaps which have associated with the present times. If, notwithstanding this desire on our part, any lapses come to notice in any quarter, we pray for forgiveness and for taking our will for the deed.

This All-India Educational Conference is meeting for the second time in this State and is the XXIV in the series of similar Conferences that are being held under the auspices of the All-India Federation of Educational Associations. It is stated that this organisation was formed in the year 1925 with the background of the Hartog Committee's report which reviewed the position of education as then existing in India and pointed the way for its re-organisation to suit the political and constitutional future then under contemplation. During all these 23 years of its existence, the Federation has had the good fortune of being inspired and guided by the devoted efforts of eminent educationists in our country. You know that Dr. Amarnatha Jha, who is connected with several educational organisations

and institutions and is held to be an authoritative exponent of educational principles and practices, is now controlling its activities as its President. One important aspect of the work of the Federation has been to convene All-India Educational Conferences and Sectional Meetings in order to collect and express the opinions and wishes of Indian educationists and to secure their combined action. Though a detailed review of the results achieved so far could be made only by a wiser person than myself, yet I believe that such Conferences, through their deliberations and decisions, have drawn the attention of the Ruling Powers from time to time to the urgency and importance of bestowing proper thought on educational reform.

The influence and effect of the pioneering work done by these Conferences must have been felt in the several schemes of post-war reconstruction which the Government of India then in existence were induced to undertake. A scheme of this kind refers to what is known as the Sargent Plan prepared by the Central Advisory Board of Education in the year 1944 and it is considered to mark an epoch in the educational history of our country. It envisaged an efficient and comprehensive system of public instruction suited to the needs and circumstances of India with the object of reaching an educational level comparable with that of Great Britain and other western countries before the second world-war. The scheme was expected to take a period of 40 years to come into full operation with an ultimate cost of something like 300 crores, which works out to about Rs. 12 per head of population as compared with Rs. 33·2·0 in pre-war Great Britain. For reasons into which I need not enter, the actual implementation of the scheme did not however make any appreciable headway.

A new stage for fresh and vigorous efforts in the field of education was set when India attained independence. All honour and glory unto those who suffered and sacrificed in the country's cause under the great leadership of Mahatma Gandhi who was an unrivalled world teacher and an eminent educationist and who, to our ill-luck, is no more with us in mortal form. The new Government which came into existence on 15th August 1947 has been strenuously toiling to reconstruct our national life in its several aspects and bearings. As far as the educational sphere is concerned, the earliest statements of policy and programme of the national

Government were made at the time of the XIV meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education held in January 1948 and at the All-India Educational Conference which followed it and to which I had been invited. A reference to the addresses delivered by the two great leaders, viz., Hon'ble the Prime Minister of India and Hon'ble the Education Minister, on those occasions will convince any one as to how they acknowledged the importance of education in re-building the nation, urged the necessity for changing the entire basis of education in keeping with the great changes that had taken place in the country, referred to the problems to be tackled, exhorted promptness and courage in all action and finally pledged the support of the Government in reaching the goal set before the nation. Any one who read or listened to those speeches could not have but felt supreme joy and satisfaction over the prospects then held forth.

Nearly one year has now elapsed since those declarations were made. To make education truly national in every sense so as to develop the personality and culture of the people to the fullest extent, is a task of great magnitude and complexity. But there is little doubt that the Ministry of Education has magnificently risen to the occasion and has been getting plans and programmes for a new educational structure prepared at the hands of our educationists. I do not think that there is any important aspect of education which has not received attention so far. Some committee or other has been at work to investigate the educational problems and to formulate considered proposals. A number of institutions and organisations are coming into shape and form providing for increased and improved facilities for education. But for unforeseen troubles that followed Partition and Independence in India, the progress would certainly have been much more substantial.

The problems of education and the attempts made to solve them in different parts of India are too well-known to need any elaborate remarks at my hands. Of them, the very first is the problem of wiping out illiteracy which is so widespread and gigantic in India and which should receive the earliest consideration of any Government worth the name. Leaving aside for the moment the question of educating children below the age of six years, the education of children of age groups 6 to 14 and of the adults should claim utmost priority in any educational reconstruction. As far as the Government of India is concerned, Delhi has been selected, as a centrally administered area for the introduction of the programmes of Basic Education and Social Education so as to serve as a model for the rest of the country. The ways and methods adopted there are well worth our study. It is

stated that the Provincial and State Governments will be called upon to prepare plans of Social Education for attaining 50 per cent literacy within a period of three years, that the Central Government will bear 50 per cent of the expenditure involved and that these plans will be launched on January 1st, 1949. If these suggestions have taken any definite shape so far, it is really a very welcome and encouraging move on the part of the Central Government.

In respect of providing facilities for Technical Education, we have serious difficulties to face. The kind of education that we are accustomed to is generally of a theoretical nature and unrelated to the needs and opportunities of our daily life. Unless it becomes thoroughly practical and provides diverse courses of a vocational and technical character at appropriate stages to suit differing tastes and intellects of our people, our efforts in this behalf will not produce really fruitful results. The Sargent scheme has put forward very valuable suggestions for us to take note of in this respect. On the recommendation of the All-India Council of Technical Education, the Central Government have undertaken to establish four Higher Technical Institutions and steps are already being taken towards opening two of them. Various other measures are also being adopted to improve the scope for technical studies by expanding the existing institutions, such as the Indian Institute of Science, and in other ways.

The University is the topmost structure of our educational edifice and plans for co-ordinating its development are well under way. As you all know, the University Grants Committee which has been reconstituted with enlarged membership has, within its scope, the whole field of University Education in the Indian Dominion and has to function on the same lines as its namesake in Great Britain. Another desirable step taken by the Central Government is the appointment of a University Commission to investigate into the working and organisation of Indian Universities and to put forward comprehensive proposals for reforming and developing them on proper lines.

Another important aspect which every developmental plan should take note of, concerns the preservation and improvement of our cultural heritage. In regard to this, the plans prepared by the Central Government for establishing a Cultural Trust Board with three separate Academies are well known. Proposals for strengthening the Archaeological Survey of India, for extending the scope and activities of the National Archives and for establishing a National Museum are of immense interest to one and all of us. The life of a civilised nation is intimately bound up with its cultural

Progress and India with its vast cultural attainments and traditions has an extensive field for work.

There are questions relating to the selection of the medium of instruction and examination in schools and colleges, adoption of a National language and script and the formation of provinces on a linguistic basis, all of which have been deeply engaging the attention of the country. I have no doubt that, however hard and complicated these problems may be, satisfactory solutions will ultimately be reached in respect of all of them. It has to be constantly kept in mind that we are equipping ourselves to shoulder the responsibilities of a free and sovereign Nation in both national and international spheres.

Coming to the Mysore State, to which I feel proud to belong, you are aware that it has now acceded to the Dominion of India and has been co-operating with it in every way possible. It is a unique and happy feature of our State that there is complete identity of interest between the Ruler and the ruled and no pains are being spared to make the State a progressive and a prosperous one. Blessed with bounties of kindly Nature and filled with several achievements of human skill and industry, you will have something to see and enjoy everywhere in Mysore. In the field of education we have been trying to eradicate illiteracy by opening an increasing number of schools of all types and by introducing schemes of social education.

Facilities for training in occupation and technical courses have been created. The University which was the first to be started in an Indian State, has attained considerable development during the past 30 years. I am glad to state that we have given very liberal admissions to our educational institutions to the unfortunate students who sought refuge in our State in recent times. Detailed information in regard to the most important educational activities and institutions in Mysore will be found in the Souvenir issued and in the Educational Exhibition organised by the Reception Committee of the Conference. It is worth while mentioning that our Budget for education during the current year provides for an expenditure of Rs. 2,84,00,000 and that comes to more than a quarter of our total revenue of Rs. 10,68,00,000. Notwithstanding this, we are not unaware of our own deficiencies, and steps are, therefore, being taken to review the existing position and to inform ourselves where we are lacking and how we should secure better and more useful results.

In all our efforts to improve and expand our educational facilities, the days when each Province and State stood alone and each organisation, official and non-official, worked on a mutually exclusive

basis, are gone for ever. Time has come when all parts of the country and all Governments and organisations should pool their resources and go forward with courage and determination to attain the highest level in education and culture within the shortest time possible. The Educational Conference such as we are now having, has a great opportunity for making itself felt in the New Order in which the country is placed. The Conference has a large programme of work before it and I earnestly believe that its deliberations and decisions will prove of considerable value in solving the several problems which are confronting us.

We have been fortunate in securing the consent of *Diwan Bahadur Rajamantra Chintamani Dr. Sir A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, K.C.S.I.*, to preside over this Conference. I do not think I will be revealing any secret if I say that I had to persuade him to accept this position not because he had no interest in it but because he was feeling it delicate as to how it would be appropriate for a host to occupy a place which is usually given to a person outside the inviting Province or State. But, I found precedents in support of this practice in the previous sessions of the Conference. Moreover, Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, though serving the State as Dewan at present, is to be looked upon as an honoured citizen belonging to India as a whole and possessing high reputation for remarkable talents and extensive experience of men and matters. His statesmanship has been universally acknowledged to be of a very high order in all international Conferences and Consultations. It appeared to me very fitting and appropriate that we should make use of his wide knowledge and experience for an occasion of this undoubted educational importance. I have every hope that you will all agree with me in the view that I have taken.

My faith in the efficacy of proper education to cure the ills of this world is as deep as the ocean. I have often thought that the only hope for the future of mankind consists in developing the UNESCO and organising its work on all fronts so as to bring about union of hearts and minds of men and women in all countries. India has always stood and lived for peace, truth and non-violence and Mahatma Gandhiji's life and achievements bear magnificent witness to it. May India's glorious name and teaching be proclaimed once again throughout the length and breadth of this world!

Ladies and Gentlemen, I thank you wholeheartedly for having given me a patient hearing. May I now request Your Highness to be pleased to declare this Conference open?

"ESTABLISH ECONOMIC DEMOCRACY BY CHECKING EVIL FORCES"

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA'S MESSAGE TO CO-OPERATORS.

His Highness the Maharaja sent the following Message to the 35th Mysore Provincial Co-operative Conference held at Shimoga on 24th December 1948.

I am glad to learn that the 35th Mysore Provincial Co-operative Conference will be inaugurated by the Honourable Sri H. Siddiah, Minister for Revenue and Public Works and presided over by the Honourable Sri M. P. Patil, Minister for Forests and Agriculture, on the 24th December 1948 at Shimoga.

The present conference is a momentous one in several respects as it is held in an atmosphere surcharged with the spirit of violence, class discord and intolerance fanned by the economic conditions caused by inflation and other factors, and resulting in the sapping of the will to co-operate

in a disciplined manner. The Co-operators have now to face the challenge of the evil forces of the time. But they need not despair, seeing that the vitality of co-operation is so great as to survive the two world wars. The Co-operators' duty now is to prevent the third world war and establish economic democracy by checking the forces of discord, corruption and individual or class cupidity.

I have every hope that you will successfully deliberate and decide how best to meet the challenge of these evil forces.

I wish the Conference success in their deliberations.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN MYSORE

MEASURES FOR THE MATERIAL WELL-BEING AND MORAL UPLIFT OF THE MASSES EXPLAINED

Sri H. Siddiah, B.A., LL.B., Minister for Revenue and Public Works in Mysore, inaugurating the 35th Mysore Provincial Co-operative Conference held on 24th December 1948 at Shimoga, said :—

I NEED not say how fortunate we are in having in our midst Sri M. P. Patil, B.A., LL.B., Minister for Forests and Agriculture, Bombay, a veteran co-operator to preside over the deliberations of our conference. It is our unique privilege to enrich ourselves by his valuable suggestions. We are really grateful to him for having readily accepted our invitation to preside over the conference to-day in spite of slight discomfort and inconvenience caused by undertaking this long journey.

Object of Conference

This is the 35th Provincial Co-operative Conference. As you all know, its object is of vital importance to the economic regeneration of the country. It is in the fitness of things that in such conferences as this, we should compare our experiences and consider the steps necessary for promoting the movement on safe lines. A conference like this, I am sure, will focus experience, elucidate matters of doubt and give a fresh fillip to the movement. As Minister in charge of Co-operation and Marketing, I assure you that our Government would be interested in the decisions that you would be taking at this conference and would do all it can to remove the difficulties in your way and to help you in furtherance of your plan of developments.

Progress of the Movement

The Regulation of Co-operative Movement in the State was passed into law as early as 1905. We have at the end of 1947-48, 2,524 Societies, 325,251 members, Working Capital of Rs. 4,41,35,242 and a Paid-up Share Capital of Rs. 91,30,560. Long-term loans to the extent of about Rs. 60,00,00, have been issued to the agriculturists for the redemption of their prior debts. The reserves of all the Societies amount to Rs. 46,76,823 and deposits aggregate to Rs. 2,08,52,690 and the net profits Rs. 8,15,176. These figures speak for themselves. Comparing what we have achieved during these 43 years to the progress made in this direction in other

Provinces and States, let alone the rapid developments in other foreign countries, I regret to say that the progress made is not as satisfactory as it should have been. In fact, we are not only miles behind, but hundreds of miles behind other countries. I am equally aware of the enormity of this task in India and in respect of our State also, and the difficulties in its path, as I was closely connected with the co-operative movement in the State as one of the members of a Co-operative Society at Shimoga for a number of years. I am also aware that co-operative movement demands, almost in every village, willing and intelligent workers who will take the trouble to understand the principles of co-operation and to carry them into practice so as to re-vitalise and re-build the societies in general and rural societies in particular.

Producers' and Consumers' Societies

The movement which was at first a credit movement has been called upon to undertake a large number of new activities presenting problems of varied interest and complexity. With the advent of War, the producers' and the consumers' co-operative societies have begun to play a prominent part. There are at present about 50 producers' marketing societies and about 500 consumers' societies. The organisation of producers' societies for important commodities, like arecanuts, cotton, cardamoms, cocoanuts and copra, potatoes and onions, groundnuts, paddy and ragi (after removal of the controls) affords scope for further development. Similarly, the development of sale societies gives scope to cater to the needs of the consumers both in urban and rural areas.

One other important noticeable feature is the impetus given to societies by the introduction of control measures. Six hundred societies have been licensed to deal in mill made cloth. A few societies have also been granted the wholesale dealers' licences. Some of the societies are also dealing in iron and steel, agricultural implements, cement, paper, manure, soaps, match boxes, coffee seeds, etc. They are serving as a useful link between the producers and consumers avoiding as far as possible the middlemen.

Multipurpose Societies for the Economic Regeneration and Social uplift of the Masses

With the development of marketing societies, the need for linking credit with marketing has gained importance and it is felt that controlled credit or in other words, development in multi-purpose activities seems to be the only panacea for the present-day evils. If the co-operative movement should be a live force in the economic regeneration and social uplift of the masses, it is the rate of one for each hobli and thus consolidate the movement by bringing all the villagers within the fold. Their main function should be to provide credit for current needs of raiyat, to help him by supplying improved varieties of seeds, fertilisers and implements and to make arrangements for marketing his produce, to arrange for supply of all articles of domestic consumption, to supply raw materials for introducing subsidiary cottage industries and in short, to do everything conducive for the material well-being and moral uplift of the masses. I am aware that some of the societies in the State have already made a good beginning in this direction. The Registrar has submitted a scheme to the Government for organising multi-purpose societies throughout the State which also provides for free grants for construction of godowns, etc. The scheme is under active consideration of the Government. I hope that when the scheme is sanctioned, it will go a long way to raise the standard of living of the common man.

Cottage Industries organisation on Co-operative basis

The question of organisation of Industries on co-operative basis requires the careful consideration of the Department. I am aware that some attempts have been made for developing indigenous industries on co-operative basis, such as weaving, brass-ware, lacquer-ware, leather industry, perfumery, mat weaving, basket-making, bee-keeping, poultry farming, metalloid slates and gota manufacture, egg marketing, etc. But there is great scope for starting such subsidiary industries for the benefit of the agriculturist so that he may utilise the enforced leisure. I understand that cottage industry in Madras Province and elsewhere have made remarkable progress under the guidance and control of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. There is a consensus of opinion that the development of major industries should be given over to the Director of Industries and Commerce and the cottage industries should be made a separate organisation under the guidance of the Registrar.

House Building Societies to give loans at low rate of interest

With ever growing population in the cities and towns, there is scope for developing the House Building Societies. It is represented that Mysore Co-operative Apex Bank is not in a position to lend money to the Building Co-operative Societies at sufficiently low rate of interest and for long periods and that there is a need for financing the scheme by the Government by granting loans to an extent of Rs. 10 lakhs at low rate of interest. The real difficulty in the matter of construction of houses is about labour and materials. I think that a comprehensive and practical scheme with the materials that could be procured will solve the problem.

Land Mortgage Scheme to extricate indebted agriculturists from clutches of usurers

The Land Mortgage Scheme which was inaugurated in the year 1929 has gained momentum from year to year and it is now in operation throughout the State. Eighty Primary Co-operative Societies are affiliated to the Mysore Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank. There is vast scope for bringing more members within the beneficial effects of this scheme. The loans so far advanced to them is only about Rs. 60 lakhs. In Madras, the Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank has, since its inception, advanced loans to the tune of over Rs. 3 crores. As the primary object of the movement is to extricate the indebted agriculturist from the clutches of the usurers, the finances of the Land Mortgage Bank require to be strengthened and placed on better financial footing. Unfortunately, the response from the public for the investment of their monies in the debentures floated by the Bank has not been adequate even though there is enough guarantee of the State for the repayment of their monies. The activities of the Bank have therefore practically come to stand-still in the absence of adequate resources. Ways and means have therefore to be devised for increasing the capital of the Bank with a view to afford facilities for the quick grant of loans to the indebted agriculturist in rural parts.

Milk Supply Union

The scheme for increasing the supply of milk to Bangalore City and other District Headquarters with Central Milk Unions and Feeder Societies round about them is also under the consideration of the Government. It is hoped that Milk Unions will be able to supply pure and unadulterated milk to hospitals, hotels and other institutions and expectant mothers, infants and invalids in addition

Women & Education.

I am glad that the Women Co-operative Societies which were hitherto in the background have now been revitalized on account of the active steps taken by the Department. Incentive has also been offered by way of grants by the Government to Ladies' Co-operative Societies at all District Headquarters.

Co-operative propaganda and Education.

No doubt, the scope for development of co-operative movement is very great at present. But its success rests with the people and with the progress of co-operative education among the members and the adequacy of well educated and well trained machinery for guidance, supervision and control. In other words, I lay emphasis on co-operative education, co-operative propaganda and publicity. For this purpose, the Government have already sanctioned grants to the extent of Rs. 5,000 per annum for a period of three years. To run the institutes successfully, adequate finance is necessary.

A lead has been given by the Minister in charge of Co-operation, Bombay, by creating Propaganda and Education Fund and a statutory provision has been made to enable the societies to subscribe a portion of their profits towards this fund. I trust that example will be followed here and Government would be ready to subscribe an equal amount to what the societies collect. The necessity for appointing an officer of the Department as Chief Propaganda Officer as in the United Provinces is under the consideration of the Government. I am glad to note that under the auspices of the Mysore Co-operative Institute, branches of the Institute have been organised at District Headquarters and that Co-operative Conferences in each District were held during the year and in some places in Taluk Headquarters also, in order to bring home the beneficial effects of the co-operative movement to rural folk. This augurs well and I hope that in future, Co-operative Conferences at each Taluk Headquarters would also be organised and the societies in the interior parts also would take part in the deliberations of such conferences. These measures are calculated to bring in many people as possible within the fold of co-operative movement. It is hoped that the Propaganda Institute and its branches will not only undertake systematically organization of classes and give training to propagandists all over, but also to carry on propagation by various pamphlets,

articles, theatrical performances, etc., in the villages.

The Mysore Co-operative Society has recently organized a Co-operative Education Fund on the lines of the Bombay and other Provincial Education Fund. Under this Fund, a sum of Rs. 10,000/- has been appropriated with the object of providing education to co-operative societies. The same sum has also been introduced in the new Act to provide better supervision over the educational work of the societies. Hitherto, due to the lack of education of degree obtained by Co-operative Societies, which was an unhappy feature, no suitable and avoided and suitable steps were taken to remove the heavy penury of degrees.

Regulated Markets.

I have seen a list of subjects which you are discussing to-day and to-morrow. I am glad to find that you have included among them the question of establishing Regulated Markets and starting branches of the Co-operative Apex Bank and the Mysore Provincial Mysore Co-operative Society. The establishment of Regulated Markets in all important centres will really be a boon to the agriculturists who will secure to the cultivators better weightage and freedom from middlemen. The Markets Act though enacted in the year 1935, was, however, set in effect to until the Ministry assumed office. The Government have sanctioned the establishment of Regulated Markets at Devangere and Tippur at estimated cost of Rs. 36 and Rs. 28½ lakhs, respectively.

Licensed Warehouses.

It is a happy sign that we are soon going to have an enactment for the establishment of licensed warehouses as in Bombay, Madras, Travancore and the Punjab. The Bill has a two-fold object, first of providing godown accommodation for agricultural produce and secondly, which is more important one, of mobilizing and utilizing the credit resources of the agricultural community.

Agricultural Co-operative Banks.

Starting of agricultural banking on co-operative lines is under the active consideration of the Government. Attempts have already been made at Nellore in Madras, Bihar and elsewhere for starting similar banks for the Jhumka and Tribalkars. There is a proposal

contemplation of the Government to pass legislative measures in respect of co-operative farming in the State.

Societies for Refugees

The Department is actively considering the organisation of multipurpose societies for refugees of Sind and the Punjab.

Spreading Co-operation

In conclusion, I say that there is no movement higher and more worthy of your attention than this one of co-operation. I feel that in order to improve the village community as a whole, there should at least be one society for every village which contains a population of 500 and above, so

that they could train themselves in the habits of business and management of their own affairs.

I appeal to all co-operators to intensify your efforts for the spreading of co-operation among the rural folk in particular. There is a great need for a large body of masses imbued with a missionary spirit of service. I trust both official and non-official co-operators would give the necessary lead to make the movement a big success.

I shall not stand any longer between you and the President as you have got a very heavy agenda to deal with. I thank Sri R. K. Jayathirthachar, the Chairman of the Reception Committee and Sri S. Srinivas, the President of the Mysore Provincial Co-operative Institute and other brother co-operators for having given me an opportunity to inaugurate the Conference. I now declare the Conference open and request Sri M. P. Patil to deliver his Presidential address.

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IMPROVED AMENITIES TO INDUSTRIAL LABOUR

Sri K. T. Bhashyam, Minister for Law and Labour, opening the Government Porcelain Factory Canteen on the 6th December 1948, said :—

I am delighted to be present here this evening to meet so many of you who are engaged in one of our most useful industries, and to declare open your new Canteen.

Labour Welfare Measures

After the recent War which shook almost the entire world and the various troubles that overtook our peaceful country, our leaders had recently to concert several measures for restoring normalcy and stabilizing life. One of the greatest of such measures was the setting up of the first Tripartite organization known as the Indian Labour Conference ; for, it was that step which provided the clearest indication of the realization on the part of the country in general, and of the Central Government in particular, of the fact that neither peace nor prosperity could be secured unless and until Labour-- whether it be Industrial or Agricultural or any other—was enabled to live with contentment and comfort. It was at that Conference that employers were plainly told that they should take Labour into their confidence, look upon Labour as a partner in the production of national wealth, adjust themselves to the changing times, and also give it a place in the management, account-maintenance and profit-sharing. I was feeling personally glad and grateful for the opportunity that was afforded to me in that connection of stressing or supporting some of these points and suggesting, for example, that Labour Welfare measures like the construction of cheap and com-

fortable labour quarters in convenient and sanitary surroundings should be provided for as speedily as possible. We, in Mysore, convened a similar Tripartite Conference here, in April last, to implement those ideas. What steps the Government have taken, and are still taking, in pursuance of the understandings of far-reaching importance that were reached at that Conference must, I take it, be within your knowledge. Without going into details, therefore, let me only say that rapid progress is being made in respect of all those matters, including the necessary legislation. You may rest assured that in the very near future some at least of our schemes will have been fully accomplished and others will have shown satisfactory progress.

Eliminate Conditions of Insecurity

The reason why I make bold to give this assurance is that even though our Labour legislation has not kept pace with that in other advanced countries, the spirit of such legislation has not altogether been lost sight of in Mysore, and of late, more particularly, we have not been slow to adopt the best features of all-India legislation in our own laws ; especially in regard to welfare measures. We have been as alive as others to the need for securing the fullest co-operation of employers and workers in eliminating conditions of insecurity and dissatisfaction which affect production, and in discouraging conditions which may lead to the stoppage or even the slowing down of production.

Managements to Open Canteens

It was quite some time ago, for example, that our own factory Act was amended so as to make it compulsory for Industrial Managements to open canteens for their workers, in line with the legislation just then passed by the Central and Provincial Legislatures in India. Not only that. As in many other respects, so in this matter also, Mysore went a step further than others and specified the strength of such establishments at 100, as against 250 in an adjoining province. For, this Government, like the Preparatory Asian Regional Conference, have fully realized the need for the industrial health and safety of our workers.

Assistance to organise Canteens

From this point of view, it is a matter for thankful acknowledgment that the Indian Tea Market Expansion Board, constituted by the Government of India, have set up a special organization to help the various Governments in giving shape to their desire to assist Industrial Managements to open canteens, by making available to them the services of their expert staff as well as other help for organizing them. It was a matter of no small thankfulness that they offered similar assistance to us also, free of all charges and what is more (from the general administrative point of view!), without any obligation whatsoever. The expert staff will give their free services for an initial period, for organizing this Canteen and training your own staff to take over independent charge of it after their withdrawal. The Standard Canteen Plan which they have prepared, and the "Picture of a Canteen" which they have circulated are indeed charming. It is remarkable that within the short interval that has elapsed since the scheme was conceived, the Board have organized more

than 300 canteens for various establishments in South India alone.

Naturally enough, several Governments of States and Provinces circularised their Industrial Managements to utilise the services of the Tea Market Expansion Board in getting their respective canteens organized. The question of establishing canteens in important industrial concerns was engaging the attention of this Government even earlier. Naturally therefore, when a similar offer was received from Tea Market Expansion Board, we requested our Industrial Managements to avail themselves of their free advice and voluntary services. I am happy to find that this Factory, which employs about 600 workers and a staff of about 100 in addition, has not been slow to take advantage.

Healthy and Delicious Eatables at Reasonable Cost

But I am aware that the idea of a canteen is by no means novel to you, though, unfortunately, your experience, like that of many Industrial Establishments in the land, has proved the desirability of running a departmental canteen of your own. For one thing, I have heard, the refreshments or light lunches that you were getting, under the old order of things, were neither healthful nor cheap; for another, I am aware, you had lots of complaints about credit supplies, incorrect accounting, excess recoveries, refund claims, and so on. These, however, were necessary evils, under the circumstances which prevailed then. It was an arrangement that naturally negatived the very purpose of a canteen, and you did very well in scrapping it at the earliest opportunity. I have every hope that hereafter none of you will be bothered by such experiences, and that every one of you will be able to get a cup of good refreshing tea or coffee,

as well as healthy, delicious eatables at a reasonable cost—perhaps at rates which will be fixed by yourselves. The Management will, I hope, see to it that in running this canteen they are able to enlist the fullest co-operation from the Managing Committee which, I am told, will consist of an equal number of representatives of both employers and workers, so that they may be trained to appreciate not merely the benefits of a canteen but also the difficulties in the way of running it. The Managing Committee must strive its utmost to serve as a safety-valve against discontentment and as a means to keep the canteen proud of its great service and at the same time alive to its short-comings. May it be the ambition of the canteen daily to provide something new, something good, healthy and appetising, for a dull and routine menu would only make your workers react coldly towards the canteen itself. I should be very happy, in the coming days, to hear that your Management have worked this canteen so well that they will soon be encouraged to extend the scheme by providing cooked food for all the workers of the Factory.

Keep Service Efficient

To the members of the staff as well as the workers, I would take the liberty of saying a word: Make the best use of this new canteen; keep its service efficient; become canteen-minded; keep your relations with it cordially; maintain its discipline to the satisfaction of all. On you rests the burden of showing, not merely to your own Management, not merely to the medical and other inspecting officers who will periodically visit your canteen, but to all other Industrial Establishments in the State, that the canteen has really kept you healthy, contented and happy, and that by virtue of this improved amenity, you have been able, from all points of view, to produce better results than before.

I am afraid I have spoken at some length. It only remains for me now to thank you for giving me this welcome opportunity, of spending some time in your midst, of wishing your canteen an unbroken career of useful service, and wishing you all the best of health and the best of luck.

I have great pleasure in declaring the Canteen open.

The views expressed in the pages of the "Mysore Information Bulletin" do not necessarily represent official opinion. Captions and sub-titles are inserted only to guide reading matter and not for lending any official emphasis.

PRESS NOTES AND NEWS

SINKING IRRIGATION WELLS

In response to the repeated representations made in the Representative Assembly, Government have ordered that the maximum limit of subsidy for sinking irrigation wells be enhanced from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 per well. (Press Note, dated 18th November 1948).

DIPLOMAS RECOGNISED

The holders of diplomas of L. A. M. S. and L. U. M. S. granted by the Government Ayurvedic and Unani College, Mysore, have been recognised by the Government of Madras for registration in 'A' Class under the rules for the registration of practitioners of Indian Medicine in the Province of Madras. (Press Note, dated 19th November 1948).

BONUS TO LABOURERS

With reference to news report that the labourers of the Mysore Sugar Co., Mandya, refused to accept the bonus sanctioned to them, as a protest against the attitude of the authorities in not intimating their decision to the Labour Association, it is ascertained that all the staff, including labourers, have taken the bonus of three months' pay that was sanctioned by the Factory authorities. The employees who are getting a pay of less than Rs. 100 per mensem have been sanctioned a bonus of another month's pay in addition. (Press Note, dated 22nd November 1948).

REMUNERATIVE PRICE TO GROWERS

In the Press Note dated 5th November 1948, it was stated that the prices to be notified in connection with procurement were under consideration, and it was the intention of Government to ensure that not only did the grower get an economically remunerative price for his produce but also that the rates would as far as possible be in parity with those prevailing in the neighbouring Provinces.

Government have now fixed the following prices to be paid as per clause 16 of the Articles of Food Acquisition (Harvest) Order, 1948:—

Paddy ... I Quality	Rs. 22	per palla of 100 seer.
" ... II "	20	do
Ragi ... "	20	do
Jola ... "	20	do

(Press Note, dated 23rd November 1948.)

CHIEF JUSTICE, HIGH COURT

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore has been graciously pleased to appoint *Rao Bahadur Justice Sri P. Medapa*, Judge, High Court of Mysore, as Officiating Chief Justice of the High Court of Mysore in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Justice Sri G. Paramashiviah. (Press Communiqué, dated 22nd November 1948).

HIGH COURT JUDGES

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore has been graciously pleased to appoint Sri V. Kandaswami Pillai, Acting District and Sessions Judge, and Sri T. N. Mallappa, Acting District and Sessions Judge, to act as Judges of the High Court of Mysore. (Press Communiqué, dated 22nd November 1948).

ELECTRIC TROLLEY BUSES

Administrative sanction has been accorded for the scheme for the introduction of Electric Trolley Buses in Bangalore City and Civil Station. The cost of the buses along with other equipment like rectifier sub-stations, underground cables, tracks, etc., would be Rs. 48,84,000. The annual revenue expected is about Rs. 24.85 lakhs taking into consideration an average mileage of 200 miles per day per bus, while total working expenses are estimated to be Rs. 8.89 lakhs. The return on the capital of Rs. 48.14 lakhs is 33 per cent for a daily performance of 200 miles per bus.

The scheme of introduction of electric trolley buses in Bangalore City and Civil Station was one of the subjects considered under the post-war schemes relating to the Electrical Department. The initial construction will be by Government and the question of management of the services will be considered later on. Thirty buses are proposed to be placed in operation in the first instance, and these will provide a modern method of transport for the City and Civil Station. (Press Note, dated 25th November 1948).

HARVEST ORDER RELAXED

In view of the promulgation of the Articles of Food Acquisition (Harvest) Order, 1948, by Notification No. S.D. 3122-C 82-48-2, dated 4th November 1948, under the provisions of which purchase, acquisition or coming into possession, movement

The sale of notified foodgrains is restricted within the limitations imposed therein, the Deputy Commissioners of Districts have called for declarations of stocks of paddy and rice held by persons within their jurisdiction, to be furnished within a date specified. This has had the effect of freezing all the larger stocks of paddy and rice in private hands. The intention of freezing the stocks was to enable Government to acquire these stocks under clause 3 of the Hoarding and Profiteering (Foodgrains) Prevention Order, 1948, at the prices notified by Government in this behalf from time to time. The recently notified prices are more advantageous than those which had been first notified by Government early in September 1948, when they first cautioned the public that stocks may be requisitioned at the then notified prices, with a view to check the rising prices and to keep the transactions within reasonable price limits.

It has, however, been brought to the notice of Government that as a result of the freezing of stocks, consumers in derationed areas, particularly in the deficit Districts, who were hitherto obtaining their supplies of rice from private dealers have been put to great hardship as they are no longer able to buy their requirements in the open market. The establishing of Government Depots in all localities with adequate stocks to meet the demand from the public will however take some more time. With a view therefore to alleviate any hardship to the public, the Government have by a notification issued on 24th November 1948 permitted relaxation of the provisions of the Harvest Order so as to allow the sale of stocks by private holders in any area where it may be found necessary, up to and inclusive of the 15th day of December 1948. It is hoped that as a result of local procurement as well as of the arrival of supplies from imports, the stock position will by then permit Government to undertake distribution all over the State.

In respect of the stocks now held by private persons in the areas notified, individual stockists will be served with a notice under Clause 3 of the Hoarding and Profiteering (Foodgrains) Prevention Order, 1948, requiring them to surrender their stocks at the nearest Government Depot at the notified price or in the alternative they will be permitted to sell rice to consumers locally in retail at not less than 2½ seers fine, 2¾ seers medium, and 2 5/8 seers coarse, per rupee, and paddy at not less than 4½ seers fine, 4¾ seers medium and 5½ seers coarse per rupee. This will also be subject to the condition that not more than 20 seers of rice or 40 seers of paddy are sold to any single family, and that cash bills in duplicate are made out and that full and correct accounts are maintained in respect of all transactions. A small margin of profit or

commission has been allowed to dealers while fixing the above ceiling rates. In order to afford further relief to consumers, this permission to sell within authorised rates up to 15th December 1948 and subject to the specified conditions will be extended even to those who have not yet declared stocks. It is hoped that as a result of these concessions all the stocks now in private hands will become available for public consumption in the areas to be specified up to the 15th December 1948. (Press Note, dated 25th November 1948)

BUS SERVICES EXTENDED

The public are hereby informed that there will be an addition to the existing Bus Services with effect from 1st December 1948 and these buses will be run on the following routes. Information as to the details of the routes and the timings in which these buses will be run is separately published in the statement of routes and timings :

1. Bangalore to Hassan (an additional Bus Service).
2. Bangalore to Hosadurga via Tumkur, Gubbi and Chikkanakanhalli.
3. Bangalore to Amruthur via Nelamangala, Kunigal and Markonhalli.
4. Bangalore to Anekal.
5. Bangalore to Magadi via Thippagondanahalli.
6. Bangalore to Rayalpad via Hoskote, Chintamani and Srinivaspur.
7. Bangalore to Manchonahalli via Devanhalli, and Chickballapur.
8. Bangalore to Chintamani via Devanhalli, Vadigenahalli, Jangamakote and Sidlagatta.
9. Bangalore to Kudur (Magadi Taluk) via Nelamangala.
10. Bangalore to Kankanhalli via Closepet.
11. Bangalore to Hoskote.

On 1st December 1948, the buses will not start to Bangalore from the following places : Hassan (Additional bus only), Hosadurga, Amruthur and Kankanhalli. Regular services will be maintained for both the journeys from 2nd December 1948 and onwards. (Press Note, dated 27th November 1948).

YARN DISTRIBUTION

Certain articles had appeared in some of the local newspapers relating to inadequate and untimely distribution of yarn. The following note on the actual position is issued for the information of the public.

Yarn is being allotted to the State as per the All-India Yarn Distribution Scheme and the State gets from local mills and mills situated outside the

Quota of 4,500 pallas per month, out of which 2,500 pallas are allotted to power-loom factories and the rest to hand-loom industry.

Power-loom factories receive their monthly quota of 18 bundles per loom per month direct from the wholesale dealers to whom they are attached. As regards the hand-loom weavers, a portion of yarn is allotted to the Textile Department for distribution to weavers through Government Yarn Depots. The remaining quantity of yarn assigned to hand-loom industry is arranged to be distributed through retail yarn dealers and agencies.

In all the districts, other than Bangalore District where distribution is arranged directly by the office of the Controller of Civil Supplies, Bangalore, the Deputy Commissioners concerned are allotted a monthly quota and issue permits to the retail dealers as per their previously fixed quotas for being distributed to the hand-loom weavers attached to them. A cross section of counts that would be received towards the State quota is being allotted to each district and the Deputy Commissioners allot the required counts to the retailers considering the needs of each locality as was being done during the previous control period.

As regards supply of yarn, three allotments have been made since the re-imposition of controls. Each allotment is equal to 75 per cent of the monthly allotment made during the previous control. The reduction is due to non-receipt of allotted yarn in time from mills outside the State and partly due to the reduced allotment towards the State quota by the Textile Commissioner, Bombay.

In almost all the districts the three quotas have been distributed to the hand-loom weavers by the Deputy Commissioners concerned. Thus, every effort is being directed towards equitable distribution of yarn to hand-loom weavers in the State. The question of obtaining increased quota of yarn to the State is under correspondence with the Textile Commissioner, Bombay. (Press Note, dated 29th November 1948).

THE FOOD POSITION IN THE STATE

As is usual every year during the month of December just before the new harvest comes in, the present stock position of foodgrains, particularly of rice and wheat, is very low. The stock of rice is barely sufficient for a fortnight's requirements of the State for the present commitments. A ship carrying 2,500 tons of rice to the State arrived at Madras on the 23rd instant and the supplies therefrom are moving into the principal deficit areas. This has temporarily alleviated the situation, to some extent. The other

expectations are 2,000 tons of paddy from VIKROVA and 1,000 tons of rice ex. S. C. SEIRALA both due at Madras in a few days and 400 tons of rice from Coorg, which has started moving. Two thousand tons of rice are expected during December from imports.

In order to prevent hardship to consumers in derationed areas until Government have adequate stocks for general distribution through depots, Government have relaxed the operation of the Harvest Order in deficit districts and permitted private sales under certain conditions up till the 15th December, as detailed in the Press Note issued on 24th November 1948.

The stock of wheat is less than one month's requirements. Our immediate expectations are 500 tons from Madras stocks which have started moving. The expectations for December are 2,000 tons from imports.

The total stock of millets in the State is about 56,000 pallas. Five hundred tons of milo from imports and 1,000 tons of milo from Madras stocks are at present under movement. Besides this, 2,500 tons of milo are expected during December. Restrictions regarding movement and sale of millets have been imposed in some of the taluks of the State where the harvest has commenced but it continues to be free in the remaining taluks.

The Additional Director of Food Supplies attended the Food Budget Conference held at Calcutta on the 26th and 27th instant. The urgent requirements of Mysore for the immediate future as well as for the coming year 1949 have been fully explained during the Conference. The State has been promised an allocation of 4,000 tons of rice, 4,000 tons of wheat and 3,000 tons of milo, totalling 11,000 tons of foodgrains for January 1949. It is expected that the ceiling quota for the coming year will be announced about the middle of next month.

In general, it may be stated that although December will be a difficult month, it is expected to be tided over with the help of outside supplies. Before the end of December local procurement of paddy is expected to materialise to an appreciable extent and it is hoped that with the coming of the new year, the food situation will definitely be easier. (Press Note, dated 30th November 1948)

CONTROL OVER BENGAL GRAM

In conformity with the policy of the Government of India, Ministry of Food, to re-impose control on the procurement and distribution of gram, the Government of Mysore prohibited the export of Bengal gram and its products outside the State on 15th October 1948.

The Ministry of Food have also decided that the movement of gram will be strictly on Government to Government basis. The Government of Mysore have therefore reimposed the following restrictions on the import of Bengal gram and its products :—

1. No consignment of Bengal gram or gram-dhal or gram flour consigned to any place inside the State by railway, shall be delivered to the consignee or any other person, unless the Railway Receipts are countersigned by the Deputy Commissioner of the District in which the Railway Station is situated or by an officer authorised by him in that behalf.

2. No consignee or other person shall dispose of the consignment referred to in clause 1 or consignments received by road from other places either in or outside the State without obtaining the consent in writing of the Deputy Commissioner of the District in which consignment is received or of an officer authorised by the Deputy Commissioner in this behalf.

3. If any person contravenes the provisions of clause 1 or 2, then without prejudice to any other punishment to which he may be liable, any court trying the offence shall direct that any stock of Bengal gram, gram-dhal, gram flour together with the packages and coverings thereof in respect of which the Court is satisfied that the offence has been committed, shall be forfeited to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, unless for reasons to be recorded in writing, the Court is of opinion that such direction should not be made in respect of the whole or any part of the stock. (Press Note, dated 1st December 1948.)

OPENING OF VETERINARY DISPENSARIES

In pursuance of their policy of extending the benefit of veterinary aid to a large number of Towns and Villages in the State, Government sanctioned in 1946 a post-war scheme for the opening of 105 new veterinary dispensaries in rural areas. This scheme was to be implemented in a period of five years, 21 dispensaries being opened in each year. Forty-two dispensaries were accordingly opened during the years 1945-46 and 1946-47. According to a recent report from the Superintendent, Animal Husbandry Department, the third set of 21 dispensaries was opened during the year 1947-48, bringing the total number of veterinary institutions in the State to 161, including 12 Hospitals and 149 Dispensaries. This works out at one institution for every 180 square miles of area and 31,000 heads of cattle. The number of animals treated has also increased from 3,38,031 in 1945 to over 10 lakhs at the present time. When the scheme is fully implemented in about two years' time, there will

be 202 veterinary institutions working throughout the State, which gives one dispensary for every 25,000 heads of cattle, the target recommended by the Royal Commission on Agriculture.

One welcome feature of these activities is the increasing measure of co-operation extended to the Department by the generous-minded public by way of giving liberal cash donations or donating buildings of modern type. As a result of this, nearly 70 per cent of the dispensaries are now housed in suitable type-design buildings which provide for the better care and treatment of cattle. (Press Note, dated 1st December 1948).

RELEASE OF CLOTH FOR SALE

The Controller of Civil Supplies has made necessary arrangements for the release of cloth to the public at five yards per head from 10th December 1948 out of the cloth released to the retailers, as a temporary measure, pending issue of cloth coupons on statutory basis. The retailers are free to sell cloth on the above basis from 10th December 1948 and for detailed instructions, the retail dealers may refer to the next issue of the *Mysore Gazette*. (Press Note, dated 2nd December 1948).

ENSURING INDUSTRIAL PEACE

According to the recommendations of the Tripartite Conference held at Bangalore in June 1948, four Sub-committees were constituted for recommending the lines of action for ensuring industrial peace. All the preliminary spade work being now over, the Housing Sub-committee with the Minister for Labour as Chairman is meeting on the 4th December. The Profit Sharing Sub-committee with the Minister for Finance as Chairman is meeting on the 5th January 1949. The Sub-committee for ensuring industrial peace with the Minister for Home as Chairman is meeting on the 4th January 1949. The Plantation Sub-committee with the Minister for Agriculture as Chairman will also be meeting shortly. (Press Note, dated 3rd December 1948).

CONCESSION TO STOCKISTS OF FOOD GRAINS

On representations made to the Government that in respect of declared stocks the option allowed under the Press Note, dated the 25th November 1943 would work as a great hardship as the stocks were purchased at prices very much higher than those at which they are now to be surrendered to the Government or sold in retail to the public, the Government have carefully reconsidered the whole matter. They have now directed that in view of the peculiar difficulties represented, those

who have declared stocks may be allowed to dispose of them irrespective of the control rates specified in that Press Note. This will apply all over the State up to the 15th December 1948, in the deficit as well as surplus districts. It may specially be noted however that this concession will not apply to those who have not declared stocks. In giving effect to the present Order, the following points will be kept in view:—

1. If the stocks have already been surrendered to Government and are still intact they will be returned to the parties from whom they were taken. If, in such cases, the whole or any part of the stocks have been utilised by the Government full particulars regarding such stocks and their invoice prices, etc., will be placed before the Government for determining what compensation should be paid to the parties.

2. Where the stocks have not been actually taken possession of but have merely been frozen they will be released and the declarers allowed to dispose of them as above before the 15th December 1948.

3. It is to be definitely understood that the sales should be to consumers only and that the movement of stocks from place to place will not be permitted except within the limits specified in the Procurement Order.

4. Precautions will be taken to see that under cover of the present concession no transactions are allowed in respect of paddy or rice got from the new harvest. (Press Note, dated 3rd December 1948).

MIDDLE SCHOOL EXAMINATION

In the address of the Chief Minister and the Dewan in-charge to the Representative Assembly held in October last, it was stated that the question of abolishing the Middle School Examination was under the active consideration of Government. At the last District Conference of Tumkur District over which the Education Minister presided a promise was made to have the matter investigated.

After careful investigation Government feel that the question of abolishing the Middle School Examination is beset with certain practical difficulties which cannot be passed over in the interest of accepted Educational Standards. The question has, therefore, been reserved for further consideration in connection with proposals invited from Dr. C. R. Reddy, Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University, for reorganisation of the University and other grades of Education in the State.

Under the circumstances the Middle School Public Examinations for the year 1949 will be held as usual. (Press Note, dated 4th December 1948).

SUPPLY OF EXERCISE BOOKS

The Government of India have granted permission to Messrs. J. N. Singh and Company, Limited, 219, Esplanade Road, Delhi, to use newsprint for the manufacture of cheap exercise books suitable for pencil work by school and college students. These exercise books will contain 72 pages and will be sold at the fixed price of two annas and a quarter per copy. The firm will, for the present, manufacture 14,64,000 exercise books. With a view to securing equitable distribution of these exercise books amongst students, the Government of India have decided that the aforesaid firm should make a direct supply of the exercise books to the heads of educational institutions. Messrs. J. N. Singh and Company have, besides their head office in Delhi, branches in Bombay, Calcutta, Amritsar, Lucknow, Madras, Cawnpore, Allahabad and Agra and propose to distribute the exercise books from these centres. The firm will allow 10 per cent discount to the educational institutions in the towns in which their branches are situated. To out-station institutions they would allow 10 per cent discount from the cost of two annas and a quarter per copy which will, in these cases be treated as F.O.R. If the destination is not a railway station, they are prepared to allow 15 per cent discount to cover the cost of transport from the railway terminus to the towns concerned. Messrs J. N Singh and Company have been instructed to give preference to any order from educational institutions, which is forwarded after scrutiny by the Provincial or State educational authorities.

The Educational Institutions in Mysore State are requested to take advantage of the scheme. (Press Note, dated 4th December 1948).

LIMITATION OF DIVIDENDS.

The Government of India have promulgated an Ordinance known as Public Companies (Limitation of Dividends) Ordinance giving effect to their decision temporarily to limit the distribution of dividends as one of the principal measures to combat inflation. The Ordinance is limited to public companies and provides that, in future, the amount distributed as dividend should be limited to the average annual amount distributed in cash in the two years ending March 1948 or six per cent of the paid-up capital of the Company, whichever is higher.

In conformity with the above Ordinance, Government have promulgated the Mysore Public Companies (Limitation of Dividends) Emergency Act of 1948, by a Gazette Extraordinary dated the 25th November 1948. (Press Note, dated 6th December 1948).

THE GANDHI NATIONAL MEMORIAL FUND DONATIONS

By a Gazette Extraordinary dated 25th November 1948, Government have promulgated the Gandhi National Memorial Fund Donations (Emergency) Act of 1948 with a view to enabling companies to make donations to charitable or public funds such as the Gandhi National Memorial Fund, not closely connected with or incidental to the objects for which the companies may have been formed. Such companies as are anxious to contribute to the Gandhi National Memorial Fund but are unable to do so in terms of their Memoranda or Articles of Association are now empowered to make such donations.

The amount paid by way of donation to the fund is exempt from the levy of income-tax, and also from duty in the case of the Kolar Gold Field Mining Companies.

This provision is also made applicable to co-operative societies to enable them to make donations to the Fund from their reserve funds.

As donations to the Fund have to be made before the end of January 1949, Government have directed that the Act shall come into force immediately to enable companies and co-operative societies to make their contributions to the Fund. (Press Note, dated 6th December 1948).

HANDLOOM INDUSTRY

With a view to overcoming the difficulties experienced by handloom weavers in the State in getting regular supplies of yarn, Government sanctioned in February 1946 an expansion scheme for two years providing for an increase in the number of yarn depots from 30 to 60, besides ten production centres at convenient places, involving a recurring expenditure of Rs. 40,111 per annum. The working of the scheme for the last two years is reported to have been beneficial to the weavers. The yarn depots have been popular; the weavers have the satisfaction of getting their yarn quotas regularly, though in limited quantities, direct through Governmental agency without exploitation by middle men. It is reported that nearly a lakh of people are at present depending upon the handloom industry for their living.

Under the circumstances, Government have sanctioned the continuance of the scheme for a further period of three years from 1st February 1948, in order to complete the

period of the "Five-year" plan to be worked out in connection with post-war schemes.

DECLARATION OF YARN AND CLOTH.

It is notified for general information, that the time for the declaration of yarn and cloth held by dealers and persons as on 1st December 1948, is extended by two days and the information already called for by the Controller of Civil Supplies in Mysore, Bangalore, may be furnished to his Office on or before the 7th December 1948.

(Press Note, dated 6th December 1941).

TREASURY WORK DURING CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS

During the ensuing Christmas and New Year Holidays, all the Treasuries in the State will be kept open for transactions on Monday the 27th and Thursday the 30th December 1948.

The Mysore District Treasury will however be kept open on Wednesday the 29th December 1948 in addition to the above mentioned days for receiving Railway Remittances only. (Press Note, dated 8th December 1948.)

UNDISCUSSED QUESTIONS, RESOLUTIONS AND REPRESENTATIONS

During each Session of the Representative Assembly, a number of Questions, Representations and Resolutions given notice of by the Members do not come up for discussion for want of time. Consequently, representations were being made by the Members that Government might take further action in respect of such subjects and communicate to the concerned members either their views or the action taken on them. In response to this representation, answers to questions received after the close of the session, were all being collected and printed in the Appendix. Volume of the Representative Assembly Proceedings of the concerned session.

At the recent session of the Assembly held in October 1948, the Members represented that the above arrangement involved considerable delay in getting the necessary information since they had to wait till the publication of the proceedings. They therefore wanted that information in respect of their subjects should be furnished to them as expeditiously as possible.

On a further examination of the matter, Government are pleased to order as follows.

Questions not reached.—In the case of questions for which printed answers are distributed to the members but not reached for putting supplementaries, no further action by Government

is necessary. But in respect of questions for which answers are not furnished during the session, the member concerned will be furnished with a copy of the answer immediately on its receipt from the concerned Branch of the General and Revenue Secretariat.

In addition, as usual both these categories of questions and answers will be printed in the Appendices Volume pertaining to each session and copies will be made available to all the members.

Representations not reached.—Since the subject matter of the Representations will not have been discussed on the floor of the House to enable the Government to formulate their views thereon, it will not be possible to communicate to the members the definite views of the Government on such subjects.

Resolutions not reached.—Attention of the Members is invited to Standing Order No. 33 of the Mysore Representative Assembly which reads as follows :

"If a resolution which has been admitted is not discussed during the session, it shall be deemed to have been withdrawn."

In view of the above Standing Order, Government do not consider it necessary to communicate their views to the Members on their Resolutions which are deemed to have been withdrawn. (Press Note, dated 8th December 1948).

PUNISHMENT AND PENALTIES FOR INFRINGEMENT OF HARVEST ORDER

In consonance with the orders of the Government of India, Ministry of States, the Government of Mysore have amended Clause 19 of the Articles of Food Acquisition (Harvest) Order, 1948, regarding punishment and penalties for infringement of the Order. Clause 19, as revised, reads as follows,—

"In respect of any infringement or disobedience of any of the clauses of this Order or any attempt or abetment thereof, the Court shall—

(i) sentence any person convicted of such contravention to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years and may in addition impose a sentence of fine, unless for reasons to be recorded in writing it is of opinion that in the circumstances of the case a sentence of fine is adequate and that imprisonment is not called for, and

(ii) direct that any property in respect of which the Order has been contravened shall be forfeited to Government, unless for reasons to be recorded in writing it

is of opinion that the direction should not be made in respect of the whole, or as the case may be, a part of the property." (Press Note, dated 8th December 1948).

ESTIMATES SANCTIONED

A proposal of the Chairman, City Improvement Trust Board, Bangalore, for slum clearance on the land in front of the Sharada Stree Samaj, Chamrajpet, Bangalore City, at an estimated cost of Rs. 31,600 has been sanctioned by Government.

o o o o

A proposal to sanction a loan of one lakh of rupees to the Shimoga House Building Co-operative Society, Ltd., Shimoga, on certain conditions, has been approved by Government.

o o o o

Government have sanctioned a capital expenditure of Rs. 70,000 for the starting of a Leper Colony at T.-Narsipur under the scheme for anti-leprosy work in the State.

o o o o

An estimate for Rs. 81,000 for providing underground sewers in Gavipur-Guttahalli, Chamrajpet, Bangalore, has been sanctioned by Government.

o o o o

Administrative sanction has been accorded to the proposal of the Bangalore City Improvement Trust Board to form a residential extension behind the Sri Ramakrishna Ashram near Gavipur, Bangalore. The estimated cost in this behalf is expected to be Rs. 2,73,110. The proposed lay-out will provide for 82 building sites, 59 shop sites and necessary space for the construction of the Market and the formation of a park.

o o o o

With a view to placing the water supply system in Hunsur Town on a more satisfactory basis, Government have sanctioned an estimate for Rs. 26,860 for the construction of a setting tank at Hunsur. The expenditure will be met by the Government and the Hunsur Municipal Council in equal proportions.

o o o o

Government have sanctioned an estimate for Rs. 27,500 for increasing the capacity of the Malagoor tank in Krishnarajpet Taluk.

o o o o

An estimate for Rs. 25,000 for constructing a bridge across Kattehallia on the T.-Narasipur-Chamarajanagar Road, has been sanctioned by Government.

o o o o

An estimate for Rs. 39,250 for opening a road from Chinkurli to Akkihebbal bridge via Bookan-kere, Krishnarajpet Taluk, has been sanctioned by Government.

o o o o

Administrative sanction has been accorded by Government to the revised estimate for Rs. 3,86,200 for power supply to Tunga Anicut Works and site near Sacrebyle, Shimoga Taluk.

o o o o

The starting of an Experimental Agricultural Farm near Sulekere under the Lakkavalli Reservoir Scheme has been sanctioned by Government. It is expected to serve the needs of the agriculturists in the Lakkavalli Project area and to afford facilities for agricultural experiment and research on black cotton soil. The scheme is expected to cost Rs. 4 lakhs non-recurring and a recurring expenditure of Rs. 38,064 in the first year, Rs. 54,889 in the second year and Rs. 71,841 in the third year.

o o o o

A scheme for a protected system of water supply for Chickballapur Town at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,95,750 has been sanctioned by Government. One half of this amount will be a grant to the Chickballapur Municipality and the other half will be a loan given to the Municipality.

TRAINING CURERS OF CIGARETTE TOBACCO

The following Press Note issued by the Indian Central Tobacco Committee, Bombay, is published for general information :—

"The Indian Central Tobacco Committee offers facilities for training of about 20 persons, free of charge, in the flue curing of cigarette tobacco at its Research Stations at Rajahmundry and Guntur (S.I.). The terms and conditions are as follows :

1. *Qualifications* :—(a) Candidates should have had some experience or training in general agriculture.

(b) Candidates must have at least the standard of a Fieldman or a Kamgar. They must have at least a reading and writing knowledge of Hindustani, Telugu or English.

2. *Curriculum* :—Theoretical and Practical training will be given in the following phases of curing of cigarette tobacco. Candidates who are agricultural graduates may be given more detailed training if required and may be assigned practical problems

(a) Tobacco crop and its cultivation in the Madras Province.

(b) General cultivation and care of the Cigarette tobacco crop.

(c) Barn construction, equipment and care.

(d) Priming and preparation of leaf for curing.

(e) Curing of tobacco.

(f) Grading of cured leaf.

(g) Redrying of leaf and preparation for market.

(h) General market conditions, methods of marketing by farmers.

A more comprehensive course may be available to Agricultural Graduates if they desire to undergo such a course.

3. *Language* :—Training will be imparted mostly in English, but arrangements can be made to impart necessary instruction in Hindustani and Telugu in the case of candidates who are unable to follow lectures in English.

4. *Period of Training* :—Period of training will be from the middle of December up to middle of March. Definite dates for each year will be announced or intimated.

5. An oral or written examination will be held at the end of the period of training. Successful candidates will be issued a certificate.

6. *Cost of Training* :—The Training will be given free of cost, but candidates will have to meet their own expenses on touring and other incidental activities during the course of training.

7. *Boarding and Lodging* :—Residential accommodation for the candidates will be arranged by the Committee. The boarding and lodging expenses will, however, have to be borne by the trainees themselves.

8. *Conveyance* :—The candidates will have to make their own arrangements to attend to farm work.

For further particulars and date of commencement of the next course of training, the Director, Tobacco Research Committee, at the Central Tobacco Research Institute, Rajahmundry (S.I.) may be addressed.

(Press Note, dated 9th December 1948).

LAW MINISTER'S VISIT TO HIMAMSHU SISU-VIHAR

The Hon'ble Minister for Law and Labour paid a visit to the Himamshu Sisu-Vihar at

Malleswaram on 6th December 1948. The institution is managed by Sri M. L Sreenivasa Sastry and Sm. Sundaramma Sreenivasa Sastry

Children between the ages of two and eight numbering about 75 of all castes are being trained there with the help of four teachers and an apprentice teacher in subjects (i) Sensory Occupations. (ii) Exercises of Practical Life, (iii) Reading and Writing—in Kannada, English and Hindi, (iv) Number Work, (v) Simple and Elementary Geometry, (vi) Hand Work, (vii) Music and Dance, (viii) Gardening, (ix) Week-end Excursions, (x) Recreations, etc. The Minister was glad to see the bright little children learning with enthusiasm and joyfulness the various subjects taught in the school. It was more a home than a school.

The Management expressed their great pleasure at his visit to the school.

BEGGAR COLONY

Some local papers have published the news that the Beggar Colony on the Magadi Road showed no signs of human activity and that it looked like a deserted place. Government wish to inform what the correct position is in the matter. Having found that electrical fittings and other minor works in the Colony needed attention and that, without a proper conveyance, removal of beggars to and from the Colony and the Court would involve much trouble and cost it became inevitable to defer the use of the Colony for a short while. Now, all arrangements are nearing completion and the Colony is expected to commence functioning within a fortnight. In the meantime, the temporary Colony is being continued in Giddanna's Choultry near the Municipal Offices as before. The Superintendent is looking after it and is doing his best to tackle the problem of beggary under the provisions of the Law. It may be added that the site of the Colony was selected years ago in order to provide ample agricultural land for cultivation by the beggars. (Press Note, dated 11th December 1948).

TUITION FEE REDUCED

The tuition fee in the Law College, Bangalore, has been reduced from Rs. 200 to Rs. 180 per year

ALLOTMENT OF FOODGRAINS

Pending final allocations of foodgrains for the Kharif year 1948-49, by the middle of December 1948, the Government of India have allotted to

Mysore 11,000 tons of foodgrains for the month of January 1949, consisting of :—

	Tons.
Rice	... 4,000
Wheat	... 4,000
Milo	... 3,000

(Press Note, dated 13th December 1948).

EXPORT TO PAKISTAN

It is understood that a large number of applications for the export of groundnut, groundnut oil, linseed, linseed oil, etc., are being received in the office of the Chief Controller of Exports, Government of India, Ministry of Commerce. Except for groundnut oil for which a quota has been fixed at the Inter-Dominion Conference held at Karachi in May last, no quota for other varieties of oils and oil seeds is available for export to Pakistan. The quota for groundnut oil is subject to special licensing procedure at the instance of the Pakistan Government. Exporters are therefore advised that applications for these commodities should not be made unless applications are invited. Any applications submitted in the meantime will not be considered.

Export of cloth and yarn to Pakistan will be done on Government to Government basis and no applications from the Trade will be entertained.

(Press Note, dated 16th December 1948).

RELIEF TO RAIYATS

It is reported that due to inadequate rainfall in 1947-48 in Hosadurga Taluk, the tract under the nine tanks mentioned below remained fallow and the yield of wet crops was less than 4 annas.

Government are therefore pleased to sanction the remission of half wet assessment in respect of the attachment of these nine tanks, the probable amount of remission being Rs. 932.

Somanagathikere
Uramundinakere
Hosakere
Ragilinganakere
Hirekere
Naikanakere
Mudlakere
Naikanakere
Nirgunda Tank

(Press Note, dated 17th December 1948).

CHANGED NOMENCLATURE OF MILITARY OFFICERS

At present Commissioned Officers of the State Troops like Jamedars, Subedars, Resaldars and

~~Subedars-Major~~ and Resaldars-Major are called as Indian Officers, while Lieutenants, Captains, Majors, Lieutenant Colonels who are also Commissioned Officers, are called State Officers.

The distinction in the nomenclature of the State Officers and Indian Officers though all of them are Commissioned Officers is not desirable and in order to remedy it, a change in the above nomenclature of the officers of the Mysore State Troops corresponding to that of the Indian Army is proposed to be adopted as follows :—

1. Jamedar, Subedars, Resaldars, Subedars-Major and Resaldars-Major to be styled as 'Junior Commissioned Officers'.
2. Lieutenants, Captains, Majors, Lieutenant Colonels to be styled as 'Officers'.
3. Indian other ranks, as only 'Other Ranks'.

RAISING THE SOCIAL STATUS OF TEACHERS

With a view to improve the social status of teachers instructions have been issued by the Government of Bombay to Government Officials, particularly the officials of the Revenue and Police Departments that they should invite occasionally to social functions some local teachers and headmasters of primary and secondary schools and thus make them and others feel that they regard them as having an equality of social status. The Government of Bombay have also ordered that appreciation of good work should be published in the Gazette and advised the Director of Public Instruction to report once a year cases of outstanding merit deserving such recognition.

Government consider that issue of similar instructions in our State is necessary and request the Heads of Departments to instruct their officials accordingly. The Director of Public Instruction is requested to report once a year cases of outstanding merit.

MANUFACTURE OF SALT ENCOURAGED

The Government of Mysore are now formulating a comprehensive measure to encourage indigenous production of salt on a small scale in order to make the country self-sufficient in this vital commodity in as short a time as possible. This is done in accordance with the policy of the Government of India, which has been published in Press Note, dated the 23rd April 1948.

Henceforth, individuals or groups may freely produce salt in any land to which they have lawful access for this purpose and by whatever process they desire, that is, construction of pans and solar evaporation or boiling of brine or scrapping or excavation of saline earth or natural formations of salt provided that the total area of the land covered

by the salt is not more than 10 acres in extent. No licences are needed and no applications for licence need be sent to any Government authority in such cases. The provisions contained in para 349 of the Revenue Manual, Vol. I, do not stand in the way of the right of the small-scale manufacturer mentioned above. Under the Government's new policy salt produced in units covering not more than 10 acres will not be subject to any restrictions by way of storage, transport and sale.

As, however, salt has an intimate bearing on human health Government attach considerable importance to the quality of the salt produced by small scale manufacturers without licence. While the high quality of salt produced by large-scale factories will automatically set a standard inviting emulation by small-scale manufacturers, Government reserve the right to take suitable preventive measures against the sale of unwholesome salt for human consumption. (Press Note, dated 20th December 1948.)

BAN ON EXPORT OF POTATOES

It has been brought to the notice of Government that large quantities of potatoes are being exported outside the State and that the prices are soaring high. In view of the present difficult food situation, Government have, after careful consideration, re-imposed ban on the export of potatoes outside the State in Government Notification, dated 17th December 1948. Such a course is expected not only to bring down the prices but also provide a suitable substitute food in times of acute scarcity, particularly in these days when cereals are not available in adequate quantities. (Press Note, dated 20th December 1948.)

THE MYSORE HOUSE RENT CONTROL ORDER AMENDED

In view of the several representations received by Government, requesting that the provisions of the H. R. C. Order may be made applicable to non-residential accommodation in certain commercial towns also like Tiptur, etc., in addition to the existing places, Government have accordingly amended the Order so as to make it applicable to *non-residential accommodations* in the under-mentioned places :—

- (1) Cities of Bangalore, Mysore and Davangere.
- (2) Civil Station, Bangalore.
- (3) District Headquarter Towns.
- (4) Nanjangud Town.
- (5) Arsikere Town.
- (6) Tiptur Town.
- (7) Harihar Town.
- (8) Chickballapur Town.

(Press Note, dated 22nd December 1948.)

FOOD SITUATION

REPORT FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 15th NOVEMBER 1948.

There was generally good rainfall during the fortnight and it is reported that the standing crops are fairly good.

The monopoly procurement scheme has been reimposed in respect of paddy by the Articles of Food Acquisition (Harvest) Order, 1948, which was passed on 4th November 1948. Figures regarding the quantities acquired during the period from 4th November 1948 are not yet available.

(b) Receipts (or exports) under the Basic Plan :—

<i>Commodity and Source.</i>	<i>Quotas</i>	<i>Progress.</i>
	<i>in tons.</i>	
Rice—		
(i) Coorg ...	7,900	7,502·1
(ii) Overseas Imports ...	30,687	22,168
Millets—		
Overseas Imports ...	15,300	11,693·1
Wheat—		
Overseas Imports ...	18,528	15,956·3
Wheat flour—		
Overseas Imports ...	1,000	999·4
The off-take of foodgrains for the month of October 1948 is as follows :—		
Rice	8,413 tons	
Wheat	2,337 tons	
Millets	1,933 tons	

There was no change in the scale of rations. The distribution of foodgrains through Government Agency has been continued. Statutory rationing in the four important cities including Civil Station, Bangalore, has been working satisfactorily.

With the inception of the monopoly procurement of paddy and rice, these foodgrains are removed from the operation of free trade. Millets have however continued to be handled by private trade and are found in the open markets, although in very meagre quantities and at very high prices.

The gradual reimposition of controls has been implemented, with the result that private transactions in paddy and rice have been prohibited and such transactions in millets are proposed to be prohibited in due course just before the harvest of these grains in the several parts of the State.

The rice position is very acute, particularly in the rationed areas and the non-rationed deficit areas. Even the position of wheat considerably deteriorated towards the end of the fortnight.

REPORT FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 30th NOVEMBER 1948.

There were a few showers of rainfall during the fortnight. It is reported that the standing crops are in a good condition. The harvesting of paddy and ragi has commenced.

There has been no change in government commitments during the fortnight and statutory rationing has been continued in the four important cities containing a total converted population of about 11 lakhs. The distribution of rationed articles is being continued all over the State on the basis of informal rationing, the total converted population covered thereby being about 25 lakhs.

Reports of progress of procurement are still incomplete.

Receipts (or exports) under the basic plan :—

<i>Commodity and source</i>	<i>Quota in tons.</i>	<i>Progress</i>
Rice—		
(i) Coorg ...	7,900	7,502·1
(ii) Overseas Imports ...	30,687	28,944·8
Millets—		
Overseas Imports ...	15,300	12,991·7

<i>Community and source</i>	<i>Quota in tons.</i>	<i>Progress</i>
Wheat— Overseas Imports ...	18,528	15,956·4
Wheat flour— Overseas Imports ...	1,000	999·4

There has been no change in the scale of rations and the distribution of food grains through Government agency has been continued. Statutory rationing in the four important cities including Civil Station, Bangalore, has been working satisfactorily.

The supply position of rice and wheat has been giving room for great anxiety owing to delay in arrival of the allotments from imports. The despatches from Madras require to be expedited.

The free trade in rice is continued until 15th December 1948 but the level of open market prices has not altered much. The free trade in millets has been abandoned in a few localities where the harvest is in operation. It is understood that the prices have not much altered even in respect of millets.

MONTHLY SURVEY OF BUSINESS CONDITIONS

DECEMBER 1947

During the month under survey, there was a slight increase in commodity prices as compared with the previous month. The prices of Horsegram, Sweet oil, Castor oil, Coconut oil, Castor seed, Til seed, Groundnut, Coconut, Areca nut, Tamarind, Chillies, Potatoes, Cotton (raw), and Hides and Skins (raw) registered an increase while the prices of Ballar or Avare, Bengal gram, Cotton seed, Huchellu, Honeys, Cardamom, Ghee, Silk (raw), Bran, Soapnut, Turmeric, and Cast Iron suffered a decline as compared with the previous month.

The General Index Number of wholesale prices in Bangalore during December 1947 was 411 as compared with 409 in November 1947 and 375 in December 1946.

The following table furnishes details :—

Sl. No.	GROUPS	DEC'R. 1947	NOV. 1947	DEC'R. 1946
1	Food-grains and pulses	453	456	428
2	Oils and oil seeds	426	415	351
3	Other food articles	401	399	378
4	Textiles	388	386	247
5	Others	446	439	400
6	General Index Number	411	409	375

Appendix I of this survey shows the Index numbers of wholesale prices in Bangalore of the principal articles of trade under the above main groups during the month of December 1947. The year 1914 is taken as the base year and the prices of that year are taken as 100 for purposes of calculating index numbers.

Cotton

Cotton Pressed.—The cotton ginning and pressing factories in the State pressed 1,323 bales of cotton of 400 lbs. each during December 1947 as compared with 1,396 bales in November 1947.

Consumption of Indian Cotton.—The following figures show the consumption of Indian cotton (both pressed and unpressed) by the Mills in the State :—

	Bales of 400 lbs. each
Consumption in December 1947	4,898
Do. in November 1947	5,062
Do. in December 1946	5,951
Total consumption to date from 1st September 1947	17,908
Total consumption during the corresponding period of the previous year	22,514

The prices of raw cotton per quintal increased from Rs. 299-0-0 during December 1947 as compared with Rs. 298 during the corresponding period of the previous year. The price of cotton seed increased from Rs. 295-0-0 during the corresponding period of the previous year.

Cotton Manufacture

The following table gives the weight of woven goods produced in the Cotton Mills in the State during December 1947 as compared with December 1946, 1945 and December 1944.

.....	Average of Dec years ending 1937 to 1943	Dec 1947		Dec 1946		Dec 1945		Dec 1944	
		December	November	December	November	December	November	December	November
Mill-woven goods.—									
Lbs. (000)	645	1,024	995	1,281	1,452	1,251	1,451	1,251	1,451
Yards(000)	1,949	3,726	3,161	4,986	5,841	4,986	5,841	4,986	5,841

The following table gives the monthly production of woven goods in the Mills in the State from 1941-42 to 1946-47 (Yards in thousands).—

Months	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47
April	4,408	4,037	4,308	4,938	4,322	4,038
May	2,815	4,210	4,224	2,935	4,120	4,767
June	2,570	4,588	4,510	245	4,265	4,730
July	4,329	4,796	4,777	4,925	4,360	4,797
August	3,768	4,226	4,300	4,461	3,928	4,767
September	4,183	4,088	4,781	4,026	4,239	4,669
October	4,938	3,184	4,197	4,060	4,020	4,669
November	4,203	4,185	4,115	4,042	4,021	4,417
December	4,610	4,620	4,025	4,201	4,200	4,200
January	4,179	4,505	3,987	4,180	4,000	4,201
February	3,760	4,228	4,000	3,923	4,175	4,201
March	3,908	4,005	4,000	4,000	4,005	4,401
Total	36,985	37,255	38,204	38,200	38,201	38,201

The total production of woven goods during the month of December 1947 was 3,725,111 yards as compared with 3,180,887 yards in the previous month and 4,382,956 yards in the corresponding month of the previous year. The production during the month under survey thus showed an increase by 544,224 yards or 17.1 per cent as compared with November 1947 and a decrease by 664,845 yards or 15.1 per cent as compared with December 1946.

The prices of cotton cloth remained steady during the month under survey. The demand for mill cloth continued to be heavy. Mill made sarees and other varieties of mill cloth were made available for sale to Christians against their quotas for use during Christmas.

The following table shows the ex-mill prices of a few varieties of cloth during the month of December 1947.

Sl. No.	Description of cloth	Unit	Price on December 1947		Rs. a. p
1.	Dhoties—Mysore Mills No 5068	... Pair of 8 yds	5	0	6
	Do	8888	"	4	0
	Do	7178	"	8	8
	Do	7477	"	3	3
2.	Shirtungs—Mysore Mills	7721	Per yard	0	6
3.	Long Cloth—Do	954	"	0	8
4.	Coating—Do	22 Range	"	0	8
5.	Towels—Do	189	Pair	1	8
6.	Shirtungs—Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills Co., Ltd (Gold Standard—striped)		Per yard	0	11
7.	Shirtungs—Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills Co., Ltd. (Gold Standard Check)		..	1	0
				6	

Yarn

The following table shows the quantity of yarn spun in the Mills in the State during the month of December 1947 as compared with November 1947 and December 1946:

	Decr. 1947	Novr. 1947	Decr. 1946	Percentage change (+ or -) as compared with	
				Novr. 1947	December 1946
Yarn Lbs. (000)	1,882	1,564	2,257	+17.1	-18.8

The total weight of yarn spun in the Mills in the State during December 1947, was 1,882,045 lbs. as compared with 1,564,170 lbs. in November 1947 and 2,257,541 lbs. in December 1946. There was thus an increase in production by 267,875 lbs. or 17.1 per cent as compared with November 1947 and a decrease by 425,496 lbs. or 18.8 per cent as compared with December 1946.

The wholesale price of yarn of counts 20⁸ per bundle of 10 lbs. during December 1947 was Rs. 11-11-0.

Sugar

The total quantity of Sugar produced in the State during the month of December 1947 was 2,295 tons as compared with 2,573 tons during November 1947.

Gold

The total quantity of fine Gold produced in the State during December 1947 was 13,877 ozs. and the value of the same was estimated at Rs. 38,85,560 as compared with 14,962 ozs. of the estimated value of Rs. 42,19,284 produced during November 1947.

Chemicals

The following table shows the production of chemicals during December 1947 as compared with November 1947:

Description of Chemicals	Decr. 1947	November 1947
Sulphuric Acid (non-fuming)	817	591
Do (fuming)	1	...
Ammonium Sulphate (Neutral)	380	876
Do (Acid)	...	...
Hydrochloric Acid (Ordinary)	1	4
Nitric Acid (do)	75	69
Aluminium Sulphate	54	48
Copper Sulphate	14	2
Ferrous Sulphate	...	...
Magnesium Sulphate	4	1
Alum	10	10

Alcohol

Twenty-two thousand seven hundred and ninety-five gallons of absolute alcohol were produced during December 1947 as compared with 21,175 gallons in November 1947.

Glass and Enamelware

The value of production of Glassware during the month of December 1947 was Rs. 20,100.

Silk

Mysore Charaku Silk.—There was a fall in the prices of all grades of local silk for want of demand.

Kashmir Silk—Stocks in Koties were very limited. Transactions were not appreciable.

Spun Silk.—A few old stocks were cleared. Prices remained more or less steady.

Industrial and Commercial Enquiries

The number of industrial and commercial enquiries received and dealt with by the department during the month under survey was 32 as compared with 20 during the previous month. These enquiries were received as usual from mercantile bodies from both within and without the State and the information sought for by them was furnished to them directly or through the Directors of Industries of Provinces or States concerned. Among the more important of the enquiries received and dealt with during the month, mention may be made of the following :—

1. Supply of Mysore Sandalwood oil for export to foreign countries.
2. Information relating to Tanneries, Soap Manufacturers and Ink manufacturers.
3. Manufacture of Wool cleaning machinery.
4. Manufacture of Electric Goods.
5. Supply of information regarding Industrial establishment in the State.

Joint-Stock Companies

Appendix II of this survey furnishes particulars of Joint Stock Companies incorporated in Mysore and registered during the month of December 1947. It is seen therefrom that six Joint-Stock Companies

were registered in Mysore during the month with with a total authorised capital of Rs. 29,45,250, of which a sum of Rs. 4,04,200 was subscribed and paid up.

Five new foreign companies established places of business in the State and filed the documents under Section 277 of the Mysore Companies Act XVIII of 1938 during December 1947.

Merchandise and Mineral Traffic of the Mysore State Railway

The total weight of merchandise and mineral traffic carried by rail during the month of December 1947, was 1,998,444 Railway maunds as compared with 3,178,538 Railway maunds during the previous month and 2,436,290 Railway maunds during the corresponding month of the previous year.

The earnings of the Mysore State Railway during the month under survey amounted to Rs. 16,65,410 as compared with Rs. 6,78,091 during the previous month and Rs. 15,01,543 during the corresponding month of the previous year.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the index numbers of wholesale prices in Bangalore for the month of December 1947.

No.	Names of articles	Trade description	Rate per	Standard price in 1914	Per cent	Price in December 1947	Ratio
Food grains and pulses							
1	Rice	Delta, imported	100 seers	Rs. a. p.	100	Rs. a. p.	210
2	Paddy	Cochin white	640 "	86 0 0	100	No. Sales.	290
3	Hagi	Black and red varieties	640 "	96 0 0	100	104 9 0	479
4	Dhal	Burdhal, imported	100 "	16 8 0	100	79 0 0	195
5	Javaree	Ordinary variety	100 "	8 0 0	100	15 9 0	1,200
6	Ballar or avare	Pulses locally grown	100 "	7 4 0	100	87 0 0	548
7	Horsegram	Ordinary variety, local	100 "	7 0 0	100	58 0 0	826
8	Bengalgram	Imported from Northern India	100 "	12 0 0	100	89 1 6	
	Total				800		3,948
	Average						468
Oils and oil seeds.							
1	Sweet oil	Expeller oils	25 lbs.	5 8 0	100	16 15 5	308
2	Castor oil	Do do	28 "	4 8 0	100	22 8 0	600
3	Cocoanut oil	Cochin white	25 "	7 8 0	100	25 0 0	893
4	Kerosene oil	White—B. O. C. or Socony	2 tins	4 10 0	100	7 12 6	168
5	Cotton seeds	Ex-ginning factories	94 lbs.	0 18 0	100	4 2 0	560
6	Castor seeds	Ordinary variety, local	255 seers	28 0 0	100	123 6 5	532
7	Til seed	Do do	255 "	86 0 0	100	168 4 0	458
8	Huchellu	Do do	255 "	19 0 0	100	95 0 0	600
9	Honge	Do do	255 "	14 8 0	100	80 0 0	552
10	Groundnut	Unshelled, local	210 "	8 0 0	100	28 0 0	350
	Total				1,000		4,246
	Average						425
Other food articles							
1	Brown sugar	Yellowish	28 lbs.	2 0 0	100	8 8 0	425
2	Jaggery	Bangalore cubes	28 "	1 14 0	100	7 7 0	397
3	Cocoanuts	Assorted sizes	No. 1,000	44 0 0	100	225 0 0	511
4	Copra	Dried and ripe	25 lbs.	6 4 0	100	30 0 0	480
5	Flour, wheat	Imported from Calcutta and Bombay	196 "	14 9 0	100	20 14 9	144
6	Arecanut	Superior, Palghat varieties	25 "	9 8 0	100	46 14 0	498
7	Tamarind	Husked and 50 per cent cleaned	210 "	8 8 0	100	50 0 0	568
8	Coriander	Local	80 local measures.	4 8 0	100	8 6 5	187
9	Chillies	Local and also imported from Madras Presidency.	26 lbs.	2 10 0	100	21 0 0	800
10	Coffee	Nilgiris parchment	28 "	8 8 0	100	88 1 6	389
11	Pepper	Coorg and Malabar	25 "	10 0 0	100	28 0 0	280
12	Cardamoms	Unbleached—Saklespur	24 "	42 8 0	100	101 4 0	238
13	Potatoes	Assorted sizes, local	81 mds. of 92 lbs.	28 0 0	100	160 12 0	574
14	Ghee	Ordinary quality	26½ lbs.	16 0 0	100	55 0 0	844
15	Salt	Large crystals—Bombay	80 seers	4 8 0	100	7 9 7	169
	Total				1,500		6,019
	Average						401
Textiles.							
1	Yarn	Grey—20's, local	10 lbs.	5 4 0	100	11 11 0	229
2	Cotton, raw	Machine-ginned—long staple	500 "	158 0 0	100	299 0 0	189
3	Wool, raw	Mixed live	25 "	5 0 0	100	15 8 0	810
4	Silk, raw	Indigenous—Charaka reeled	lb."	7 14 0	100	21 5 0	271
5	Piece-goods (Cotton, Indian) Dhoties.	Grey-average of 36"×4 yds. wg. 40 tolas and 44"×7 yds. wg. 48 tolas.	lb.	1 1 6	100	2 0 0	168
6	Piece-goods (Foreign) H. K. Shirtings.	34"×40 yds. wg. 8½ lbs. imported	lb.	1 2 6	100	...	...
	Total				600		1,175
	Average						285

Names of articles		Trade description	Rate per	Standard price in 1914	Per cent	Price in Decr. 1947	Ratio
	Others.			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
1	Copper	Sheets	Owt.	57 0 0	100	145 0 0	254
2	Brass or yellow metal	Do	Do	54 0 0	100	145 0 0	253
3	Hides—cow	Raw, local	44 lbs.	1 0 0	100	2 12 0	275
4	Bran	Bombay	140 "	6 0 0	100	17 12 0	290
5	Soapnut	Malnad	264 "	2 12 0	100	18 8 0	291
6	Bees wax	Local	26 "	17 0 0	100	50 0 0	254
7	Turmeric	Imported	26 "	4 8 0	100	12 0 0	257
8	Skins—Goats and sheep	Local, raw	No. 100	90 0 0	100	406 4 0	451
9	Bricks	Wire-cut, burnt, local	1,000	19 0 0	100	120 0 0	253
0	Tiles	Mangalore pattern, local	1,000	39 0 0	100	160 0 0	410
1	Cast Iron	Local	Cwt.	6 12 0	100	16 14 0	394
2	Tobacco	Raw—Cholambadi and Bettadapur	25 lbs.	7 6 0	100	45 0 0	610
3	Matches (Indian)	Safety, large size	Gross	0 18 0	100	6 4 0	769
4	Teak, timber	Mysore logs	C.ft.	2 10 0	100	11 8 0	428
5	Fuel (Casuarina)	Unsplit	Ton	6 12 0	100	96 6 0	589
	Total				1,500		6,668
	Average						446

ABSTRACT.

Item No.	Main heads	Items in each of the main heads	Standard Index No.	December 1947	Ratio	General Index Number
1	Food-grains and pulses	8	800	8,243	463	
2	Oils and oil seeds	10	1,000	4,216	425	
3	Other food articles	15	1,500	6,019	401	
4	Textiles	5	500	1,175	285	
5	Others	15	1,500	6,683	446	411
				

APPENDIX II.

Statement showing particulars of Joint-Stock Companies incorporated in Mysore and registered in the month of December 1947.

Companies limited by shares :—

Class and Name	Names of Agents, Secretaries, etc., and Situation of the Registered office	Objects	Capital		Paid-up
			Authorised	Subscribed	
III. Trading and Manufacturing. (a) Others			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
B. G. T. Co., Ltd.	Director, Mr. S. Venkata-raman, 27, Subedar Chatram Road, Bangalore City	To manufacture and deal in all kinds of goldthread laces, jari, etc.	5,00,000	1,00,080	1,00,080
K. Venkataswamy & Co., Ltd.	Director, Mr. K. Venkataswamy, Hill View, Arsi-kere.	To carry on the business of importers and dealers in petroleum petrol and other oils.	2,00,000	2,00,000	2,00,000
Trades (India), Ltd	Managing Agents, Sree Dathatreya Trading Agencies, Bangalore City.	To carry on the business of Dairy farming.	2,00,000	5,070	5,070
Sunrise Industrial, Ltd.	Director, Mr. T. B. Govindaraju Mudaliar, 1054, V Main Road, Srirampuram, Bangalore City.	To manufacture and deal in spare parts of Motor cars, textile accessories, tools and implements, etc.	25,250	5,000	5,000
Bangalore Syndicate, Ltd....	Director, Mr. B. R. Nanjundiah, 105, III Cross Road, Bangalore City.	General trading.	20,000	400	400
IV. Mills and Presses. (a) Mills for wool, silk, hemp etc.					
Sri Lakshminarayana Mills Ltd.	Managing Agents, firm of M/s. C. N. Venkateswara Naidu & Sons, Varun Estate, Varun village, Mysore Taluk.	To carry on the business of spinners, dyers of wool, silk hemp, etc.	20,00,000	98,700	98,700
		Total	29,45,280	4,04,900	4,04,900

* Private Companies.

**WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBER FOR BANGALORE CITY
FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1948.**

A Rise of 5·8 Points.

The Cost of Living Index Number for the month of October 1948, works up to 304·7 points registering a rise of 5·8 points.

The Index Number of Food group advanced by 11·1 points owing to a rise in the prices of raw rice, ragi, greengram, ghee, onions, fruits, groundnut oil, cocoanut, tamarind, chillies and garlic.

The index number of miscellaneous group declined by 1·1 points to 299·5 due to a fall in the price of supari.

The index number of the Fuel and Lighting, Clothing and house rent group remained constant.

(Average prices from July 1935 to June 1936=100).

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportion to total expenditure	Average prices per unit of quantity				Index Number	
			Year ended June 1936	September 1948	October 1948	September 1948	October 1948	September 1948
Food.—								
Raw Rice	... Seer (Msr.)...	14·0	0 2 2 0 6 0 0 6 5	277	296			
Boiled Rice	... "	22·6	0 2 3 0 6 0 0 6 5	267	285			
Ragi	... "	6·6	0 1 1 0 3 1 0 3 2	285	292			
Blackgram Dhal	... "	0·7	0 3 1 0 15 5 0 15 2	500	492			
Tur Dhal	... "	3·4	0 2 8 0 13 9 0 13 8	516	513			
Bengalgram Dhal	... "	1·4	0 2 11 0 14 0 0 13 5	480	460			
Avare Dhal	... "	0·6	0 2 7 0 14 4 0 13 11	555	539			
Greengram	... "	1·2	0 2 0 0 11 10 0 13 0	592	650			
Sugar	... Seer Wt. ...	1·9	0 1 4 0 6 4 0 6 4	475	475			
Jaggery	... Viss	1·9	0 3 6 0 9 11 0 9 4	288	267			
Coffee seeds	... Seer Wt. ...	1·4	0 3 11 1 7 2 1 6 1	591	564			
Meat	.. 2 lbs. Wt. ...	7·2	0 7 0 2 0 0 2 0 0	457	457			
Curds	... Seer Msr. ...	1·9	0 1 7 0 6 0 0 6 0	379	379			
Milk	... "	6·1	0 3 7 0 8 0 0 8 0	228	228			
Ghee	... " Wt. ...	2·7	0 6 0 0 1 3 1 4 2	288	386			
Onions	.. Viss	1·0	0 1 3 0 5 10 0 6 1	467	487			
Vegetables	... "	5·6	0 2 6 0 7 9 0 7 7	310	303			
Fruits	... Doz. ...	0·9	0 2 0 0 4 9 0 5 0	238	250			
Gingelly oil	.. Seer Wt. ...	2·5	0 2 0 0 8 9 0 8 1	438	404			
Groundnut oil	... " Wt. ...	0·4	0 1 8 0 7 0 0 7 2	420	480			
Salt	.. " Msr. ...	1·1	0 1 3 0 1 10 0 1 10	147	147			
Cocoanut	... Each	1·0	0 1 0 0 2 6 0 3 1	250	308			
Tamarind	.. Viss	0·9	0 3 3 0 10 1 0 11 0	310	338			
Chillies	... "	2·0	0 7 4 2 7 1 3 0 9	533	665			
Coriander	... Seer Msr. ...	2·3	0 1 5 0 5 6 0 5 6	388	388			
Garlic	... " Wt. ...	0·7	0 2 0 0 7 11 0 9 5	396	471			
Wheat Flour	... " Wt. ...	1·4	0 0 8 0 1 7 0 1 7	238	238			
Soji	... " Msr. ...	1·3	0 2 5 0 6 8 0 6 8	276	276			
Ready made coffee	... Cup	6·3	0 0 6 0 1 6 0 1 6	300	300			
Total	...	100·0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Index Number—All Food Articles			...	...	...	328·3	389·4	

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Average price per unit or quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended June 1946	September 1946	October 1946	September 1946	October 1946
Fuel and Lighting.—							
Firewood ..	Maund ...	72·0	0 2 6 0 5 10 0 5 10	288 288			
Castor Oil ..	Seer Wt....	7·7	0 1 11 0 9 10 0 9 10	518 518			
Kerosene Oil ..	Bottle ...	16·0	0 2 1 0 4 0 0 4 0	192 192			
Match Boxes of 50 sticks.	Dozen ..	4·3	0 2 6 0 9 0 0 9 0	360 360			
	Total ...	100·0	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	258·5	258·5
	Index Number—Fuel and Lighting						
Clothing.—							
Dhoties ..	Pair of 8 yds	14·6	2 0 9 7 4 0 7 4 0	354 354			
Coating ..	Yard ..	22·5	0 5 6 1 2 0 1 2 0	327 327			
Shirting ..	" ...	21·5	0 4 0 0 12 3 0 12 3	306 306			
Cloth for pyjamas, etc. ..	" ..	8·0	0 4 0 0 14 0 0 14 0	350 350			
Sarees ..	Each ...	22·4	3 0 0 6 14 8 6 14 8	231 231			
Cloth for jackets, etc. ..	Yard ...	16·0	0 5 0 0 14 0 0 14 0	280 280			
	Total ..	100·0	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	298·1	298·1
	Index Number—Clothing						
House Rent.—							
House rent ..	...	100 0 2 10 3 2 10 3 2 10 3 100 100					
	Total ...	100·0					
	Index Number—House Rent						
Miscellaneous.—							
Shaving ..	1 Shave	13 0	0 1 0 0 2 0 0 2 0	200 200			
Washing soap ..	1 Bar	17 0	0 4 0 1 4 0 1 4 0	500 500			
Supari ..	Seer Wt.	8 4	0 3 6 1 2 5 1 2 0	526 514			
Beedies ..	Bundle of 25	11·2	0 1 0 0 2 0 0 2 0	200 200			
Amusements ..	1 Show	8·4	0 2 0 0 3 9 0 3 9	188 188			
Medicine ..	Bottle of mixture	8·3	0 4 0 0 7 0 0 7 0	175 175			
Education ..	...	5 0	0 2 0 0 4 6 0 4 6	225 225			
Flowers ..	One bunch	5 7	0 0 6 0 1 0 0 1 0	200 200			
Household Neces- saries ..	Seer Wt.	22 5	0 5 0 0 15 0 0 15 0	300 300			
	Total ...	100·0	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	300·6	299·5
	Index Number—Miscellaneous						
Group		Weights proportional to the total expenditure		Group Index Number			
				September 1946		October 1946	
Food ..	..	53·5		328·3		339·4	
Fuel and Lighting ..	..	7·0		253·5		258·5	
Clothing ..	..	13·8		298·1		298·1	
House Rent ..	..	6·4		100·0		100·0	
Miscellaneous	19·3		300·6		299·5	
	Total ...	100·0	804·7	
	(Cost of Living Index Number)						

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